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THE HISTORY OF GLASGOW,

FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE, OF THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES NOW CARRIED ON IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

BY

JOHN GIBSON,

MERCHANT IN GLASGOW.

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GEO. III.
BRITISH MUSEUM

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD FREDERICK CAMPBELL;

WHOSE ATTENTION TO PROMOTE

THE INTEREST AND PROSPERITY

OF THE

CITY OF GLASGOW

CLAIMS THE GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL

IN THE COMMUNITY,

THIS HISTORY OF GLASGOW

IS MOST HUMBLY INSCRIBED

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST OBEDIENT

AND

MOST HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOHN GIBSON.

THE PREFACE.

IF my abilities, as a writer, had been equal to the opportunities which have been afforded me in the proſecution of this work, the world would have received, in the following ſheets, a complete hiſtory of Glaſgow: but while I thus publicly confeſs my inability to execute this work, in ſuch a manner as I could have wiſhed to have done, it is with pleaſure, that I acknowledge the obligations which I lye under to ſeveral gentlemen of the magiſtracy, who, in the moſt obliging manner, ſupplied me with a number of very neceſſary and important materials; to the gentlemen of the univerſity, who, with their accuſtomed politeneſs, gave me free acceſs to their chartulary of original papers, and to all the books and manuſcripts in their valuable library; and to many others of my fellow-citizens, who chearfully furniſhed me with much uſeful information. I intreat all of them to be aſſured of the grateful ſenſe I entertain of the favours which they have done me.

In compiling of this work I have proceeded in the following manner. The lives of the

biſhops I have extracted chiefly from Mr. Keith's catalogue of Scots biſhops, whoſe accuracy, as far as I know, has never been called in queſtion. In the hiſtory of the city, I have endeavoured to fix the aeras, and to aſcertain the cauſes, from which the riſe, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of the city have flowed; and I have narrated ſuch public tranſactions as the community has been engaged in. In the deſcription of the preſent ſtate of Glaſgow, I have related things impartially as they are. In the account of commerce, I have made choice of the year 1771, as this was the laſt year in which the exports were conſiderable: The reader will obſerve, by the imports and exports, that the greateſt part of the trade of the inhabitants of Glaſgow is with the people of America; and it is almoſt unneceſſary for me to inform him, that the unhappy diſpute with America began ſoon after this period of 1771; ſo that this was the only year I could fix upon to convey to him a proper idea of the foreign trade of Glaſgow. In treating of the manufactures, I have made choice of the year 1771 alſo, in order that the reader might have it in his power to ſee, at one view, both the commerce and manufactures of the city of Glaſgow; though I am conſcious, that, if I had made choice of the

manufactures of 1776, they would have exceeded in value thoſe of 1771*. Perhaps no circumſtance could have occurred more fortunate for the manufactures of Glaſgow, than the ſtop which has, for ſome time, been put to the commerce with America. Prior to this event, the chief aim of the manufacturers was to procure a ſale of their commodities to this market; and, as the returns for theſe were not made in leſs than eighteen months, the capital neceſſary to carry on any manufacturing branch of buſineſs, even to a tolerable extent, was conſiderable; by the ſhutting of the American market, neceſſity has led them to make trial of others; and they now find that markets for their manufactures can be procured, which will make them returns in ſix months; ſo that three times the quantity of buſineſs may be done on the ſame capital as formerly.

The original papers, with the conſtitution of the burgh, I have thrown into the appendix; as there are many of them in Latin, and I do not expect that this work will be read by the learned, they are therefore tranſlated, and the tranſlations publiſhed along with the ori-

* To give one inſtance, value of printed linens made in 1771 30,000 l. in 1776 upwards of 100,000 l. Sterling.

ginals; ſome of theſe papers are neceſſary to illuſtrate, and aſcertain particular facts; others of them are inſerted merely as matters of curioſity.

Throughout the whole of this performance I have ſtudied, as far as lay in my power, to be accurate; if I have erred, I ſhall deem it a favour in any perſon to ſet me right. The good-natured reader, will, I hope, pardon ſuch imperfections as he meets with in the peruſal of this work.

GLASGOW, 1ſt of March, 1777.

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THE HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

CHAP. I.

OF THE BISHOPS OF GLASGOW.

THE origin of Glaſgow is generally attributed to Saint Kentigern, who is ſaid to have founded a biſhopric here in the year of our Lord 560: but as we are much in the dark with reſpect to ancient affairs, for want of authentic records, I ſhall endeavour to enquire what the people were who at this time inhabited the neighbourhood of Glaſgow; and, theſe being once aſcertained, we ſhall be better enabled to judge of the probability that a biſhopric could be founded ſo early as the year of our Lord 560.

We are certain, from the teſtimony of the Roman hiſtorians, that the ſpot upon which Glaſgow is built was included in the province of Valentia, erected by Theodoſius, A. D. 370; and that the Romans, though often harraſſed by the frequent incurſions of the Caledonians, did not entirely deſert this province until the year 426, that they took their final leave of this iſland. The inhabitants of this province were denominated *Maeatae*, or midland Britons, from their ſituation between the ſouthern wall, which was built by the Romans in Northumberland, and extended from the eaſt ſea to the weſt, and the northren wall, which was begun at a place called Penual, on the frith of Forth on the eaſt, and reached to Alcluyd, or Dunbriton, on the frith of Clyde, to the weſt.

As ſoon as the Romans had left the iſland, the Caledonians croſſed the Forth, and broke in upon the midland Britons, drove them away, and poſſeſſed their country, on the eaſtern ſide, as far as the Northumbrian wall.

The Britons upon this fled, ſome of them to the ſouth for refuge; others of them came and joined their countrymen in the weſt, where they founded a ſmall kingdom of their own, called *Regnum Cambrenſe* or *Cumbrenſe*, extend-

ing, on the weſtern ſide, from Dunbriton and the northern wall, to the ſouthern wall in Northumberland: the chief ſeat of their government was called Alcluyd, Areclud, or *Petra Cloithe*; the ſame that is now called, from them, Dunbriton: that ſuch a kingdom as this, of the Britons, certainly exiſted, is evident from the inquiſition of David prince of Cumberland, which was made in the year 1116; [*vide Appendix* N° I.] and we are farther informed, by hiſtorians, that it was not overturned, till Egbert, king of the Bernician Saxons, and Oengus king of the Picts, took it from them on conditions, A. D. 756.*

Two events, which happened about this time, contributed undoubtedly to the preſervation of this kingdom of the Britons; the arrival of the Saxons on the eaſt coaſt, to the ſouthward of Forth, under Ochta and Abiſa, about the year 450, found full employment for the Caledonians or Picts on that ſide, and the Scots, from Ireland, under the conduct of Fergus MacErch, in 503, having poſſeſſed themſelves of the weſtern iſlands and Argyle, and having penetrated as far as Braid Albin, took up their whole ſtrength on the other ſide; ſo that the

* Vide Innes's Critical Eſſay on the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, vol. 1. page 35.

Britons were left at liberty to purſue the arts of peace: as they had lived for a conſiderable ſpace of time under the dominion of the Romans, it is evident, that they muſt have been, by them, civilized, and that the doctrines of Chriſtianity muſt not only have been taught among them, but even well underſtood long before the aera in which the biſhopric of Glaſgow was founded by Saint Kentigern; for we find, that Saint Patrick, who was born in the neighbourhood of Alcluyd, ſet out in order to convert the Iriſh, A. D. 491; and that Saint Columba, who converted the northern Picts, and Saint Ninian, who was the apoſtle to the ſouthern ones, were Britons of the *Regnum Cambrenſe*; that they undertook their miſſions about this time, and were even contemporary with Saint Kentigern.

Having thus endeavoured to aſcertain the probability, that the people of the *Regnum Cambrenſe* were ſo far civilized, and ſo well acquainted with the doctrines of Chriſtianity, as that a biſhopric might be erected among them, the next inquiry is, who this Kentigern was in whoſe favour this biſhopric was erected? And here, from the deficiency of ancient records, we are as much in the dark as ever; I ſhall

therefore give, from Spottiſwood, and others, what they relate concerning him: They inform us, "that he was the ſon of Thametes, daugh-"ter of Loth, king of the Picts; but that it was "never certainly known who was his father; "that his mother, endeavouring, in 516, to "fly into the country of the Britons, in order "to conceal her ſhame, was delivered of him "near Culros." That this ſtory of his birth ſeems to have been univerſally believed, appears from the ruins of a chapel which are ſtill to be ſeen on that ſpot: this chapel was dedicated to Saint Kentigern, and, though in the dioceſe of Saint Andrews, was under the government and direction of the biſhop of Glaſgow: "that the care of his education was "entruſted to Servanus, biſhop of Orkney; "that he gave very early tokens of extraordi-"nary piety; for he was more frequent in "prayer than young people generally are, of "a ſpare diet, and ſo compaſſionate to the "poor, that he gave them all that came into "his hands; that his maſter, Servanus, loving "him beyond others, was wont to call him "*Mon gah*, which, in the Norwegian language, "ſignifies dear friend; that, upon the death "of Servanus, he went to the country of "Wales, where, living a ſolitary life, he found-

"ed a monaſtery, between the rivers Elwide "and Edway; and that, after having lived "there a few years, he reſigned his place to "Aſaph, a godly and virtuous man, and re-"turning to Scotland, made his abode at Glaſ-"gow, where he laid the foundation of a ſtate-"ly church, and was therein, at his death, in-"terred: they alſo ſay, that it was affirmed of "Saint Kentigern, that, after he came to the "years of underſtanding, he never eat fleſh, "nor taſted wine or ſtrong drink; that he "ſleeped on the ground, having a ſtone for "his pillow, and that he faſted frequently for "three days together, wearing goat-ſkins, with "ſackcloth next him."

The above is all that I have been able to collect, reſpecting the birth, education, and tranſactions of Saint Kentigern; and the reader may give what degree of credit he thinks proper to the relation. It appears certain, that ſuch a perſon as Kentigern exiſted during the end of the ſixth and the beginning of the ſeventh century; and that he came and built himſelf a hut upon the ſpot where the cathedral, or high kirk, now ſtands, is very probable: it is alſo conſiſtent with probability, that the innocency of his life, and the auſterity of his manners, but above all the miracles which he ei-

ther wrought, or which it was believed he wrought, would ſoon gain him a reputation among the people in his neighbourhood: the diſtance between Alcluyd and Glaſgow is not great, the fame of his miracles would ſoon reach the ear of the prince, and he, like his ſubjects, giving faith to theſe miracles of the holy man, we may ſuppoſe, made him biſhop of Glaſgow, and endowed his church with the many lands which we find, by the inquiſition of David, prince of Cumberland, had formerly belonged to it.

Hiſtory has not informed us of the name of this prince, who founded and endowed the biſhopric of Glaſgow, in favour of Saint Kentigern; by an abſtract from the life of Kentigern, (contained in Mr. Innes's Critical Eſſay on the ancient inhabitants of Scotland) which was written in the twelfth century, we learn, that being ill uſed by Marken, or Marcus, one of the kings of the Britons, he retired into Wales, but that he afterwards returned back to Glaſgow, being invited by the pious king Rederic, or Roderic, one of Marken's ſucceſſors.

He poſſeſſed the ſee of Glaſgow until the year 601, that he died upon the 13th of January, and was buried in the church of Glaſgow,

where his monument is ſtill to be ſeen: we find him marked among the Saints in the Roman Calendar, 13th of January, 578.

Baldrede and Conwall were his diſciples: Baldrede ſucceeded him in the biſhopric, and founded a religious houſe at Inchinnan: Conwall was his archdeacon, and went into Lothian to preach to the Saxons: we find them both ranked as Saints, Baldrede on the 6th of March, 608, and Conwall on the 18th of May, 612.

By all the reſearches which I have made, I have never been able to learn who ſucceeded to Baldrede; it is probable, that, ſoon after his time, the frequent wars made mention of [*in Appendix*, N° I.] began, and that the ſee of Glaſgow was alternately a prey to the Picts, Scots, Saxons, Britons, and Danes; and that the mixture of ſo many nations, differing in their language and manners, with their daily wars one againſt another, reduced them to that ſtate of barbarity, which we find them living in at the time that David, prince of Cumberland, refounded this ſee, A. D. 1115: from this time to the Reformation, the records of the biſhopric are tolerably compleat, and from them we learn, that prince David appointed his chaplain, John, commonly called Achaius,

to be biſhop of the ſee: this John was a perſon of good learning, and great probity, who had travelled both into France and Italy, for his improvement, and had been honoured with the charge of the education of prince David.

When the biſhop underſtood the barbarity of the people over whom he was appointed, he reſolved to make a journey to Jeruſalem, but being, contrary to his inclination, conſecrated by pope Paſchal the ſecond, he entered chearfully upon the duties of his office.

When prince David came to the crown, by the name of David the firſt, he beſtowed many donations both on the ſee and biſhop of Glaſgow, and likewiſe appointed the biſhop chancellor of the kingdom; but a ſecular employment not ſuiting the temper of the good man, he reſigned that honourable office, and gave himſelf entirely to the duties of his eccleſiaſtic function.

He rebuilt and adorned a part of the cathedral church, which he ſolemnly conſecrated upon the 9th of July, 1136, at which ſolemnity the king was preſent, and gave to this church the lands of Perdeyc, now Partick.

This prelate divided the dioceſe into the two archdeaconries of Glaſgow and Teviotdale, and eſtabliſhed the offices of dean, ſubdean,

chancellor, treaſurer, ſacriſt, chantor, and ſuccenſor, and ſettled a prebendary upon each of them, out of the donatives he had received from the king.

He died the 28th of May, 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh: He wrote two book, viz. *de Solitudinis Encomio*, and *de Amicitia Spirituali.*

1147. Herbert, formerly abbot of Kelſo, and chancellor of the kingdom, was conſecrated biſhop here, on Saint Bartholomew's day, the ſame year, 1147, by Pope Eugenius the third: in 1150, he beſtowed the church of Govan upon his chaplain, Help, and erected it into a prebendary: in his time, ſentence was given againſt Roger, biſhop of York, and the church of Scotland declared to be exempt from all juriſdiction except that of the ſee of Rome.

During Herbert's poſſeſſion of this ſee, we have a convincing proof that a part of the ancient Welſh inhabitants ſtill ſubſiſted ſomewhere within the dioceſe of Glaſgow; there is, in the chartulary of the biſhopric of Glaſgow, a charter of king Malcolm the fourth, addreſſed to the inhabitants of the dioceſe of Glaſgow, concerning the payment of their tithes, in which, from the number of different people there

made mention of, as parishioners of the church of Saint Kentigern, we have reason to believe that all these people, of so many different nations, at that time spoke their own language, and were distinct from one another, though united under the same goverment. For this charter *vide Appendix*, N° II.

1164. Ingelram Newbigging, brother to Elias laird of Dunsyre, in the shire of Lanerk, succeeded to Herbert: He had been rector of Peebles, and, of consequence, archdeacon of the church of Glasgow; while in this station, he was made chancellor of the kingdom, by king David, in 1151, and continued in the same office by king Malcolm.

Roger, archbishop of York, having, in the year 1159, revived his claim of superiority over the church in Scotland, and having called a provincial council to meet at Norham, in Northumberland, thither did Ingelram the archdeacon repair, and both there, and afterwards at Rome, defended so strenuously the cause of the Scottish church, that he was immediately, upon the death of Herbert, elected bishop of Glasgow, and consecrated by pope Alexander the third, on St. Simon and St. Jude's day, the very same year his predecessor had died, in spite of the opposition that was

made by the agent of the biſhop of York; he died on the 2d of February, 1174. He was author of three books, *1ſt, Epiſtolae ad diverſos. 2d, In Evangelia Dominicalia. 3d. Rationes Regni adminiſtrandi.*

We have a proof, that, in Ingelram's time, the ancient Welſh names of the lands belonging to the church of Glaſgow were beginning to be changed: The biſhop feus out to Richard de Morevill the lands of Gillmorriſton, *(quae olim vocabatur Pentiacob,)* which of old were called Pentiacob.

1174. Joceline, abbot of Melroſe, was elected the ſame year that Ingelram died, viz. 1174, and was conſecrated by Eſkilus, archbiſhop of Lunden in Denmark, the pope's legate for that kingdom, on the 1ſt day of June, 1175.

This biſhop rebuilt the cathedral, or rather made an addition to the church that was built by John Achaius, and dedicated it the 9th of July, 1197: he gives to the monks of Melroſe the church of Haſtendean in pure and perpetual alms; and to the abbey of Paiſley, the churches of Mairns, Katkert, Ruglen, &c. He appears to have had the intereſt of the town of Glaſgow much at heart; for he procured, from king William, a charter erecting

it into a royal burgh, and a charter for a fair to be held annually at Glaſgow for eight days. He died at Melroſe 16th of April, 1199.

The law reſpecting patronage ſeems to have been much the ſame in the time of Jocelin as it is at preſent; there is in the chartulary, a bull from the pope, addreſſed to Joceline, commanding him to preſent to vacant churches, if the patrons neglected to do it within three months: for this bull *vide Appendix.* N° III.

1199. Hugo de Roxburgh was promoted to this ſee: He was rector of Tullibody in Clackmannan, and clerk to Nicolaus the chancellor of Scotland, who died in 1171; he was afterwards one of the *Clerici Regis*, and archdeacon of Saint Andrews. In the year 1189 he was made chancellor, and preferred to this ſee ten years thereafter; but before he had ſat a few months, he died upon the 6th of July, 1199.

1200. William Malvicine, alias Malvoiſin, is by ſome, ſaid to have been a Frenchman; by others, that he only went and ſtudied in France, from whence he returned and took orders: He was ſoon after made archdeacon of Saint Andrews, and one of the *Clerici Regis*; he was preferred to be chancellor of the kingdom, and had the great ſeal delivered to him the 6th of September, 1199. He was con-

ſecrated biſhop of this ſee in the year 1200, but before he had ſat two full years here, he was tranſlated to Saint Andrews: He brought ſeveral ſects of friars out of France, and ſettled them in Scotland.

1202. Florentius, a ſon of the earl of Holland, and, by the mother, a relation of the king of Scotland, had applied himſelf to the ſervice of the church, and was preferred, by king William, to be lord chancellor of this kingdom, in the year 1200; and upon biſhop Malvicine's tranſlation to the ſee of Saint Andrews, he was elected biſhop of Glaſgow; immediately thereafter, he, by the advice and with the conſent of the chapter of Glaſgow, and the clergy of the dioceſe, confirms, to the clergy and church of the holy Mary of Melroſe, the church of Haſtendean; and moreover obliges himſelf, that he ſhall ratify and confirm it anew, as ſoon as he ſhall be conſecrated; but whatever impediment might have delayed his conſecration, it is certain, that while he was only elect of the ſee, in the year 1207, he, with the pope's allowance, reſigned his epiſcopal function, and ſome ſpace thereafter went to Rome, where he died.

1208. Walter, chaplain to King William, was elected into this ſee in 1207, the ſame

year in which the former elect had died, and was conſecrated at Glaſgow the 2d of November, 1208. It appears by the chartulary of Glaſgow, that Walter ſucceeded to Florence, and that Florence had never been conſecrated.

This biſhop was ſent to treat about peace with John, king of England, and went to a general council at Rome, in the year 1215, together with Brice, biſhop of Moray, and Adam, biſhop of Caithneſs, and returned the third year after: He is witneſs to a charter of Walter II. Steward of Scotland, granting, to the monks of Paiſley, free liberty to elect a prior and abbot to themſelves, about the year 1220. He died in the year 1232.

1233. William de Bondington, of an ancient family in the ſhire of Berwick, was rector of Edelſtone, a prebend of Glaſgow, one of the *Clerici Cancellarii*, and afterwards archdeacon of St. Andrews, within the bounds of Lothian, and a privy counſellor to king Alexander the ſecond, who advanced him, in the year 1231, to the chancellor's office; and the next year he was elected biſhop of Glaſgow and conſecrated, in the cathedral church, by Andrew biſhop of Moray, on the

Sunday after the nativity of the bleſſed Mary, A. D. 1233.

In the year 1240, pope Gregory the ninth having called a general council upon pretext of relief to the holy land, and the emperor, Frederick the ſecond, who was on ill terms with the pope, apprehending the deſign to be againſt himſelf, cauſed ſtop ſeveral prelates, and biſhop Bondington among the reſt, in their way thro' Germany towards Rome; but diſmiſſed them upon their promiſe being given that they were not to proceed in their journey.

It would appear that he continued in the chancellor's office till the death of king Alexander the ſecond.

This biſhop made ſome additions to the cathedral out of his own liberality; and, in the laſt year of his life, he introduced into his diocese the uſe of the liturgical form of the church of Sarum or Saliſbury in England. He died November 10th, 1258, and on the 13th was interred in the abbey-church of Melroſe, near the high altar.

1260. John de Cheyam, an Engliſhman, archdeacon of Bath, and chaplain to pope Alexander the fourth, was, by that pope, conſecrated the next biſhop to this ſee, in the year 1260, through the plenitude of his apo-

ſtolic power, as he himſelf relates, after he had annulled the poſtulation which had paſſed in favour of Nicholas Moffet, archdeacon of Teviotdale, to be conſecrated biſhop here: The occaſion of which conduct of the pope is ſaid to have been this; Mr. Moffet having gone to Rome for conſecration, the pope, upon his refuſing to advance him money, and by the intrigues of Robert, elect of Dunblane, who hoped to get into the ſee of Glaſgow, would not conſecrate him, but promoted John de Cheyam to this ſee.

The pope it ſeems was ſenſible how diſagreeable this ſtep would prove to our king, and therefore took care to ſolicit the king of England to employ his intereſt with the king of Scotland, (for he was father-in-law to our king) that he might graciouſly receive Cheyam, and grant his temporalities to be punctually paid to him: it appears alſo, that the king of Scotland was by no means ſatisfied; for upon Cheyam's coming into this kingdom, he became very diſagreeable both to the king and to his own clergy, ſo that he made choice to live in foreign parts, and at the court of Rome; at laſt he died in France, in the year 1268.

1268. Nicholaus de Moffet, archdeacon of Teviotdale, above-mentioned, was again

elected biſhop, immediately upon the death of biſhop Cheyam, in 1268: He continued elect of this ſee above two years, and died, in 1270, of an a poplexy, at Tinningham in Eaſt Lothian, without ever being conſecrated, which was owing to the ſtrong oppoſition made againſt him by ſome of his own canons, ſpirited up by others of the clergy.

1270. William Wiſeheart, archdeacon of St. Andrews, and lord high chancellor, was elected into this ſee in the year 1270, after the death of biſhop Moffet; but, before his conſecration, he was likewiſe elected into the ſee of St. Andrews, then vacant by the death of biſhop Gameline: He enjoyed the ſee of St. Andrews for nine years, and died, with the reputation of being a truly good and virtuous man.

1272. Robert Wiſeheart, archdeacon of St. Andrews in Lothian, and nephew or couſin to the preceeding William Wiſeheart, was next elected, and conſecrated biſhop of this ſee at Aberdeen, by the biſhops of Aberdeen, Moray, and Dunblane.

This worthy patriot was appointed one of the lords of the regency, upon the death of king Alexander the third, in 1286, which office he diſcharged with great reputation and inte-

grity. When the conteſt between Bruce and Baliol happened, and king Edward, as umpire, had ordered the competitors to meet him at Norham, biſhop Wiſeheart alſo attended; and the king of England, after making a long and premeditated ſpeech, in which he told the prelates and nobles preſent, that although he might juſtly claim the ſuperiority of the kingdom of Scotland, as belonging to him by right, yet, as a friend and arbiter, elected by themſelves, he would labour to compoſe the preſent controverſy in the beſt manner he could; for the right, ſaid he, although there are different pretenders, belongeth only to one, and, for myſelf, I determine to wrong no man, but to do that which is juſt, aſſuring myſelf you will all acquieſce, and take him for king who ſhall be pronounced ſo to be.

The king having finiſhed, Robert biſhop of Glaſgow aroſe, and gave him hearty thanks, in the name of the reſt, for the good affection he bore to their country, and the pains he had taken to come and remove their debates; aſſuring him, at the ſame time, that it was from the good opinion they entertained of his wiſdom and equity, that they had ſubmitted to him, as ſole arbiter, the judgment and deciſion of this weighty affair; but where it had pleaſed him

to ſpeak of a right of ſuperiority over the kingdom, it was ſufficiently known that Scotland, from the foundation of the ſtate, had been a free and independent kingdom, and not ſubject to any other power whatſoever: That their anceſtors had valiantly defended themſelves againſt the Romans, Picts, Britons, Saxons, and Danes, and all others who ſought to uſurp upon them; and although, ſaid he, the preſent occaſion hath bred ſome diſtraction in mens minds, all true-hearted Scotſmen will ſtand for the liberty of their country to their deaths; for they eſteem their liberty to be more precious than their lives, and in that quarrel will neither ſeparate nor divide; but as he had profeſſed, as a friend, and as an arbiter elected by themſelves, to judge of and decide the preſent controverſy, they were therefore all, in moſt humble manner, to intreat him, that he would proceed to determine the queſtion, which they and their poſterity ſhould remember with their beſt affections and ſervices.

When afterwards the war broke out, by reaſon of the encroachments made by king Edward upon the honour and independency of Scotland, no man more vigorouſly withſtood the tyranny than this prelate; for which he was thrown into priſon by king Edward, who

wrote to the pope to have him deprived of his biſhopric, on account of his being his enemy; and had it not been out of fear of the pope, it is not to be doubted but that the biſhop, being the king's priſoner, would have been put to death, as were many of the Scottiſh nobility.

After the battle of Bannockburn, he was exchanged for another perſon of quality, in 1314. This excellent prelate, having had the happineſs to ſee king Robert Bruce fully ſeated on the throne, to which he had not a little contributed, died in the month of November, 1316.

1317. Stephen de Dundemore was chancellor of the church of Glaſgow, and was elected biſhop in 1317; but being an enemy to the Engliſh intereſt, king Edward the ſecond wrote to the pope, deſiring that he would not admit Stephanus de Dundemore, who was elect of this church, to the biſhopric; and indeed it appears that he never was conſecrated, having died on his way to Rome.

1319. John Wiſeheart came into this ſee in the year 1319; he had been formerly archdeacon of this ſame church. This prelate was alſo an enemy to the Engliſh intereſt

in this country: there is an order by king Edward, after he had fallen into this monarch's hands, while he was yet archdeacon, to convey John Wiſeheart, *quondam archidiaconum Glaſguen.* then a priſoner in the caſtle of Coneweye, to the city of Cheſter, and from thence to the Tower of London, 6th of April, 1310. It is very probable, that he has been releaſed after the battle of Bannockburn, when biſhop Robert Wiſeheart and others were exchanged for Engliſh priſoners.

In the year 1322, John, by the grace of God biſhop of Glaſgow, with the unanimous conſent of his chapter, gives to the church of the holy croſs, Edinburgh, and to the canons thereof, the church of Dalgarnock, 21ſt of March, 1322: He died in the year 1325.

1325. John Lindſay was the following biſhop of this ſee; he is witneſs, in the year 1326, to a charter granted by king Robert the firſt, to the monks of Melroſe, dated March 22d, the twentieth year of the king; in which charter he is expreſsly deſigned John Lindſay, biſhop of Glaſgow.

When Edward Baliol had ſet himſelf up to be king, this biſhop entered into his meaſures, and he, together with the biſhops of Aberdeen and Dunkeld, is witneſs to a grant made by

king Edward Baliol, to Edward king of England, of date the 12th of February, 1334.

This prelate, in 1335, returning from Flanders to Scotland, with two ſhips, aboard of which were two hundred and fifty Scots, was attacked at ſea by a ſuperior fleet of Engliſh, commanded by the earls of Sarum and Huntington; the Scots veſſels, being overpowered by numbers, were taken after an obſtinate engagement, in which many of both ſides were killed; and the biſhop, being mortally wounded in the head, immediately expired.

1335. William, whoſe ſurname, (according to the document publiſhed by the Scots college at Paris) was Rae: They call him William the fourth, and ſay that he came into this ſee in 1335, and that he died in 1367.

From ſeveral records it is evident, that he ſucceeded to John Lindſay, whom he particularly deſigns his predeceſſor. There are ſeveral original writs in this biſhop's name, lying among the archives of the ſee of Glaſgow, preſerved in the Scots college, and in the monaſtery of the Carthuſians; particularly two authentic acquittances, for the contribution of the dioceſe of Glaſgow to the pope, in the years 1340 and 1341.

It was by order of this biſhop, as being the

pope's delegate, that Robert, lord high ſteward of Scotland, and earl of Stratherne, (afterwards king of Scotland, by the name of Robert the ſecond) did erect and endow a chaplainry in the church of Glaſgow, upon account of a diſpenſation, by the apoſtolic ſee, for contracting of marriage between the ſaid lord high Steward and Elizabeth More, notwithſtanding the impediment of conſanguinity and affinity between them.

This biſhop built the ſtone bridge over Clyde at Glaſgow.

1368. Walter Wardlaw, of the family of Torie in Fife, was a canon of Aberdeen in 1362; he was afterwards preferred to be archdeacon of Lothian, and ſecretary to king David the ſecond, and was conſecrated biſhop of Glaſgow in 1368; he was, this ſame year, nominated one of the ambaſſadors to England.

As he was in a high degree of favour with king David, ſo he was no leſs the favourite of the ſucceeding monarch Robert, after whoſe acceſſion to the crown, he was, with Douglas lord of Galloway, ſent to France, in order to renew the ancient league between the two crowns; while employed in this negotiation, he ſo much acquired the favour of the French court, that, at the deſire of the king of France,

he was created a cardinal by pope Clement the ſeventh, in the year 1381; he died in 1387.

1387. Matthew Glendoning, ſon to Glendoning of that ilk in Eſkdale, was firſt one of the canons of Glaſgow, and ſucceeded into the ſee immediately upon the death of biſhop Wardlaw: he died in the year 1408.

In his time the great ſpire of the church, which had been only built of timber, was burned by lightening; in place whereof he intended to have built one of ſtone, for which he had made great preparation, but was prevented by death.

1408. William Lauder, ſon to Sir Allan Lauder of Hatton, in the ſhire of Mid-Lothian, was firſt archdeacon of Lothian: when the ſee of Glaſgow became vacant, in 1408, he was preferred merely by the proviſion of pope Benedict the thirteenth, who ſet up for pope at Avignon, in oppoſition to Gregory the twelfth at Rome, and not by the election of the chapter.

Murdo, duke of Albany, regent of the kingdom, made him lord chancellor in 1423, in the room of the biſhop of Aberdeen; and the ſame year, upon the ninth of Auguſt, he was nominated firſt commiſſioner, for treating about the redemption of king James the firſt,

which was at laſt effectuated the next year, 1424.

This biſhop laid the foundation of the veſtry of the cathedral church, and built the great tower of ſtone as far as the firſt battlement: he died 14th of June, 1425.

1426. John Cameron, of the family of Lochiel, was firſt official of Lothian in the year 1422; he became afterwards confeſſor and ſecretary to the earl of Douglas, who preſented him to the rectory of Cambuſlang; he was made provoſt of Lincluden, and ſecretary to the king in 1424; keeper of the great ſeal in 1425; and biſhop of Glaſgow in 1426.

In the year 1429, he erected ſix churches within his dioceſe into prebendaries, by conſent and at the deſire of their reſpective patrons, viz. Cambuſlang, at the deſire of Archibald earl of Douglas; Kirkmaho, at the deſire of John Forſt de Caſtorfyne, and Maria Steward de Dalſwyntonne, his wife; the other four were Torbolton, Egliſham, Luſs, and Killearn.

I find by the chartulary of Glaſgow, that in his time the office of the dean was to correct the manners of the other churchmen, and to aſſign them their proper ſtalls and places in the church; the chantor was to regulate the ſacred muſic, to have the choice of the ſinging

boys, &c. the chancellor had the government of the ſchools, the care of the books of the cathedral, and the keeping of the ſeal: to the treaſurer was committed the care of the ornaments and treaſures of the church, the wax and the lights; he was to provide bread, wine, water, and candles, for the different altars, and ſo on: The biſhop alſo fixed particular offices to particular churches, ſuch as the rector of Cambuſlang, to be perpetual chancellor of the church of Glaſgow; the rector of Carnwath to be treaſurer; the rector of Kilbride to be chantor, &c.

In the year 1433 biſhop Cameron was choſen one of the delegates from the church of Scotland to the council of Baſil; and accordingly he ſet out with a ſafe-conduct from the king of England, and with a retinue of no leſs than thirty perſons; and as the truce with England was near to a cloſe on the 30th of November 1437, Mr. Rymer has publiſhed another ſafe-conduct for ambaſſadors from Scotland to come into England about prorogation of the peace, and the firſt of theſe that is named, is John biſhop of Glaſgow.

After his removal from the chancellor's office, he began to build the great tower at the epiſcopal palace, and laid out a great deal of

money in carrying on the building of the veſtry; notwithſtanding of which, he is repreſented by our hiſtorians, to have been a very worldly kind of a man, and a great oppreſſor, eſpecially of his vaſſals within the biſhopric: We are informed that he made a very fearful exit, at his country ſeat of Lochwood, about ſix miles to the north-eaſt of Glaſgow, upon Chriſtmas eve in the year 1446.

1446. James Bruce, ſon of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, was the next biſhop of this ſee: his firſt office in the church was rector of Kilmenie in Fife, about the year 1438; he was conſecrated biſhop of Dunkeld, at Dunfermline, the 4th of February, 1441: In the year 1444 he became lord chancellor of Scotland; and as he had been greatly inſulted in his biſhopric of Dunkeld, by one Robert Reoch Macdonachy, he is ſaid to have been weary of that ſee, for which reaſon he made intereſt, upon the death of biſhop Cameron, to procure the ſee of Glaſgow, and was accordingly tranſlated hither; but before the neceſſary forms were diſpatched, he died on the 4th of October, 1447.

1447. William Turnbull, a ſon of the family of Bedrule in the ſhire of Roxburgh, was firſt a prebend of Glaſgow, and afterwards

doctor of laws and archdeacon of St. Andrews, within the bounds of Lothian, a privy counſellor, and keeper of the privy ſeal: he obtained from king James the ſecond, a charter, erecting the town, and the patrimony of the biſhops, into a regality, in 1450; he alſo procured a bull, from pope Nicholas the fifth, for erecting an univerſity within the city of Glaſgow; and he endowed the ſame, and beſtowed many privileges upon it; after the compleat ſettlement of which noble monument of his care for the cultivation of learning, he took a journey to Rome, where he died on the 3d of September, 1454, leaving behind him a moſt excellent character.

There appears to have been a jubilee in the church of Glaſgow, in the time of biſhop Turnbull; for he iſſues a precept to the dean, chantor, and chancellor, to deliver to Mr. Simon Dalgleiſh his official, the money which had been offered to the relics in the time of the jubilee. *Vide Appendix* N° IV.

1455. Andrew Muirhead, a ſon of the family of Lachop in the ſhire of Lanerk, a man noted for learning and piety, was firſt rector of Cadzow, (now Hamilton) and then was preferred unto this ſee.

Upon the death of king James the ſecond, in 1460, this biſhop was named one of the lords

of the regency, during the young king's nonage: He was one of the commiſſioners who went to England in the year 1462, in order to negotiate a truce between the two nations, which was accordingly effectuated at the city of York, the 19th of December, the ſame year. Again, in the year 1468, this biſhop, with ſome others, was ſent into Denmark, to treat about a marriage between our king and a daughter of that crown, which commiſſion had likewiſe a good effect; and in the year 1472 he went with others in commiſſion, to cultivate a farther prorogation of the truce with the kingdom of England, which they alſo ſettled.

This biſhop founded the vicars of the choir, a ſettlement which had not been in the church before; he alſo adorned and beautified the cathedral; and in the year 1471 he founded, near his epiſcopal palace, an hoſpital, which he dedicated to the honour of St. Nicholas, upon the front of which his arms are ſtill to be ſeen: this hoſpital had endowments for twelve old men, and a prieſt to perform divine ſervice, at the hours of canonical devotion: he died upon the 20th of November, 1473.

1474. John Laing, of the family of Redhouſe in the ſhire of Edinburgh, was firſt rector of Tannadice in the ſhire of Angus, and vicar

of Linlithgow; he was next preferred to the office of high treaſurer in the year 1465; which office he held till the year 1468, at which time he was made lord regiſter; and about this period, he alſo enjoyed the rectories of Suthet and Newlands. In the year 1471 he was replaced in the treaſury, which high office he kept till the year 1474, when he was, by the king's ſpecial recommendation, promoted to the epiſcopal ſee of Glaſgow: His accounts as treaſurer are taken off his hands the 2d of December, 1474; for the entertainment of the curious, I have inſerted a copy of theſe accounts in the appendix, [*vide* N° V.] from Mr. Borthwick's ingenious remarks on Britiſh antiquities.

In the year 1473, this biſhop ſhewed himſelf ſo good an inſtrument in reconciling the king and his brother the duke of Albany; and the king, it ſeems, was ſo well pleaſed with, and mindful of that piece of ſervice, that, when the office of lord high chancellor came to be vacant, he promoted him to it in the end of the year 1482; but before he had enjoyed that office full ſix months, he died on the 11th of January, 1483.

1483. George Carmichael, a ſon of the family of Carmichael in the ſhire of Lanerk,

was elected biſhop of Glaſgow, being then treaſurer of this ſee, as rector of Carnwath; but he died before his conſecration, in the year 1483.

1484. Robert Blacader, the ſon of Sir Patrick Blacader of Tullieallan, was firſt a prebendary of Glaſgow, and rector of Cardros; he was afterwards biſhop of Aberdeen, and from that ſee was tranſlated to the biſhopric of Glaſgow. This gentleman had ſo much favour at Rome, that he obtained from the pope, the ſee of Glaſgow to be erected into an archbiſhopric. The Scots ſeem to have been violent enemies to the very name of an archbiſhop: Patrick Graham, the firſt archbiſhop of St. Andrews, was ſo much calumniated and perſecuted for accepting of that title by both clergy and laity, that he ended his days in a priſon, although he was univerſally acknowledged to have been a man in virtue and learning inferior to none of his time. Biſhop Blacader, though more fortunate than biſhop Graham, yet met with much oppoſition in his archbiſhopric, particularly from Shevez, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and from the clergy of his own dioceſe.

He was frequently employed in the public tranſactions with the Engliſh, and particularly in the year 1505, he, together with the earl of

Bothwel, and Andrew Forman, prior of Pittenweem, did negotiate the marriage between king James the fourth, and Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Henry the ſeventh of England, which has proved the foundation of the union of theſe two kingdoms. During the time of archbiſhop Blacader, ſeveral people of Kyle and Cunningham, in the ſhire of Air, having obtained ſome faint ideas of the doctrines of the reformation, they began to publiſh them; upon which he cited about thirty of them before the council, the chief of whom were George Campbell of Ceſſnock, Adam Read of Barſkimming, and John Campbell of New Milns; theſe people appeared with ſuch confidence in defence of their doctrines, that it was thought ſafeſt to diſmiſs them, with an admonition to take heed of new doctrines, and to content themſelves with the faith of the church.

This biſhop founded ſeveral alterages in the cathedral church; he alſo began the great aile to the ſouth, and carried it up the height in which it now ſtands: He died while on a journey to the holy land, upon the 28th of July, 1508.

1508. James Beaton, ſon of John Beaton of Balfour in Fife, was firſt provoſt of the col-

legiate church of Bothwel, then prior of Whitehern, abbot of Dumfermline in 1504, and treaſurer of the kingdom in 1505. In the year 1508 he became elect of Galloway, but before he had ſat one year in that ſee, he was tranſlated to Glaſgow, at which time he reſigned the office of lord treaſurer. In the year 1515, this biſhop was made lord chancellor, and as he was in great favour with John duke of Albany, regent of the kingdom, he poſſeſſed likewiſe the abacies of Arbroath and Kilwinning in commendam.

When the governor went over into France, in 1517, the archbiſhop of Glaſgow was made one of the lords of the regency; but diſcords ariſing among them, they all thought it convenient to devolve the whole power on the earl of Arran, who ſummoned a convention of the nobility to meet at Edinburgh on the 29th of April, which accordingly met in the houſe of archbiſhop Beaton, at the foot of Black Friars Wynd, on the eaſt ſide: It had been reſolved, previous to this meeting, that the earl of Angus ſhould be apprehended, and he, ſuſpecting the deſign, ſent his uncle, the famous Gavin Douglas, biſhop of Dunkeld, to the chancellor, archbiſhop Beaton, to endeavour to get all differences compoſed. Though the chancellor was

deeply engaged againſt the earl of Angus, yet he would willingly have excuſed himſelf to biſhop Douglas, and laid all the blame upon the earl of Arran; and, in the end, he concluded his diſcourſe with ſaying, "there is no reme-"dy, upon my conſcience I cannot help it;" and at the ſame inſtant beating on his breaſt with his hand, and not reflecting what would be the conſequence, a coat of mail which he had under his eccleſiaſtical habit, returned by the blow a rattling ſound; which biſhop Douglas perceiving, gave his brother biſhop this ſevere reprimand; "How now, my lord, ſays he, I "think your conſcience clatters; we are prieſts, "and to put on armour, or to bear arms, is not "altogether conſiſtent with our character."

After this enſued a very hot ſkirmiſh between the two parties, in which the earl of Angus chanced to get the better, and the archbiſhop ſeeing the day loſt, fled for ſanctuary to the church of the Black Friars, and was there taken out from behind the altar, and would certainly have been ſlain, had not biſhop Douglas interceeded for him, and ſaved his life.

He poſſeſſed the ſee of Glaſgow, until the year 1522, and was then tranſlated to the primacy of St. Andrews: During his reſidence at Glaſgow, he incloſed the epiſcopal palace with

a magnificent ſtone wall of aiſler work, towards the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, with a baſtion over the one corner, and a tower over the other, fronting to the high ſtreet, upon which are fixed in different places his coat of arms.

He augmented the alterages in the choir of the cathedral, and he likewiſe built or repaired ſeveral bridges within the regality and about the city of Glaſgow, many of which ſtill remain, as laſting monuments of his public beneficence. He died in the year 1539.

1524. Gavin Dunbar of the family of Mochrum, and nephew to Gavin Dunbar, biſhop of Aberdeen, was preferred to the priory of Whitehern in Galloway: Being a perſon of polite letters, he was pitched upon to have the education of James the fifth entruſted to him; and he managed that province ſo well, that after the vacancy of the ſee of Glaſgow, which followed the tranſlation of archbiſhop Beaton to the ſee of St. Andrews, the regents of the kingdom did, by letters patent of the 27th of September, 1524, preſent him to this ſee "with full "power and faculty to preſent whatſoever "qualified perſon or perſons to all benefices "that ſhall happen to vaik within the kirk "and dioceſe of Glaſgow, enduring the time

"of the vacancy of the ſee, which were per-
"taining to the king's preſentation."

During the time that archbiſhop Dunbar was poſſeſſed of this ſee, the doctrines of the reformation came to be univerſally ſtudied, and generally underſtood. I have taken notice in the life of biſhop Blacader, that ſome gentlemen in the dioceſe of Glaſgow had been called before the council, for profeſſing the doctrines of the reformation; but as theſe men were not formidable to the clergy, either on account of their quality or numbers, they had been diſmiſſed with an admonition to take heed of new doctrines; but the numbers who profeſſed theſe doctrines increaſing every day, the clergy were reſolved to make an example of ſome one perſon, in order to ſtrike terror into the whole nation; the man they pitched upon was Patrick Hamilton, ſon to Patrick Hamilton of Kinkavil, ſometime captain of the caſtle of Blackneſs, who having (when very young) been created abbot of Ferme in Roſsſhire, he obtained, even then, ſome hints of the doctrines propogated by Luther; and being afterwards ſent abroad for his education, he fell into company with ſeveral of the reformers; ſo that he returned into his own country, very ill diſpoſed towards that church, in which,

from his merit and connections, he had reaſon to expect that he would attain to the higheſt honours. The fervour and imprudence that naturally attend youth, made it impoſſible for him to conceal his ſentiments; he adventured in his diſcourſes to lay open the corruptions of the church, and to diſcover the errors that were crept into the Chriſtian doctrine and worſhip; and friar Campbell, who was prior of the Dominicans, having, under colour of friendſhip, inſinuated himſelf into his confidence, baſely accuſed him to Beaton, archbiſhop of St. Andrews.

Mr. Hamilton was invited to St Andrews, in order to maintain, with ſome of the clergy, a diſpute concerning the controverted points; and after much reaſoning with regard to juſtification, free-will, original ſin, and other topics of that nature, the conference ended with their condemning Hamilton to be burnt. At this conference archbiſhop Dunbar aſſiſted. For a copy of his ſentence, *vide Appendix*, N° VI.

This gentleman, who had been deaf to the inſinuations of ambition, was leſs likely to be ſhaken with the fears of death, while he propoſed to himſelf both the glory of bearing teſtimony to the truth, and the immediate re-

ward attending his martyrdom: He was, that very afternoon, being the laſt day of February, 1528, burnt before the gate of St. Salvator's college in St. Andrews. The people, who compaſſionated his youth and virtue, were much moved with the conſtancy with which he endured his torments; and an accident which ſoon followed, ſtill more confirmed them in their favourable ſentiments towards him: While he was ſtanding at the ſtake, he was inſulted by the friars, who deſired him to pray to our lady, and ſay, *Salve Regina*; among the friars preſent, no one was more troubleſome than friar Campbell; often did Mr. Hamilton deſire him to depart and not vex him, but when he would not ceaſe his crying, Hamilton ſaid to him, "Wicked man, "thou knoweſt that I am not an heretic, "and that it is the truth of God for which I "now ſuffer; ſo much thou didſt confeſs un- "to me in private, and thereupon I appeal "thee to anſwer before the judgment ſeat of "Chriſt." Soon after Campbell, either aſtoniſhed with theſe events, or overcome with remorſe, or perhaps ſeized with a diſtemper, loſt his ſenſes and died. The people regarded Hamilton as a prophet, as well as a martyr.

Mankind were anxious to know what theſe

doctrines could be which had occaſioned the death of Mr. Hamilton; and many of the clergy themſelves becoming converts to them, and preaching them openly, they came ſoon to be almoſt univerſally underſtood. To baniſh theſe doctrines, ſo repugnant to the then eſtabliſhed church, numbers were put to death at St. Andrews and Edinburgh; at laſt, in 1538, it was reſolved to make ſome examples at Glaſgow, in order to intimidate the heretics in the weſt; but as archbiſhop Dunbar was a man of humanity, and exceedingly averſe to proceedings of this kind, John Lawder, Andrew Oliphant, and friar Maltman, were ſent from Edinburgh to aſſiſt him. The men devoted to deſtruction were Jeremiah Ruſſel, one of the Gray Friars in Glaſgow, a man learned for the age in which he lived, and John Kennedy, a young gentleman of Air, not above eighteen years of age: when brought before their judges, Kennedy diſcovered ſome weakneſs, and would gladly have ſaved his life by denying the points laid to his charge; but encouraged by Ruſſel, he fell upon his knees, and ſaid, "Wonderful! O God, is thy love "and mercy towards me a miſerable wretch; "for even now, when I would have denied "thee, and thy Son the Lord Jeſus Chriſt,

" my only Saviour, and ſo have thrown my-
" ſelf into everlaſting condemnation, thou, by
" thine own hand, haſt pulled me back from
" the bottom of hell, and given me to feel
" moſt heavenly comfort, which hath remov-
" ed the ungodly fear that before oppreſſed
" my mind; now I defy death; do what you
" pleaſe, I praiſe God I am ready."

Friar Ruſſel reaſoned long and learnedly againſt his accuſers; but being anſwered by Maltman and Oliphant only with railing and abuſe, he cried out, " This is your " hour and power of darkneſs; now you " ſit as judges, and we ſtand wrongfully " condemned; but the day cometh which " will ſhew our innocency, and you ſhall ſee " your own blindneſs to your everlaſting con- " fuſion; go on and fulfil the meaſure of " your iniquity." At which words the biſhop being greatly moved, and perhaps dreading the fate of friar Campbel, inſiſted, that theſe executions hurt the cauſe of the church, and that it would be better to ſave the lives of the men, and take ſome other courſe with them; but thoſe who were ſent from Edinburgh to aſſiſt him, told him expreſsly, that if he followed any milder courſe, than that which had been taken at Edinburgh, they could not e-

ſteem him the church's friend; upon which he conſented to their condemnation, and they were delivered over to the ſecular power to be executed.

All the time they were preparing the fire, Ruſſel comforted mightily the young man, ſaying, "Fear not, brother, for he is more mighty "that is in us, than he who is in the world: "the pain which we ſhall ſuffer is ſhort and "light, but our joy and conſolation ſhall ne-"ver have an end: death cannot deſtroy us, "for it is deſtroyed already by him for whoſe "ſake we ſuffer: therefore let us ſtrive to en-"ter by the ſame ſtraight way, which our "Saviour hath taken before us." When they were brought to the place of execution, they uſed not many words, but commending their ſouls to God after they were tied to the ſtake, they endured the fire patiently, without any expreſſions of fear or amazement.

Theſe two men were all that ſuffered in the dioceſe of Glaſgow; their execution, though it intimidated the people for ſome time, yet in ſpite of the fear of ſuch dreadful puniſhments, and in contempt of the acts of parliament paſſed againſt heretics in the year 1540, the reformed doctrines gained many proſelytes every day, till at laſt, in biſhop Beaton's

time, they proceeded to open acts of violence, and, with a ferocity peculiar to the Scots nation, overturned in a very few years, that form of church-government, and that syſtem of church-policy, and opinions, which had coſt the labour of many ages to build up.

But to return to archbiſhop Dunbar; he was made chancellor in 1528, and when the king went to France in the year 1536, to ſolemnize his marriage with Magdalene the daughter of that crown, he left the archbiſhop one of the lords of the regency during his abſence, and about this time gave to him the *commendam* of the abbey of Inchaffray.

In the parliament which ſat in the month of March, 1542, after the unfortunate death of the king, a bill having been offered by the lord Maxwell for a liberty of reading the Bible in the vulgar tongue, and the lords of the articles having found the propoſal to be reaſonable, and allowed it to be read in full parliament, the archbiſhop proteſted againſt it [*vide Appendix*, N° VII.] in his own name, and in the name of all the prelates of the realm; yet, notwithſtanding of this oppoſition, the bill was paſſed into a law.

In the end of year 1543, this prelate was turned out of the chancellor's office; and then

it was that he built a ſtately gate-houſe at the epiſcopal palace, on which his arms are engraved. He died the 30th of April, 1547, and was interred in the chancel of his cathedral, within a tomb he had cauſed to be built for himſelf, but which is now ſo quite demoliſhed, that there is not the leaſt veſtige of it remaining, nor can ſo much as the place be ſhown where it ſtood.

1551. James Beaton, ſon to Beaton of Balfarg, and nephew to Beaton, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, was firſt chantor of the church of Glaſgow, and afterwards, in the year 1543, he got the abbey of Aberbrothock, which he held until the year 1551, when he was preferred to the ſee of Glaſgow, after a diſpute between him and Alexander Gordon, brother to the earl of Huntly, whom the chapter had elected; but the matter being compromiſed at Rome, the pope made Mr. Gordon titular archbiſhop of Athens, and the earl of Arran, regent of the kingdom, conferred on him the biſhopric of the Iſles, as being the firſt which fell vacant, together with the abbacy of Inchaffray.

When archbishop Beaton took poſſeſſion of the ſee of Glaſgow, he found the minds of men ſo much agitated by religious matters,

and his whole dioceſe ſo ſplit into factions upon that account, that it was impoſſible for him to do any thing of moment; whatſoever was in the power of a prudent man to do, he did; he removed whatever was valuable from the church into the caſtle, he conveened the gentlemen of the neighbourhood who were attached to the old way of worſhip, and they and their ſervants guarded the church and palace from any ſudden attacks which the reformers could make: and when Argyle, Glencairn, and others, had, in 1557, ſigned their firſt covenant, [*vide Appendix* N° VIII.] he applied to the duke of Chattelrault, the man of the greateſt power in his neighbourhood, and he, by his bond of date the 6th of February, 1558, [*vide Appendix* N° IX.] engaged his faith and truth for the defence of the biſhopric. At laſt, the archbiſhop, perceiving the wild fury of the reformers, in pulling down of churches and monaſteries, deemed it the moſt prudent courſe he could take, to withdraw from the kingdom; and accordingly he went into France with the forces of that nation in 1560, taking with him all the writs pertaining to the ſee of Glaſgow, with every thing elſe that was valuable, which he could carry along with him, belonging to the archbiſhopric; and ſoon

after the reformed religion was eſtabliſhed by law.

He was afterwards appointed ambaſſador at the court of France by queen Mary, and he was continued in the ſame office by her ſon, James the ſixth, who reſtored him to the temporalities of the ſee of Glaſgow in the year 1588.

This biſhop ſeems to have been a man both of abilities and goodneſs; many of his letters to queen Mary are to be found in Mr. Keith's hiſtory of the affairs of church and ſtate in Scotland; they are written with the affection of a parent, and the ſubmiſſion of a ſubject. He died at Paris, upon the 24th of April, 1603, and left every thing he had to the Scots college at Paris, and to the monaſtery of the Carthuſians.

CHAP. II.

OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER, PREBENDS OR CANONS, IN THE SEE OF GLASGOW, &c.

WHAT the number of theſe gentlemen was, I cannot pretend to determine with any degree of accuracy. I have annexed a liſt of the names of ſuch of the prebendaries as are to be found in the chartulary of Glaſgow. They had the power of electing the biſhop upon a vacancy, though this ſeems pretty often to have been ſet aſide by the pope's authority; what other powers or privileges they were poſſeſſed of, I muſt acknowledge myſelf ignorant of them. They have a bull from pope Alexander the third for the preſervation of their privileges, ſo early as the year 1161; [*vide Appendix* N° X.] and, indeed, whatever their powers or privileges were, they ſeem to have been upon every occaſion exceedingly tenacious of them; ſeldom does a biſhop come into the ſee, but the firſt thing that is done by the dean and chapter, is to proteſt againſt him for the preſervation of their privileges; and when biſhop Blacader was ſolliciting the erection of the ſee

into an archbiſhopric, their fears for their beloved privileges ſeem to have increaſed; they write to the pope, to the king, and to Blacader himſelf, and the anſwers to theſe letters they regiſtrate in the books of the biſhopric. [*vide Appendix* N° XI.] I find them taxing themſelves, (by the chartulary) at a meeting of the chapter held at Glaſgow upon the 21ſt of May, 1401, in order to purchaſe veſtments for the uſe of the church; the higheſt ſum in which any of them is taxed is 5 l. Scots, the loweſt 2 merks.

Biſhop Cameron compelled them to build houſes for themſelves, to reſide in Glaſgow, and to appoint curates to officiate for them at their reſpective pariſhes. They ſeem alſo to have had vicars to officiate for them in the choir, for I find them agreeing to raiſe the ſtipends of the vicars officiating in the choir, from five to ten pounds Scots per annum in 1480. *Vide Appendix* N° XII.

Several of the houſes which belonged to the prebends are ſtill remaining; they give us no contemptible idea of the architecture of theſe times.

LIST OF THE PREBENDS.

The Prebend of Cadzow (now Hamilton) was dean of the chapter.

Prebend of Peebles was archdeacon of Glaſgow.

Prebend of Ancrum was archdeacon of Teviotdale.

Prebend of Monkland was ſubdean.

Prebend of Cambuſlang was chancellor.

Prebend of Carnwath was treaſurer.

Prebend of Kilbride was chantor.

Prebend of Glaſgow *primo* was the biſhop's vicar.

Prebend of Glaſgow *ſecundo* was ſubchantor.

Prebend of Campſie was ſacriſt.

Prebend of Balernock was ſtiled lord of Provan.

Prebend of Carſtairs.

Prebend of Erſkine.

Prebend of Cardros.

Prebend of Renfrew.

Prebend of Eagleſholm.

Prebend of Govan.

Prebend of Kirkmaho.

Prebend of Menar.

Prebend of Marbottle.
Prebend of Calder.
Prebend of Lanerk.
Prebend of Moffat.
Prebend of Torbolton.
Prebend of Killairn.
Prebend of Douglas.
Prebend of Doriſdyre.
Prebend of Eldaſtone.
Prebend of Stobo.
Prebend of Air.
Prebend of Roxburgh.
Prebend of Alnerumbe.
Prebend of Aſkirk.
Prebend of Luſs.
Prebend of Hawic.
Prebend of Bothwell.
Prebend of Sanquhar.
Prebend of Cumnock.
Prebend of Strathblane and Polmadie.

Theſe are the names of the different prebendaries, which are to be found in the chartulary; whether there were any more of them or not I cannot pretend to ſay. The revenues neceſſary to ſupport the dignity of an archbiſhop, with ſuch a number of prieſts, vicars, ſervants, &c. muſt have been amazingly great; the lands

given them by kings and by others are indeed numerous; and if we conſider that the dioceſe of Glaſgow, independent of its ſuffragans, extended over no leſs than two hundred and forty pariſhes, it will evidently appear, that a conſiderable part of the wealth of the ſouth and weſt of Scotland muſt have flowed into the ſee of Glaſgow.

The altars founded in the cathedral, and the endowments for chaplains to officiate at them, were alſo numerous; to make mention of the names of theſe altars would be in vain, almoſt every ſaint in the catalogue had an altar. Relics, ſo neceſſary an article in a Roman Catholic cathedral, were not wanting in Glaſgow; for a liſt of theſe *vide Appendix* N° XIII.

Beſides the cathedral, there was a collegiate church in Glaſgow, governed by a provoſt and eight prebends; it was founded by the citizens about the year 1487, and was dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary: it is now the Tron or Laigh Church. There were alſo ſeveral chapels at that time in the neighbourhood of the city; not the ſmalleſt veſtige of any of them remains at this day, though we are acquainted with the different ſpots of ground upon which they were built: there was one of them on Dow-Hill, which was dedicated to St. Mungo;

a ſecond one was in the Gorbels, near the bridge, which had for its patron St. Ninian; a third one was ſituated in Argyle-ſtreet, and was dedicated to St. Enoch; and a fourth, ſomewhere in the neighbourhood of the Stable-green-port, was built to the honour of St. Rolloch; a fifth, in the Rattonraw, to John the Baptiſt; and a ſixth, which ſtood a little above the croſs, on the right-hand, to the holy Thanew, the mother of St. Mungo.

The hoſpitals, which I find recorded in the chartulary, are Polmadie near Rutherglen; this ſeems to have been a very conſiderable one, and was intended for both men and women; Matthew, biſhop of Glaſgow, in 1391, preſents Gillian Wauch to this hoſpital; [*vide Appendix* N° XIV.] there was alſo an hoſpital in Glaſgow for ſome waiting maids to attend the ſick; biſhop Muirhead's hoſpital has been taken notice of in his life; there was a ſmall one for lepers in the Gorbels, which was founded and endowed by a lady of the name of Campbell, about the year 1350; and one at the Stable-green-port, endowed by Rolland Blacader in 1491.

OF THE BLACK FRIARS.

THE Dominicans, or Black Friars, called alſo *Fratres Praedicatores*, becauſe of their frequent preaching, were inſtituted by St. Dominic, firſt contriver of the Inquiſition, who was deſcended of the noble family of the Guſmans in Spain; he was a canon regular of the cathedral of Oſma, and archdean of that church; he became renowned by his ſermons againſt the Albigenſes, and founded a congregation of preachers, who devoted themſelves entirely to the converſion of heretics. He died in the year 1221, after his order had been approved of by pope Innocent the third in the year 1215, and by Honorius the third, his ſucceſſor, in 1216.

This order was afterwards divided into forty-five provinces; of which Scotland was the eighteenth; the firſt of them that came into Scotland, were brought over from France, (by William Malvoiſin, who was firſt a biſhop of Glaſgow, then of Saint Andrews) ſoon after the year 1220.

Their convent in this place was founded by the biſhop and chapter in the year 1270; king Robert the firſt grants to the Black Friars of Glaſgow, twenty merks Sterling, out of the

lands of Cadzow, the 28th of April, 1327. Margaret Stewart grants them two merks Sterling, out of her eſtate of Craigie, 1329; Allan Cathcart of that ilk gives them twenty ſhillings Sterling, out of his lands of Bogtown, 14th of Auguſt, 1336; John Stewart, *dominus de Darnley*, mortified to the convent and brethren of the Black Friars an annuity of two bolls of oats, and two bolls of barley, out of his lands of Cruxton, 21ſt of September, 1419; Alexander de Cunningham, *dominus de Kilmaurs*, makes over to John Govan, prior of the Black Friars, four and one half merks of uſual money, to be paid out of the lands of Finlayſton, Stainly, and Rawforly, on condition that the prior and brethren ſhall ſay maſs on every Sunday, Tueſday, and Friday, for the ſouls of ſeveral of his relations, 20th of March, 1450; Matthew Stewart, *dominus de Caſtle-Milk*, grants them an annuity of ten merks, to ſay a maſs for ever for the ſouls of the ſaid Matthew and others, 8th of June, 1473, beſides many other gifts which might be made mention of: ſo that, notwithſtanding their profeſſion of poverty, yet, when their convent was demoliſhed, they were found to be too rich for mendicants.

This order is one of the moſt conſiderable of the church of Rome; for there have been

three or four popes, ſeveral cardinals, and a great many bishops, and learned men, of this inſtitute: their ſuperiors are choſen by the plurality of votes, according to the ſtatutes of Vincentius de Bandel de Chateau Neuf, an Italian, and general of the order.

They ought to abſtain from eating of flesh for ſeven months together, that is from September to Eaſter; they ought not to lie in feather-beds, nor in ſheets, but on a mattreſs; they ought to ſay every Saturday, in caſe there falls neither faſt nor feaſt upon that day, the office of the Virgin Mary: their patron, St. Dominic, by pope Honorius the third, was made maſter of the ſacred palace, which place, to this day, is poſſeſſed by a Dominican, to whom belongs the interpretation of the ſcripture, and the cenſure of all books: they may preach every where without the permiſſion of the biſhops, and are allowed to confeſs all noblemen and their ladies, without the conſent of their curates: they give the ſacraments every where; and are exempted from all eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

The emperor, Henry the ſeventh, is thought to have been poiſoned with a hoſtie given him by a Dominican; and ever ſince that time, they are obliged, by way of puniſhment, to

give the hoſtie with the left hand, which they obſerve to this day.

Their habit is a white gown and ſcapular, which they pretend was preſcribed to them by the Virgin Mary.

The convent of the Dominicans ſtood where the college-church is now built.

OF THE GRAY FRIARS.

THE ſecond order of the mendicants are the Franciſcans, ſo called from their patriarch St. Francis, a merchant of Aſſiſe in Italy; they were alſo called Minorites, (*Fratres Minores*) or Gray Friars from their habits, and were eſtabliſhed by that Saint in the year 1206, and confirmed by pope Innocent the third in 1209.

Their ſuperiors are called wardens; they follow a particular rule preſcribed to them by their founder, and are divided into Conventuals and Obſervantines; theſe laſt were reformed by Bernardine of Sienna, in the year 1419, and were called Obſervantines, becauſe they pretend to obſerve the rule of St. Francis more ſtrictly, by going bare-footed, and wearing no ſhirts. The convent of Gray Friars in Glaſgow belonged to the Obſervantines: The manner in which theſe friars came into Scot-

land was as follows; king James the firſt having wrote to the Franciſcans of Cologn, deſiring them to ſend him ſome of their brethren of the Obſervantines, to ſettle in his kingdom, the vicar-general accordingly ſent him brother Cornelius of Zirickzen, a Dutchman of great reputation, with ſeveral others of his brethren; and after he had ſettled them in different places of the country, he returned back to Flanders, and died at Antwerp.

Their convent here was founded in the year 1476, by John Laing, biſhop of Glaſgow, and Thomas Forſyth, rector of Glaſgow; and was demoliſhed, in the year 1560, by the duke of Chattelraut, and the earl of Argyle: It was ſituated in the narrow ſtreet called from them the Gray Friars Wynd.

Theſe friars poſſeſſed nothing, the ground upon which their houſes ſtood only excepted: They were allowed to go conſtantly about with wallets on their ſhoulders, to beg their ſubſiſtence from well-diſpoſed people, from whence they were called Mendicants, and from the colour of their wearing cloaths, Gray Friars; their habit being a gray gown, with a cowl, and a rope about their middle; they went always bare-footed.

It is ſomewhat ſurpriſing, I do not find that ever there was a nunnery in the city of Glaſgow.

CHAP. III.

OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF GLASGOW, AFTER THE REFORMATION.

THE ancient religion, with the form of church-government, being aboliſhed by the people, with the aſſiſtance of the nobility, and the reformation eſtabliſhed by law in 1560.

John Willocks, one of the moſt popular of the preachers, was appointed ſuperintendent of the Weſt, by the commiſſioners of burrows, with ſome of the nobility and barons, who were met at Edinburgh: This man had been a Franciſcan friar in the town of Air, and having embraced the doctrines of the reformation, had fled into England, to ſave himſelf from the perſecution carrying on, at that time, in Scotland: He had not remained long in England, when a perſecution of the reformed broke out under queen Mary, ſo that he was

obliged to leave that country alſo; he fled over to Frieſland, and there profeſſed medicine; and becoming acquainted with the counteſs of Frieſland, he was by her ſent over with a commiſſion to the queen-regent of Scotland, and remaining in this country, he had proved very inſtrumental in bringing about the reformation of religion; and being accounted a very proper man, he was named ſuperintendent of the weſt.

1571. John Porterfield ſeems to have been made archbiſhop of Glaſgow, in order that he might convey away the revenues of the church, with ſome appearance of law; this year he conſents to the alienation of the manſe of the rectory of Glaſgow, by the rector, Mr. Archibald Douglas, to Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill: This gentleman continued in office only to the year 1572; in this year, during the earl of Marr's regency, a new kind of epiſcopacy having been ſet up.

James Boyd of Trochrig, a very worthy perſon, received the title of the ſee of Glaſgow, and he exerciſed the office of particular paſtor at the cathedral church, the Barony of Glaſgow being then the pariſh that pertained to that church.

This archbiſhop Boyd was the ſecond ſon of

Adam Boyd of Pinkhill, brother to the lord Boyd, and had, before his promotion, been ſettled as a miniſter at Kirkoſwald in Carrick. When the legality of the epiſcopal function came to be firſt called in queſtion by the aſſembly, in the year 1578, he learnedly and ſolidly, both from ſcripture and antiquity, defended the lawfulneſs of his office; yet the animoſities which he then perceived to be in the hearts of a great many, ſo far impaired his health, that he died in the month of June, 1581; he feued the lands of Bedlay to the lord Boyd, and the lands of Gorbels to George Elphinſton, merchant in Glaſgow.

1581, After biſhop Boyd's death, king James the ſixth gave Robert Montgomery, miniſter at Stirling, the biſhopric, upon the recommendation of the duke of Lennox, on purpoſe that the duke might get diſponed to him the benefice, by this titular archbiſhop.

Mr. Montgomery being frightened with the threatenings of the cenſures of the church, if he did not purge himſelf of the unlawful office of a biſhop in his own perſon, he ſurrendered the archbiſhopric, and afterwards became miniſter at Symontoun in Kyle, in 1587.

Mr. Montgomery gave bond to the duke of Lennox, that he ſhould diſpone to him and his

heirs, all the incomes of this ſee, how ſoon he ſhould be admitted biſhop, for the yearly payment of one thouſand pounds Scots, with ſome horſe-corn and poultry; and the agents of the duke of Lennox, having poſſeſſed themſelves of the biſhopric, Mr. Montgomery reſigned his title in favours of Mr. William Erſkine, parſon of Campſie, a follower of the earl of Marr.

This gentleman obtained the conſent of the preſbytery, and was admitted, though a laic, upon his bond to renounce the ſame, in caſe the general aſſembly did not allow of his admiſſion.

1585. After archbiſhop Montgomery's ſurrender, the king gave the revenue and the title to Mr. William Erſkine parſon of Campſie, and commendator of Paiſley, which he had gotten after the forfeiture of lord Claud Hamilton, in 1585. This Mr. Erſkine was never in orders, and a titular biſhop only: in two years the king took away the archbiſhopric, and gave it to Walter, commendator of Blantyre, with power to feu out the lands, who did accordingly, in the year 1588, feu out the whole barony of Glaſgow, moſtly to the old rentallers, converting the real rent into a feu duty.

1588. After all theſe various changes, the king did, by act of parliament, reſtore the for-

feited archbiſhop Beaton to the temporality of the ſee of Glaſgow, which he enjoyed until his death, which happened in April, 1603.

1603. John Spotiſwood was ſon of John Spotiſwood the ſuperintendent of Lothian; he was firſt parſon of Calder, in Mid-Lothian, in the year 1586; in which ſtation he continued with ſo good reputation, that he was choſen to accompany the duke of Lennox, as his grace's chaplain in his embaſſy to France, in 1602.

Upon the report of the death of archbiſhop Beaton at Paris, of which the king had an account while he was at Burleigh-houſe near to the town of Stamford, on his journey to take poſſeſſion of the crown of England, his majeſty did immediately nominate Mr. Spotiſwood, then in his retinue, to the ſee of Glaſgow; made him a privy counſellor, and ſent him down to Scotland to attend her majeſty the queen into England, and he was by her appointed her almoner.

In the year 1610, Mr. Spotiſwood, together with Mr. Hamilton then biſhop of Galloway, and Mr. Lamb, biſhop of Brichen, received epiſcopal conſecration, on the 21ſt of October, in the chapel at London-houſe, by the hands of the biſhops of London, Ely, Rocheſter, and Worceſter.

Archbiſhop Spotiſwood ſat in the ſee of Glaſgow till the year 1615, when he was tranſlated to that of St. Andrews: he repaired both the cathedral and the epiſcopal palace of the ſee of Glaſgow, and he firſt began the leaden roof of the cathedral.

He wrote a ſmall treatiſe in Latin, *De regimine eccleſiae Scotticanae*, which was printed at London in 1620: he wrote likewiſe a hiſtory of the church of Scotland, which is in every perſon's hands. He was forced to fly into England after the aſſembly, 1638, where he died next year, and was ſolemnly buried by the king's order in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

1615. James Law was firſt miniſter at Kirkliſton, in the year 1582; he was afterward biſhop of Orkney, and was conſecrated by archbiſhop Spotiſwood in 1610; from that ſee he was tranſlated to Glaſgow in the year 1615, where he ſpent the remainder of his days, and died on the 12th of November, 1632.

He was eſteemed a man of good learning, and had a grave and venerable aſpect: he left behind him a commentary upon ſeveral places of ſcripture, which gives us a good ſpecimen of his knowledge, both in the fathers, and the hiſtory of the church: he compleated the leaden roof of the cathedral of Glaſgow.

1633. Patrick Lindſay, of the family of Edzel, was miniſter of St. Vigeans, the pariſh church of the abbey of Aberbrothock; on the 23d of October, 1613, he was preferred to the epiſcopal ſee of Roſs, upon the death of biſhop Lindſay, his uncle; he was conſecrated the 15th of December following, and from this he was tranſlated to the ſee of Glaſgow, upon the 16th of April, 1633.

In both theſe ſees, he exerciſed his office with a great deal of lenity, and was univerſally eſteemed, as a good man, and a fervent preacher; yet all his eminent good qualities did not incline the aſſembly in 1638 to treat him with moderation; for he, together with his brethren, was deprived and excommunicated, and, though he was now aged and valetudinary, he found it his ſafeſt courſe to retire into England, and ſickneſs advancing upon him by degrees, he died at Newcaſtle in 1641.

Ever ſince the aſſembly in 1578, the very name of a biſhop ſeems to have been odious to the far greater part of the people in Scotland; and though the biſhops at this time poſſeſſed no powers which could be prejudicial to the people, yet it was with difficulty, that, in compliance with the court, they were brought to bear with them; but when, by the advice of

archbiſhop Laud, the liturgy of the church of England was preſſed upon them, it raiſed ſuch a flame in the country, as occaſioned the deprivation and excommunication of the whole order in Scotland, and they were not reſtored until the reſtoration of the royal family; when, in

1661, Andrew Fairfowl, ſon to John Fairfowl of the town of Anſtruther, who was firſt chaplain to the earl of Rothes, then miniſter at North Leith, and afterwards at Dunſe, was promoted to this ſee.

It is reported, that king Charles the ſecond, having heard him preach ſeveral times while he was in Scotland in the year 1650, was pleaſed, upon his reſtoration, to enquire after Mr. Fairfowl, and of his own motion preferred him to this ſee, on the 14th of November, 1661; he was conſecrated in June next year, but he did not long enjoy his new office; for he ſickened the very day of riding the parliament in November, 1663, and dying in a few days, he was interred on the 11th of the ſame month, in the abbey-church of Holyrood-Houſe.

1664. Alexander Burnet was ſon of Mr. John Burnet, miniſter; he was born in the

year 1614, and was chaplain to the great earl of Traquair.

After the troubles began, in 1638, he retired into England, and being there put into holy orders, he had a rectory in the county of Kent; but was turned out of it, on account of his loyalty, in the year 1650; after this he went beyond ſea, and was employed by Charles the ſecond, in procuring intelligence for him from England and other places.

Upon the reſtoration he became chaplain to general Rutherford, and when the government of Dunkirk was conferred on the general, afterwards earl of Teviot, Mr. Burnet had an Engliſh congregation there; he was thereafter made biſhop of Aberdeen; and, upon the death of archbiſhop Fairfowl, was tranſlated from Aberdeen to Glaſgow.

Biſhop Burnet was turned out of his office in December, 1669; upon which biſhop Leighton was made firſt commendator, and then archbiſhop of Glaſgow; but Mr. Leighton reſigning again in the year 1674, Dr. Burnet was reſtored to his ſee, by the king's letter of the 7th of September, 1674, which he peaceably poſſeſſed until he was tranſlated to the primacy of St. Andrews, where he died on the 24th of Auguſt, 1684.

1671. Robert Leighton was the ſon of Alexander Leighton, D. D. in England, tho' a Scotſman of the family of Uſan in Angus. This prelate was born in England; upon the ſevere treatment which his father met with from the court, for publiſhing a book, called Zion's Plea, for which he was condemned in the Star-chamber to have his ears cut off, and his noſe ſlit, the ſon, either then, or ſoon after, came into Scotland, where, applying himſelf to theology, he became preacher at Newbottle in Mid-Lothian.

He was promoted to the ſee of Dunblane, and conſecrated biſhop in 1661, and after eight years faithful diſcharge of his epiſcopal function in that ſee, biſhop Leighton was, by the king's pure choice, made firſt commendator and ſoon after archbiſhop of Glaſgow, upon the ceſſion of Dr. Alexander Burnet, in the year 1669.

Dr. Leighton reſigning his epiſcopal function, in 1674, retired himſelf from the world, and followed a life of contemplation and piety; for ſome time he lived within the college of Edinburgh, and then withdrew into England, where he died in the year 1684.

1679. Arthur Roſs was tranſlated from the ſee of Argyle to this of Glaſgow in the year

1679, when archbiſhop Burnet was tranſlated to St. Andrews. He was the ſon of Alexander Roſs, parſon of Birſe in the ſhire of Aberdeen; he had his education at the univerſity of St. Andrews, and was miniſter firſt at Kinerny, next at Old Deer, both in the ſhire of Aberdeen; he was then made parſon of Glaſgow in 1665, in which ſtation he continued until the year 1676, when he was, upon the death of biſhop Scrogie of Argyle, promoted to that ſee, and from thence was tranſlated to Glaſgow: here he remained until the 31ſt of October, 1684, when he was, by the king's letters patent, tranſlated to St. Andrews, where he continued until the Revolution, in 1688, deprived him and the reſt of his brethren. He died upon the 13th of June, 1704.

1684. Alexander Cairncroſs, was parſon of Dumfries until the year 1684, at which time, by the recommendation of the duke of Queenſberry, he was promoted to the ſee of Brichen, and ſoon thereafter to that of Glaſgow, which was ratified by the king's letters patent, the 3d of December, 1684; here he continued until the year 1686, that having incurred the diſpleaſure of the lord chancellor, the earl of Perth, the king ſent a letter to the

privy council, removing him from the archbiſhopric of Glaſgow, January the 13th, 1687. He lived privately for ſome time after this, and being afterwards taken notice of, he was made biſhop of Raphoe in Ireland, upon the 16th of May, 1693; and in that ſee he continued to his death in 1701.

1687. John Paterſon, the ſon of John Paterſon, biſhop of Roſs, was formerly dean of Edinburgh, and ſoon after preferred to the ſee of Galloway; from thence he was tranſlated to the ſee of Edinburgh in 1679, and, upon archbiſhop Cairncroſs's deprivation, to the ſee of Glaſgow, to which he was recommended by the king's letter, of January the 21ſt, 1687; and here he continued to the Revolution in 1688, when the Preſbyterian form of church government was eſtabliſhed by law. He died in the city of Edinburgh, the 9th of December, 1708, in the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, in the Welſh language, as well as in the Gaelic, ſignifies a gray ſmith; the only inference that can be drawn from this, is, that ſome ſpot in the moſt ancient part of the city, was, in former times, before the eſtabliſhment of the biſhopric, the place of reſidence of ſome black ſmith, who had obtained a name in his profeſſion, and from him it got the appellation of Glaſgow, or the habitation of the gray ſmith.

In treating of the antiquity of Glaſgow, probability or conjecture muſt ſupply the place of evidence, as authentic records, with regard to its foundation, are not to be procured.

It may confidently be affirmed, that at the time of the eſtabliſhment of the biſhopric in 560, Glaſgow muſt have been a town, conſiſting probably of only a very few houſes; the number of which would, no doubt, be conſiderably increaſed by the prieſts and diſciples who attended St. Kentigern.

Thoſe people in the neighbourhood, whom age or accident had rendered unfit for the

more active purpoſes of hunting, of fiſhing, or of war, would come and build for themſelves huts around the dwelling place of the ſaint, in order that they might be at hand, to receive the counſel and aſſiſtance of the holy man.

The fame of St. Kentigern ended not with his life; the veneration that was due to the ſanctity of the man, was transferred to the place where he was burried, and the tomb of the ſaint became well known, from the many miracles that were believed to have been wrought upon it; the number of theſe miracles his diſciples and ſucceſſors would take care to increaſe, ſo that Glaſgow would be conſidered univerſally as a holy place.

The ſame events, which contributed to the deſtruction of the biſhopric, would alſo tend to the ruin of the town; and in the ſame manner, the re-eſtabliſhment of the biſhopric, would prove the reſtoration of the town.

By the bull of pope Alexander the third, in 1175, [*vide Appendix*, N° XV.] commanding all thoſe, who reſided within the extenſive dioceſe of Glaſgow, to viſit the cathedral annually, the town muſt have been conſiderably increaſed; we have great reaſon to believe, that implicit obedience would be paid to this bull;

this would occaſion an influx of ſtrangers, and houſes would neceſſarily be built, for their lodging and entertainment.

That the town of Glaſgow was tolerably well inhabited even in Joceline's time, appears, not only from its being erected into a royal burgh, by a charter from king William, A. D. 1174, [*vide Appendix*, N° XVI.] but from a charter for free ingreſs and egreſs to the weekly markets in Glaſgow in 1176, [*vide Appendix*, N° XVII.]; and alſo from the grant of a fair, by the ſaid monarch, to continue for the ſpace of eight days in 1190, [*vide Appendix*, N° XVIII.] it muſt even at that time have been conſidered as a town of ſome note.

By the ſale of land made by Robert de Mythyngby, to Mr. Reginald de Irewyne, A. D. 1268, [*vide Appendix*, N° XIX.] it is evident, that the town was then governed by provoſts, aldermen, or wardens, and baillies, who ſeem to have been independent of the biſhop, and were poſſeſſed of a common ſeal, diſtinct from the one made uſe of by the biſhop and chapter.

In the year 1350, the dioceſe of Glaſgow appears to have been afflicted with a plague; in a ſmall table of memorable events inſerted

in the chartulary, I find this year marked *prima mortalitas*, and the year 1380, *ſecunda et tertia mortalitas*.

From the building of the bridge over the river Clyde, by biſhop Rae, about the year 1350, the town in its progreſs, ſeems to have extended gradually from the high ground, on which the cathedral and the moſt ancient part of the city ſtands, towards this bridge; and yet ſo ſlow has the increaſe of the city been at that time, that for one hundred years, the advances in building do not exceed in length one hundred and fifty yards.

Biſhop Cameron, by compelling his prebends to build houſes for themſelves about the year 1435, and to reſide always in the town, (officiating at their pariſhes by vicars) no doubt contributed much to the increaſe above taken notice of; but what chiefly gave riſe to the extenſion of the town towards this bridge, was the eſtabliſhment of the college by biſhop Turnbull in the year 1450.

If we take a view of the town at this time, we ſhall find that it was by no means ſo large, as we would have reaſon to expect, conſidering that it was the reſidence of a wealthy biſhop, with a numerous clergy, and their attendants; the bounds in which they lived were certainly

narrow; if I might pretend to give even a conjecture at the number of inhabitants, which were comprehended within the city of Glaſgow at this time, I would ſay that they might perhaps amount to fifteen hundred: with regard to their manners, we may ſuppoſe that they were the ſame as they are found to be in many Roman catholic countries at this day; their connections with the prieſts would render them credulous and ſuperſtitious, conſequently they would be exceedingly ignorant; having few wants, they would therefore be indolent; their wealth conſiſted in a few burrow-roods very ill cultivated, and in ſome ſmall cattle which fed on their commons.

The eſtabliſhment of the univerſity, while it added much to the populouſneſs of the town, it in fact deſtroyed its freedom. Biſhop Turnbull ſeems to have made a point of it with king James the ſecond, that the city of Glaſgow with the biſhop's Foreſt, ſhould be erected into a regality in his favour; it was accordingly done ſo upon the 20th of April, 1450, [*vide Appendix*, N° XX.] and this at once took away all power from the citizens, and transferred it to the biſhop.

Great and numerous as the powers are, which are yielded to the biſhop, yet he ſeems

not to have thought them ſufficient, to convey to the members of his univerſity, all that freedom which he wiſhed to beſtow upon them; he therefore obtains the king's royal letters, containing a number of privileges granted to them; and afterwards he, with the conſent of his chapter, gives them many more.

Biſhop Turnbull, throughout the whole of his conduct reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of the univerſity, appears to have been afraid, that the citizens would exert ſuch powers, as they had been poſſeſſed of before the erection of the regality; and that theſe powers would be prejudicial to the college; for we obſerve, by the privileges granted by the biſhop to the members of the univerſity, that the greateſt care is taken to render them altogether free and independent of the citizens; and indeed the citizens do not ſeem to have tamely given up their privileges; the power of electing their magiſtrates they certainly diſputed with the biſhop; for in a charter of confirmation of the regality in 1476, beſides the powers formerly granted, the following are added; *(Cum poteſtate infra eandem civitatem, per ipſum epiſcopum, et ſucceſſores ſuos, praepoſitum, ballivos, ſerjandos, et caeteros officiarios, quotiens ſibi videbitur expediens, pro regimine et gubernatione*

ejuſdem civitatis, faciendi, et conſtituendi, ac in et ab eiſdem officiis, imponendi, et removendi, quaſcumque perſonas, quoties ſibi placuerit.)

"With full power to the biſhop and his ſuc-
"ceſſors, of conſtituting and appointing pro-
"voſt, baillies, ſergeants, and other officers
"within the ſaid city, for the management and
"government of the ſame, as often as it ſhall
"ſeem good unto him, and of putting in, and
"removing from theſe offices, whatever per-
"ſons he ſhall think proper."

The effects of the eſtabliſhment of the college were very ſoon obvious in Glaſgow; the increaſe of inhabitants was great, nor could it be otherwiſe; the various mechanics and ſervants, that would be neceſſary to attend the number of profeſſors and ſtudents, muſt have been conſiderable; the High-ſtreet, from the convent of the Black Friars, to where the croſs is now placed, was very ſoon filled up; the ancient road which led to the common being too diſtant for the conveniency of the new inhabitants, the Gallowsgate-ſtreet was begun to be built; and ſoon after this time, the collegiate church of the bleſſed Mary, (now the Tron-Church) being founded by the citizens, occaſioned the Trongate-ſtreet to be carried as far to the weſtward, as the ſituation of this church.

The reſt of the city, in its increaſe, tended gradually towards the bridge, by the building of the Saltmarket-ſtreet.

The burrough-roods and the cattle that grazed on the commons, being found inſufficient to maintain the increaſed number of inhabitants, a greater degree of attention than formerly was paid to the fiſhing in the river; many poor people ſubſiſted themſelves by this occupation; they were incorporated into a ſociety, and, in order that they might be at hand to proſecute their buſineſs, they built a conſiderable part of the ſtreet now called the Bridge-gate, but at that time the Fiſherſgate.

The royal burghs being taxed by order of Queen Mary in 1556, Glaſgow appears, in point of wealth, at this time, to have been only the eleventh town in Scotland, as will appear from the annexed table of the ſums paid by each royal burgh.

	June 5th, 1556.			Sept. 2d, 1556.			No. 28th, 1556			Apr. 14th, 1557		
Edinburgh	68	13	4	541	13	4	208	6		2650		
Striveling	16	16	10	54	14	8⅓	21	12	0⅓	252	12	6
Lynlythgow	10	2	6	32	18	1⅓	13	13	4	151	17	6
Rothesay	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Dunbartane	5	12	1⅓	18	4	5	7	1	0⅓	84	10	8
Renfrew	6	15		21	18	9	8	8		101	15	
Ruglin	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Air	15	5		51	3	9	19	13	4	236	5	
Irwyne	9			29	5		11	5		135		
Glasgow	13	10		43	17	6	16	17	6	202	10	
Kircudbryt	6	5		21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	
Wigtown	6	15		21	18	9	8	8		101	5	
Whithern	6	15		21	18	9	8	8		101	5	
Lanerk	5	12	1⅓	18	4	5	7	1	0⅓	84	10	8
Jedburgh	6	15		21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	
Selkirk	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Peblis	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Hadingtun	20	5		65	16	3	25	6	3	147	19	
North Berwic	2	5		7	6	3	2	17	6	34	10	
Dunbar	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Lauder	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Dumfries	11	10		37	7	6	14	11	6	174	18	8
Aberdene	63			204	15		48	15		945		
Dundie	84	7	6	274	4	1	105	9	3	1265	11	
Perth	49	10		161	17	6	31	17	6	742	10	
Banff	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Dunfermling	6	15		21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	
Craill	4			13			5			60		
Forfar	3	7	6	10	19	4	4	4	4	50	12	6
Brechin	11	5		36	11	3	14	5		168	15	
Montrosse	18			58	10		22	10		270		
Elgyne	6	15		21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	
Innernesse	11	5		36	11	3	14	10	5	168	15	
Aberbrothock	9			29	5		11	5		135		
St. Androis	20			65			25			300		
Cowper	18			58			22	10		270		
Culane	2	5		7	6	3	2	17	6	34	10	
Forresse	5	12		18	4		7		1⅓	84	10	8
Nairn	2	5	1⅓	7	6	3	2	17	6	34	10	
Thain	3	7	1	10	19	3⅓	4	4	4	50	12	6
Dysart	7	17	6	25	11	10⅓	9	16	10	118	2	6
Kirkaldy	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
42 Burghs.	1,574	18	7	2189	3	6⅓	783	7	3⅓	10102	8	2

This tax was raiſed upon the inhabitants by an aſſeſſment, in which each corporation raiſed the particular ſum, which the magiſtrates and council ordained them to pay from among their reſpective members, as appears by the following ſtatute.

1556. "The ordinance and ſtatute made be the baillie Jhone Muire and the remanent counſell of the town and ceite of Glaſgow for the ingathering of the tax, laitlie deviſit to be tane of the burrowes.

Stentaris for the merchants. Andro Dunlap, Johny Androſonne, Nycoll Andro, Nynyane Schirer, Johne Blayre, Robert Muire, William Lyndeſay, Johne Arbuckle, Robert Forſythe, James Wilſonne, Johne Stene, and Johne Chalmers.

Smythis. Johne Seller, and with him Andro Calderwode, Lawrence Hoge, James Caw, Archibald Herbertſoune.

Baxters. David Landes, Thomas Scott, and William Herriot.

Cordiners. Patricke Younger, and with him Robert Mure.

Tailzours. William Rouat, Andro Pecock, Johne Thomſon, and Andro Wreight.

Skynnaris. David Haterige, and Richard Smythe.

Wyveris. David Howie, Robert Rankyne, Johne Glen, and Johne Kincade.

Maſons. James Wilſonne, Andro Morſoune, Matho Reid, and Robert Coſtyne.

Meilmen, Maltmen. James Mudy, William Wilſon, Andro Pettigrew, and Alexander Pettigrew.

Cowpers. Johne Leidgeit, Johne Collier, Robert Hamiltoun.

Fleſhers. Jhone Kire, Jhone Wallace, Jhone Watſon the younger."

While the greateſt part of the inhabitants, in the weſtern counties of Scotland, were ſeized with an enthuſiaſtic zeal for carrying on the reformation of religion, the citizens of Glaſgow were by no means ſo active as the people who reſided in their neighbourhood; the reſpect and veneration which they would naturally have for their biſhop, and the advantages which reſulted to the community, from the wealth that flowed into the town, by means of the biſhop and clergy, would have a wonderful effect in lulling their conſciences aſleep, and would render them leſs alert than others, in the deſtruction of the ancient religion, from which they derived ſo many temporal benefits; amidſt the numerous riots

which happened about this time, I do not find that they were ever engaged in any of them.

The introduction of the reformed religion proved, for a time, prejudicial to the intereſts of the city; the money which formerly was expended among the citizens, by the biſhop and clergy, was diverted into other channels; the advantages which reſulted from the number of ſtudents, who attended the univerſity, were for ſome time loſt; for the college was in a manner deſerted; extemporary effuſions of zeal were ſubſtituted in place of theological lectures, and human learning was in general deſpiſed by the reformers.

With the change of religion, an alteration in the manners of the people would alſo gradually be introduced; but the latter would be much ſlower in taking effect than the former: the reformation was carried on with a precipitancy, not to be equalled in the hiſtory of any country: the ſeverity of manners aſcribed to the ancient preſbyterians would require a length of time, before they could be brought to be univerſal.

For the manner in which the magiſtrates were appointed by the biſhop, *vide Appendix*, N° XXI.

No ſooner has the biſhop left the town, on

account of the diſtractions which reigned in his dioceſe with regard to religious matters, than the citizens immediately begin to elect their own magiſtrates; the duke of Chatelraut, forgetting his faith and truth, which he had pledged to the biſhop for the defence of his privileges, and perhaps aiming at ſomething higher than the benefits which would ariſe to him from the government of the city of Glaſgow, leaves them at full liberty to act as they think proper. Accordingly, in

1559. Magiſtrates choſen in Glaſgow, and the council nominated by the provoſt and baillies.

1560, 30th of September, "Statute by magiſtrates and counſil, yat yair be nayne darrer ale ſauld nor iiii. pennys ye pynt, under ye pane of aught ſhilling.

"And ordainit, be ye provoſt, baillies, and hail counſil, yat ye four penny laif wee thretty twa ounces; and ye twa penny laif ſaxteen ounces; and yat ye ſamyn be gud and ſufficient ſtuffe.

"And ordainit, yat ye ſtane of tallowne be na darrer ſauld nor aught ſhilling.

"And ordainit, yat ye punde of candel be na darrer ſauld nor ſax pennys ye punde.

"And ordainit, yat ye peck of horſe-corn be

na darrer ſauld, for yis preſent zeir, nor aught pennies ye peck."

1563. "There was a grit dearth approaching to a famine; ye bow of quheit gave ſax pundis; ye bow of beir ſax merks and ane half; ye bow of meill four merks; ye bow of aits fifty ſhillings; an ox to draw in the pleuche twenty merks; a wodder thretty ſhillings; ſo yat all things appertaining to the ſuſtentatioune of man, in tripel and more exceedit yair accuſtomed pryces."

1568. While the earl of Murray, regent of the kingdom, was employed in holding a juſtice court at Glaſgow, the unfortunate queen Mary made her eſcape from Lochlevin, where ſhe had been confined; and repairing to Hamilton, ſhe was there joined by the earls of Argyle, Caſſillis, Eglinton, and Rothes, and a great many others, who reſolved, with their forces, to march to Glaſgow to deſtroy the regent.

Murray, whoſe courage never forſook him, though abandoned by the lord Boyd, and a number of others, was determined to meet them in the field; and having received a ſupply of men, headed by the earl of Glencairn and lord Semple, and being joined by the earls of Morton, Marr, and Menteith, with the lords

Home and Lindſay, he, with theſe, and the citizens of Glaſgow, encamped upon the burrow field, in order to wait the approach of the enemy; but receiving information that the queen's party were on their march to Dunbarton-caſtle, by the ſouth ſide of the river Clyde, he croſſed the bridge with his troops, and ſtood in order of battle at the village of Langſide; the oppoſite lords were ſoon up with him and engaged; the victory was gained by the regent, though his army was inferior in number to the enemy. Upon his return to Glaſgow, immediately after the battle, he made a preſent to the corporation of bakers of the ground upon which their milns at Partick are built, as a recompence for their diligence in preparing bread for the uſe of his army.

1569. "Statute and ordainit, be ye magiſtrats and counſil, yat ye pynt of wine be ſauld na darrer yan eighteen pennys ye pynt.

1573. The claim of the biſhop to appoint the magiſtrates is revived by archbiſhop Boyd, againſt which the council proteſt, and for this year chooſe their own magiſtrates. But, in

1574. Archbiſhop James Boyd of Trochrig did nominate Robert, lord Boyd, to be provoſt of Glaſgow, during the ſaid archbiſhop's life.

1578, 30th of September, Robert, earl of Lennox, provoſt.

"The quhilk day, proteſtit Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill, ante provoſt, yat ye liberte and privilege of ye town be obſervit and keepit.

"The quhilk day, Robert, earl of Lennox, was made burgeſs of the ceite of Glaſgow."

1579. An act having been paſſed by the eſtates, at the deſire of the aſſembly, for demoliſhing whatſoever churches had been left undeſtroyed, the effects of which Mr. Spotiſwood ſays were, that "Thereupon enſued a pitiful vaſtation of churches and church-buildings, throughout all the parts of the realm; for every one made bold to put to their hands, the meaner ſort imitating the example of the greater, and thoſe who were in authority; no difference was made, but all the churches either defaced, or pulled to the ground; the holy veſſels, and whatſoever elſe men could make gain of, as timber, lead and bells, were put to ſale; the very ſepulchres of the dead were not ſpared; the regiſters of the church, and bibliothecs caſt into the fire; in a word, all was ruined; and what had eſcaped in the time of the firſt tumult, did now undergo the common calamity; and the preachers animated the

people to follow theſe barbarous proceedings, by crying out, that the places where idols had been worſhipped ought, by the law of God, to be deſtroyed, and that the ſparing of them was the reſerving of things execrable."

The execution of this act for the weſt, was committed to the earls of Arran, Argyle, and Glencairn; and they, at the interceſſion of the inhabitants of Glaſgow, had ſpared the cathedral; but in this year Mr. Melvil, principal of the college, having, for a great while, ſollicited the magiſtrates to have it pulled down, they at laſt granted him liberty to do ſo; but when he, by beat of drum, was aſſembling the workmen for that purpoſe, the crafts (who juſtly looked upon the cathedral as one of the greateſt ornaments of their town,) ran immediately to arms, and informed Mr. Melvil, that if any perſon preſumed to pull down a ſingle ſtone of the church, he ſhould, that moment, be buried under it; and ſo much were they incenſed at this attempt to deſtroy this ancient building, that if the magiſtrates had not come and appeaſed them, they would have put to death Melvil, with all his adherents. A complaint was hereupon made by the miniſters, and the leaders of the inſurrection were ſummoned to appear before the council at Edin-

burgh; where the king, at that time not thirteen years of age, approved of what the crafts had done, and commanded the miniſters to proceed no farther in that affair; ſaying, that too many churches had been already deſtroyed, and that he would not tolerate any more abuſes of that kind.

1580. "Eſme, earl of Lennox, lord Darnley, provoſt.

19th of October, 1580. "The quhilk day compeirit Mathew Stewart of Mynto, and producit an act of ſecrit counſil, ſubſcrivit be Johne Andro, clerk thereof; bearing, yat George Elphinſton, William Conyngham, and Robert Rowat, had demittit yair office of baillierie for this zeir, at the king's requeiſt, but prejudice of election of ye magiſtrats in tymes cumin, of date the 15th day of October inſtant; and ſicklike, petitionane Robert Stewarde, Hector Stewarde, and John Grahame, to be placit in their rooms as baillies for the zeir to cum, until Mychellmaſs next; alſo petitioune, ſubſcrivit be James, archbiſhop of Glaſgow, dated at Edinburgh, the 16th day of October inſtant: quhilk twa petitiounes were acceptit, and commiſſions given to the ſaidis three to officiate; and the ſaidis Hector and Johne inſtantly acceptit, and gave yair aiths,

for their leil and true adminiſtratioune until Mychellmaſs next."

1582. Archbiſhop Montgomery, by his contract with the duke of Lennox, having rendered himſelf diſagreable to the preſbytery of Glaſgow, they brought a proceſs againſt him before themſelves, in order that they might expel him from the church; but his majeſty, who favoured Montgomery, ſent an order commanding them to deſiſt from proceeding againſt him; Matthew Stewart of Mynto, provoſt of the city, went to the preſbytery to intimate this order; Mr. John Howeſon, miniſter of Cambuſlang, being moderator, had the audacity to tell him, that, in ſpite of the king's warrant, they would proceed againſt him; high words enſued, upon which Mr. Stewart pulled him from his ſeat by the beard, and ſent him to priſon for his contumacy; immediately every pulpit throughout the country reſounded with the cry of the church being oppreſſed.

The clergy, at this time, were certainly aiming at procuring to themſelves greater power than ever was poſſeſſed by the Roman Catholics; for they began a proceſs directly againſt provoſt Stewart, for this treatment of their brother, and though the king himſelf de-

ſired them to delay the proceſs againſt Mr. Stewart, and thoſe who aſſiſted him in committing Howeſon to priſon, yet they, diſregarding the royal mandate, went on, and decerned them to be excommunicated, and caſt forth of the ſociety of the church.

1594. Magiſtrates of Glaſgow nominated by Walter, lord commendator of Banltyre: there were four baillies this year.

1596. "Lytis lytit be the provoſt, baillies, and counſil, to be baillies for yis preſent zeir; requeiſtane, and deſyrane my lord duke to cheis and nominat three of thame to be baillies, for yis preſent zeir to cum allenarly, thinkane three to be ane ſufficient number to that effect."

"Lord duke of Lennox, having power frae the king, did nominate Mathew Stewart of Mynto provoſt, &c.

1599. Magiſtrates nominate by Lodovick, duke of Lennox.

1600. Magiſtrates electit in Glaſgow.

1606. 30th of September. The magiſtrates and counſil of Glaſgow were continued by his majeſty's order, in a letter, to the third day of November; "whilk day my lord archbiſhop of Glaſgow did nominate Robert Rouat, Thomas Mure, and Mathew Trumble, baillies;

which the counſil took to conſideration, to the 13th of November, when preſent my lord of Glaſgow, with the deaconis of the craftis, where for peace ſake it was agreed, that in tyme cuming, the lyte of the baillies be preſentit to the archbiſhop as of auld, that he may make choiſe of three for baillies, which was delayed till his majeſtie's pleaſure be known, when the archbiſhop named as follows, &c."

1612. Magiſtrates choſen in Glaſgow; and, on the 23d of October, the letter of gildry was confirmed, at Edinburgh, by king and parliament.

1633. This year, upon the 16th of October, the town of Glaſgow was confirmed by the parliament, to be a royal free burgh.

1641. Enacted, "That nane hereafter be reſſaveit baillie, whill twa years after they have been baillie."

1645. While the nation was divided into royaliſts and covenanters, the city of Glaſgow contained within itſelf one of each of theſe parties, as will appear from the following tranſactions.

30th of September. "Conveinit in the counſell houſe, James Bell, provoſt, John Anderſon, Mathew Hamilton, William Neilſon, baillies, Henry Glen, dean of gild, Manaſſes

Lyill, conveener, John Fleymin, treaſurer, John Barnes, Colin Campbell, Walter Stirling, Gavin Niſbet, John Anderſoune, Thomas Morſoune, James Tran, Robert Darroche, John Anderſoune, maſter of wark, William Hyndſhaw, James Barnes, John Wilſon, Thomas Scott, Robert Horner, Richard Allane, Henry Merechell, Walter Douglas, Walter Neilſon, John Auldcorne, and Adam Nichol.

"The ſaid day being the day of electing the magiſtrates, according to the accuſtomed form, compeired the richt honourable the earl of Lanrick, and, be virtue of the commiſſion granted to his lordſhip be the lords and others of the committee of eſtates of Parliament, diſchargeit Gilbert Merechell, Daniel Wallace, and Thomas Pollock, who war joined in commiſſion with the commiſſioners to capitulate with James Grahame, of any public charge within the ſaid burghe, and thereafter did diſcharge James Bell, proveſt, of his office of proveſtrie, his time being expyrit, and the time come of the election of ane new proveſt, untill farder triall be taken be the ſaid committee of eſtates."

"The ſaid day, the ſaid noble earl, being authoriſed with a commiſſion from the ſtate, to ſee all ſuch magiſtrates within this burgh ſuſ-

pennit, and diſchargeit of their offices, wha have been actoris in the capitulation with James Grahame, or acceſſoire thereto, and their places filled with men well affected to the cauſe and country, did alſo deſire to knawe, from the three baillies in charge, and town counſill of this burghe, gif they will for the preſervation of the liberties of the burghe, (quhilk he deſirit may be inteirlie and inviolablie be preſervit) preſently proceed to the lyting of their magiſtrates, out of ane other lyte than that of the preſent counſillors. The ſaid baillies and counſill having at length conſiderit the above-written demand, and taking to their conſiderations the oath given be them all at their admiſſions as burgeſſes, to defend the haill liberteis and privileges of this burghe, and knawing the election of the magiſtrates to be the cheife, did find that they could not therefore yield to the foreſaid demand; it not being in ony ſort agreable to the accuſtomed form obſerved be them, and their predeceſſoris, in the lyk paſt the memoire of man, quhilk is agreable to the laws of burrows, warranted be acts of Parliament; and therefore they all, in ane voice, did condeſcend to ſtand firm to the ordour they have been in uſe, to choiſe their magiſtrates out of the preſent counſill, and no utherways, except they

could bring perjury upon themſelves: quhilk anſwer they did ordain to be publiſhed, and ſent to the ſaid noble earl, who after reading of the foreſaid demand, had removed himſelf: thereafter compeired the ſaid earl, and gave in ſubſcribat with his hand, ane paper, whereof the tenor follows.

"The earl of Lanrick, finding that the baillies and town counſil of Glaſgow have declared, that they will only chuſe their magiſtrates out of the preſent counſil and no otherways, as by their declaration given him, and ſigned by their clark; and conſidering, that by the commiſſion granted to him, be the eſtates, all ſuch as have been actoris, or acceſſorie to their capitulation with James Grahame, are to be ſuſpendeit and diſchargeit of their offices; and finding by their depoſitions of twenty-ninth of September, that the proveſt, baillies, and hail town counſill, (except George Porterfield) were acceſſorie to the waiting upon, and capitulating with James Grahame, therefore finding, that he cannot be anſwerable to the eſtates, if any of the ſaid counſill ſhall be choſen, or admitted to the charge of being proveſt or baillies within this brughe, and, by virtue of his commiſſion, diſchargit them to proceed to the election of any perſon of their

counſill, or any others within their town, who had been acceſſorie to their capitulation with James Grahame, to any public office within burghe, untill they knawe the eſtates further pleaſure, which, with all poſſible diligence, he will labour to have returned unto them; wherein they are not to fail, as they will be anſwerable upon their heigheſt perrill. At Glaſgow 30th of September, 1645. Whereupon John Anderſon, baillie, for himſelf, and in name and behalf of the remainent baillies, councill, and haill communitie of the ſaide burghe, proteſtit, that the ſamen ſhould be nae wayes prejudiciall to the liberteis and privileges of the ſame, anent the election of the magiſtrates, not being lyted this day."

The James Graham here made mention of, was the great, the accompliſhed marquis of Montroſe; impartial hiſtory has done juſtice to his merit, though his contemporaries ſeem to have been ignorant of it. He had, not long before this event, encamped with his army in the neighbourhood of the town, and had ſent a meſſage to the magiſtrates, demanding a certain number of bonnets, ſhoes, and other neceſſaries, with ſome money for the uſe of his army; the magiſtrates and town council had waited upon him, to endeavour to get

him to abate ſomewhat in his demands; the marquis had detained them to dinner, and had granted them the abatement they demanded; upon taking leave of him, ſome of them kiſſed his hand, and out of the abundance of their zeal wiſhed him ſucceſs; an account of this was ſoon ſent to the covenanters; it excited their jealouſy, and occaſioned this viſit from the earl of Lanerk; and the anſwer given to him by the magiſtrates and council was certainly ſpirited and proper.

1645. "October 11th, Conveinit James Bell, John Anderſon, &c. The ſaid day compeired perſonally, Sir William Baillie of Lamington, Sir James Lockhart of Leye, Sir William Carmichaell, and others of the committee of Clydiſdale, and produceit a letter direct to them, be the committee of eſtates, willing them to meet in Glaſgow, and ſie the magiſtrates thereof accept their charges, and in their names to take their oaths, for their faithful diſcharge of their duties therein; and thereafter produceit ane other letter, direct be the committee of eſtates, to the burgeſſes of Glaſgow, wherein there was containit ane liſt, ſubſcribet be the earl of Crawfurd Lindſay, containing the names of ſuch as were to be

provoſt, baillies, and councill of this burgh, viz. George Porterfield, provoſt, &c."

Henry Gibſon, town clark, was depoſed, as being concerned in the capitulation with James Grahame, againſt which he proteſted. Againſt the above nomination of magiſtrates and council, a proteſtation was entered, that it ſhould no ways be prejudicial to the liberties and privileges of the burgh.

1648. "June 13th, Conveinit in the councill houſe of Glaſgow, James Bell, lait provoſt, John Anderſon, William Nielſon, lait baillies, John Barnes, James Hamiltone, Walter Stirling, James Tran, Robert Darroche, Thomas Pollock, John Anderſon, youngeſt, James Colquhoune, Thomas Scott, Richard Allan, Thomas Morſounne, John Herbertſon, John Auldcorne, Robert Horner, William Hyndſhaw, Walter Nielſon, James Barnes, Henry Merechell, as being ane number of theſe wha buir office as provoſt, baillies, and councill, of this brughe in anno 1645.

"The quhilk Day there was producet, in preſence of the foreſaid haill perſonnis above nameit, ane letter direct to the magiſtrates and councill of the ſaid town of Glaſgow, wha buire office there in anno 1645, having incloſit within the ſame an act of parliament, for mak-

ing of ane new election of the provoſt, baillies, and councill of the ſaid brughe, and other office-bearers therein, conform to the tenor of the ſaid act: quhilk act being redd, in preſence of the ſaidis haill perſonnis above-ſpecefeit, they ordainit the ſame to be intimate, and inſert in the town-councill buike of the ſaid brughe, and alſo to be publiſhed and proclaimet this day at the mercate-croſs: and ordainis the haill perſonnis wha are on lyfe, and buire office as provoſt, baillies, and councill of the ſaid brughe, in the foreſaid year of God, 1645: and alſo Gabriell and Andrew Cunynghames, David Scheirer, and James Duncan, who are of the laſt councill, and war haldin and repute as condiſcendaris to the ordinances of the parliament, anent the preſent levies, to be warnit to meet the morn, in the toleboothe of the ſaid brughe, at three hours after noone, for electing of the magiſtrates, councill, and other office-bearers of the ſaid brughe, conform to the tenor of the ſaid act."

"Glaſgow, 14th of June 1648. Conveinit in the councill-houſe of the ſaid brughe, James Bell, &c. as before-mentioned, who did bear office as provoſt, baillies, and councill of this brughe, in anno 1645, and with them Gabriel and Andrew Cunygnhames, Niniane Gilhagie,

James Duncan, and David Scheirer, wha were of the ſaid councill, and haldin and reput as they wha gave, or were willing to give, obedience to the actis of parliament.

"The ſaid day, the foreſaidis haill perſonnis did nominate and chuſe as follows, Colin Campbell, provoſt, &c.

October 3d, 1648. "Conveinit James Stewart, provoſt, Robert Mack, Johne Grahame, and J. Lightbodie, baillies of the ſaid brughe, and with them Gabriel Cunynghame, William Dunlap, dean of gild, John Barnis, Niniane Anderſon, Robert Hamilton, Thomas Scott, Niniane Gilhagie, James Hamilton, Richard Allan, John Miller, Robert Wilſonne, Thomas Allan, David Scheirer, Thomas Brown, Robert Hoggiſzaird, Walter Bryce, John Auldcorne, Robert Finlay, James Armoure, John Wallace, maltman, William Thome, and Mathew Hamilton.

"The above named magiſtrates and councill, were put out of place the 14th of June, 1648, in obedience to ane act of parliament, of date the 10th of June, 1648, for refuſing to join in the late engagement; but were repoinit by act of committee of eſtates, dated the 27th of September, 1648, as having been unjuſtly ejected."

The town of Glaſgow about this time was almoſt deſtroyed by misfortunes; to the calamities attending civil war and diviſion, were added thoſe of peſtilence and famine; the plague had raged for ſome time in the city and neighbourhood, the crops of corn had failed, the meal was ſold at one ſhilling and nine pence Sterling per peck; and to compleat their miſery, a violent fire breaking out in June, 1652, had deſtroyed the greateſt part of the Saltmarket, Trongate, and High Street. The fronts of the houſes were then moſtly of wood, ſo that they became an eaſy prey to the violence of the flames; to prevent this in future, the fronts were built of free ſtone, which abounds in the neighbourhood. For the dreadful effects of this fire, ſee a repreſentation drawn up by the magiſtrates at that time, in the true puritanical ſtyle of the age, in *Appendix*, N° XXII.

1658. "The election of magiſtrates was deferred, at the deſire of his highneſs the lord protectour, in a letter producet by the provoſt to the councill, of date the 30th of September, 1657.

1679. "Magiſtrates and town-councill of Glaſgow continued by an order from the privy

councill at Edinburgh, for another year, from the 30th of September, 1679.

1681. "The election of magiſtrates and town-council of Glaſgow was poſtponed by the uſual time of election, to the 7th of October, 1681, becauſe his royal highneſs James duke of York was in town, when the following perſons wore choſen, viz. Sir John Bell, &c."

By an order from his royal highneſs James duke of York, and the privy council at Edinburgh, a new election was ordained to be upon the 16th of November, 1681.

When the convention met at Edinburgh, upon the abdication of king James the ſecond, in order to conſider of the ſettlement of the crown upon William and Mary, the city of Glaſgow, which has ever diſtinguiſhed itſelf in favour of the Proteſtant intereſt, levied and armed five hundred men, whom they ſent into Edinburgh, to aſſiſt in guarding the convention of eſtates; they were commanded by the earl of Argyle, and the lord Newbottle.

1689. The magiſtrates and council were elected by a poll vote of all the burgeſſes upon the 2d of July.

Ever ſince the reformation of religion, it is impoſſible to aſſert who was poſſeſſed of the power of nominating the magiſtrates of Glaſ-

gow; the citizens exerciſed it, the biſhop, the earl of Lennox, and others; the idea that Glaſgow was a biſhop's burgh, and not a royal free burgh, gave occaſion to this unſettled manner of appointing the magiſtracy; and though they were declared to be a royal free burgh in 1633, by the parliament, yet we find their freedom of election diſturbed, by the privy council, by Cromwell, and by the duke of York.

The freedom beſtowed by the Revolution extended to the city of Glaſgow; William and Mary, by their charter of January the 4th, 1690, declared the town free; and in the confirmation of this charter by act of parliament in June 14th, 1690, (*vide Appendix* N° XXIII.) it is inſerted, that they ſhall have power and privilege to elect their own magiſtrates, provoſt, baillies, and other officers within the burgh, as fully, and as freely, in all reſpects, as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom; and this freedom of election continues to this day.

1690. The council this year enacted, that no public houſe-keeper ſhould be conveener.

1694. "Mr. Robert Park, town clerk, was ſticked in the town clerk's chamber, in the month of October, by major James Menzies, with a ſword in a fit of paſſion; and ſame

night the major was ſhot in Renfield garden, by one of three purſuers, viz. John Anderſon, late provoſt, John Gilleſpie, taylor, and Robert Stevenſon, wright; he is ſaid to have been killed by John Gilleſpie, as he would not be taken."

The reaſon of this daring murder committed by the major was this; a citizen and ſoldier having ſome difference, they applied to the ſitting magiſtrate to determine it; the major attended to ſupport his ſoldier; the town-clerk embraced the cauſe of the citizen, and, in the converſation, made uſe of ſome expreſſions which incenſed the major, upon which he drew his ſword, and run him through the body.

By the act of parliament paſſed the 20th of June, 1695, for a monthly ceſs to be paid by the royal burghs in the kingdom, we find that the wealth of the different towns in Scotland varies greatly from what it was in the aſſeſſment of 1556; the city of Glaſgow now ſtands ſecond on the roll in point of wealth, as will appear from the following account of the ſums paid by each burgh.

	£. Scots
The city of Edinburgh	3880
Burgh of Perth	360
Burgh of Dundee	560
City of Aberdeen	726
Burgh of Stirling	172
Burgh of Linlithgow	156
City of St. Andrews	72
City of Glaſgow	1800
The Burghs of Air	128
Haddingtown	192
Dyſart	30
Kirkcaldy	288
Montroſe	240
Cowper	108
Anſtruther Eaſter	18
Dumfries	230
Inverneſs	180
Burntiſland	72
Innerkeithing	30
Kinghorn	42
Brichen	54
Irvine	60
Jedburgh	102
Kirkcudbright	36
Wigtown	36
Dumfermling	90
Pittenweem	30
Selkirk	72
Dumbarton	30
Renfrew	36
Dumbar	60
Lanerk	60
Aberbrothock	54
Carried forward £.	10004

	£. Scots
Brought forward £.	10004
Elgine	138
Peeblis	66
Crayl	36
Tain	30
Culroſs	24
Bamff	42
Whitehern	8
Forfar	24
Rothſay	30
Nairn	9
Forres	24
Rutherglen	12
North Berwic	6
Anſtruther Weſter	6
Cullen	8
Lauder	30
Kintore	9
Annand	12
Lochmabban	18
Sanquhar	6
New Galloway	6
Kilrenny	18
Fortroſe	18
Dingwall	8
Dornoch	18
Queensferry	54
Inverary	24
Inverury	12
Wick	20
Kirkwall	72
Inverbervy	6
Stranraer	22
Total £.	10800

To account for this comparative ſuperiority of the wealth of Glaſgow at this time, I muſt take notice, that ſince before the reſtoration of the royal family, in the perſon of Charles the

ſecond, the inhabitants of Glaſgow had been in poſſeſſion of the ſale of both refined and raw ſugars for the greater part of Scotland; they had a privilege of diſtilling ſpirits from their melaſſes, free from all duty and exciſe; the herring-fiſhery was alſo carried on, to what was, at that time, thought a conſiderable extent; they were the only people in Scotland who made ſoap; and they ſent annually ſome hides, linen, &c. to Briſtol, from whence they brought back in return, a little tobacco, (which they manufactured into ſnuff and otherways,) ſugars, and goods of the manufacture of England, with which they ſupplied a conſiderable part of the whole kingdom.

1696. The inhabitants of Glaſgow contributed liberally to the expedition to Darien, from which ſcheme the whole people of Scotland were of opinion, that immenſe ſums of money were to be made; that it would have ſucceeded, provided proper ſupport had been given to it by the government, is, I believe, beyond a doubt; but the partiality which king William ſeems to have had for the Dutch colony of Surinam, and the mean jealouſy of the Engliſh againſt this infant-ſettlement, prevailed upon him to iſſue out a proclamation, forbidding the Engliſh colonies, either to ſupply them with

proviſions, or to hold any correſpondence with them; this effectually ruined the colony, and their golden dreams vaniſhed at once.

1707. The Union with England, ſo fortunate for the happineſs of both kingdoms, being accompliſhed this year, we may from this aera date the proſperity of the city of Glaſgow; whatever efforts the inhabitants had made, for the introduction and extenſion of commerce and manufactures, prior to this time, they were but trifling and unimportant; by the Union, the trade to America was laid open, the inhabitants were ſenſible of their advantageous ſituation on the weſt coaſt, and they began almoſt immediately to proſecute this commerce; the aſſiduous attention, the unwearied application, which they have exerted, ever ſince that period, to the extending of their commerce, and to the introduction and improvement of manufactures have proved the means of raiſing the inhabitants of Glaſgow to that affluent condition, which they are to be found in at preſent. If we take a view of the city, at this period, we ſhall find that it extended to the eaſtward, as far as the Saracen's Head inn; to the weſtward it reached no farther than the ſituation of the Black Bull inn; the grounds upon which Bell's Wynd, Candle-riggs, King's ſtreet, Prince's

ſtreet, and Stockwell ſtreet, though now populous and well built ſtreets, and at that time contained within the walls of the city, were only corn-fields; the other ſtreets were but ſparſely built, and thinly inhabited, in compariſon with what they are at preſent; the number of people did not exceed fourteen thouſand, and they were in general poor; manufactures, the only certain means of diffuſing wealth over a whole people, were almoſt unknown; and commerce, which, without manufactures, tends to the enriching of only a few, was carried to a very trifling extent; the inhabitants ſubſiſted by letting lodgings, and furniſhing neceſſaries, to the young gentlemen who attended the college; by a ſale of ſugars, and ſpirits diſtilled from them, and of goods the manufacture of both England and Scotland; by the making of ſoap, by the cultivation of ſome little land in their neighbourhood, and by the advantages that reſulted from the numbers who attended their weekly markets and fairs; the body of the people were but a degree above want; the ſtreets were crowded with beggars, both old and young, who were able and willing to work, could they have found employment.

The community were ſenſible of the incon-

veniency, that attended the want of a ſufficiency of water in the river Clyde, for carrying on their commerce; they were therefore reſolved to have a port of their own, nigher the mouth of the river, where the depth of water ſhould be ſufficient to admit any veſſels, which they might have occaſion to employ; they propoſed to make a harbour at Dumbarton, but as this is a royal burgh, the magiſtrates of that town oppoſed it, as the influx of ſailors and others, and the great increaſe of inhabitants, which the harbour would be the cauſe of, would, they imagined, raiſe the price of proviſions. The magiſtrates and town-council of Glaſgow, therefore, purchaſed ſome grounds, upon the ſouth ſide of the river Clyde, for this purpoſe; and ſo expeditious were they in making their harbour, and rearing their town, that in 1710, a baillie was appointed for the government of Port-Glaſgow; it is now a very conſiderable pariſh, and lies fourteen miles nigher the mouth of Clyde than Glaſgow.

1711. The convention of royal burghs having ordered each burgh in Scotland to tranſmit to the clerk of the royal burghs, a copy of their ſetts or cuſtoms, in the election of their magiſtrates and councils, the city of Glaſgow

ſent in theirs, for which *vide Appendix* N° XXIV.

The deſire of ſerving in parliament, now ſo prevalent among our great men, was not ſo ſtrong immediately after the Union; in place of throwing away great ſums of money to obtain a ſeat, the people paid their repreſentatives for their attendance, as may be ſeen from the following ſums, paid by the city of Glaſgow.

To Provoſt Montgomerie, for his attendance in parliament, from October, 1707, to Auguſt, 1708, - - -	£. 2160
To Provoſt Rodger, from October, 1708, to April, 1710, being two ſeſſions,	4800
To Dean of Gild Smith, from October, 1710, to October, 1715, being five ſeſſions, - - - -	12,224
Scots £.	19,184

1715. When the rebellion broke out under the earl of Marr, the city of Glaſgow raiſed a battalion of 600 men, and maintained them for ſixty days at their own expence; they made an offer of theſe men to government, for which they received a letter of thanks from lord Townſhend, in his majeſty's name; but at the ſame time informing them, that his

majeſty was in hopes, ſuch meaſures had been taken for the ſecurity and defence of the country, as would be effectual, without putting the inhabitants of Glaſgow to any trouble or expence. However the duke of Argyle having made a requiſition of theſe men, by his letter of the 14th of September, they immediately marched to Stirling, and joined the king's troops. The people were at the ſame time, not inattentive to their own ſafety, for they began to fortify the town, by drawing a ditch round it, twelve feet wide, and ſix feet deep.

1722. An impoſition of two pennies Scots upon each Scots pint of ale and beer, brewed, inbrought, and ſold, within the city of Glaſgow, granted by an act paſſed in the parliament of Scotland the 15th of June, 1693, and continued by another act of the 21ſt of September, 1705, towards enabling the city to pay their debts, beautify their town, and improve trade there, ſhall, by act of parliament, be paid to the magiſtrates and town-council of Glaſgow, from the 1ſt of November, 1722, for ſixteen years; and farther continued by ſundry acts of parliament to this time; and extended over the villages of Gorbells and Port-Glaſgow.

1724. The town was ſo much increaſed,

that an additional church was found neceſſary; the Ramſhorn was accordingly built by the community, and finiſhed about this time; the Candleriggs, King's ſtreet, and Prince's ſtreet were laid out, and begun to be built.

1725. Mr. Campbell, the member of parliament for the city, having given his vote for the malt-tax being extended to Scotland, and this tax being exceedingly diſagreeable, it occaſioned a riot among the lower claſs of people, who aſſembling tumultuouſly, deſtroyed the furniture of Mr. Campbell's houſe, and maltreated ſome exciſemen, who attempted to take an account of the malt.

General Wade, who commanded the forces in Scotland, had ſent two companies of ſoldiers, under the command of captain Buſhell, to prevent any diſturbance of this kind; he drew up his men in the ſtreet, where they were pelted with ſtones by the multitude, which he endeavoured to diſperſe, by firing among them without ſhot; this expedient failing, he ordered his men to load their pieces with ball, and at a time when the magiſtrates were advancing towards him in a body, to aſſiſt him with their advice and influence, he commanded the ſoldiers to fire four different ways, without the ſanction of the civil authority. About twenty

perſons were killed or wounded upon this occaſion; the people, ſeeing ſo many victims fall, were exaſperated beyond all ſenſe of danger; they began to procure arms, and breathed nothing but defiance and revenge; Buſhell thought proper to retreat to the caſtle of Dumbarton, and was purſued above five miles by the enraged multitude.

General Wade being informed of this tranſaction, aſſembled a body of forces, and being accompanied by Duncan Forbes, lord advocate, took poſſeſſion of the town; the magiſtrates were apprehended, and conveyed priſoners to Edinburgh, where the lords of juſticiary, having taken cogniſance of the affair, declared them innocent, ſo that they were immediately diſcharged.

Buſhell was tried for murder, convicted, and condemned; but inſtead of undergoing the penalties of the law, he was indulged with a pardon, and promoted in the ſervice *.

Mr. Campbell having petitioned the houſe of commons, that he might be indemnified for the damage he had ſuſtained from the rioters, a bill paſſed in his favour; theſe damages, with other expences incurred by the

* Smollett's Hiſtory of England.

town in this affair, coſt the community 9000 l. Sterling.

1725 to 1750. The commerce to America having hitherto proved ſucceſsful, the advantages that would reſult, from introducing manufactures in different articles, for this, and other markets, were eaſily foreſeen by the inhabitants; the making of linens of various kinds, of threads, of ſaddles, of ſhoes, and of iron-mongery ware, was attended to; and the benefits which the inhabitants have derived from them have been very great.

1745. During the time of the rebellion, the citizens of Glaſgow gave proof of their attachment to Revolution-principles, by raiſing two battalions, of 600 men each, for the ſervice of government; and for their activity in favours of the preſent family, they would have ſuffered moſt ſeverely, had it not been for the interpoſition of Mr. Cameron of Lochiel; a reſolution had been taken by the rebels to plunder and burn the city of Glaſgow, and had not Mr. Cameron threatened to withdraw his clan, if this reſolution ſhould be put in practice, it is probable that Glaſgow would have been deſtroyed.

Upon the 14th of September, the magiſtrates received a letter from the pretender's ſon,

demanding from the corporation 15,000 l. Sterling in money, with all their arms, and all arrears of taxes then due to government; but this demand was diſregarded by the magiſtrates, as they were in hopes of being ſpeedily relieved by Sir John Cope, who was then on his march from the north; however, upon the 26th, Mr. John Hay, writer to the ſignet, came to Glaſgow with a party of horſe, and being met by Glengyle, chief of the M'Gregors, with a great part of his clan, he produced another letter, to the ſame effect with the former; but with a power to treat with the magiſtrates, in caſe of their being unable to comply with the firſt demand: the magiſtrates were under the neceſſity of treating, and as they alledged they were unable to pay the ſum demanded, Hay compounded with them, for 5000 l. in money, and 500 l. in goods; which ſums were borrowed on the credit of the corporation. Upon the return of the rebels from England, the ſame Mr. Hay came in with the firſt of their army, and made a new demand upon the corporation; which was, that they ſhould furniſh the rebel army with 12,000 linen ſhirts, 6000 cloth-coats, 6000 pairs of ſhoes, 6000 pairs of hoſe,

and 6000 bonnets; which requiſition they were obliged to comply with.

Theſe goods, with the money formerly paid them, the expence of raiſing and ſubſiſting the two city battalions, (one of which was engaged at Falkirk, and behaved remarkably well) and the charge of maintaining the rebel army in free quarters for ten days, coſt the community the ſum of 14,000 l. Sterling, 10,000 l. of which they recovered in 1749, by an application to parliament.

1748. The former ſett of the burgh having been complained of, as having a tendency to continue the government of the city in a particular ſet of men, longer than may be for the public intereſt, a new one was made out, for which *vide Appendix* N° XXV.

1750. Hitherto an attentive induſtry, and a frugality bordering upon parſimony, had been the general characteriſtic of the inhabitants of Glaſgow; the ſeverity of the ancient manners prevailed in full vigour; people were prevented, by authority, from walking on the Lord's day; no lamps were lighted on that evening, becauſe it was preſumed that no man would be out of his own houſe after ſun-ſet; the indulgences, and innocent amuſements of life, were either unknown, or were little

practiſed. An extending commerce and increaſing manufactures, joined to frugality and induſtry, had produced wealth; the eſtabliſhment of banks had rendered it eaſy for people poſſeſſed of credit to obtain money; the ideas of the people were enlarged, and ſchemes of trade and improvement were adopted, and put in practice, the undertakers of which, in former times, would have been denominated madmen; a new ſtile was introduced in building, in living, in dreſs, and in furniture; the conveniences, the elegances of life began to be ſtudied; wheel-carriages were ſet up; public places of entertainment were frequented; an aſſembly-room and a play-houſe were built by ſubſcription.

In vain did the clergy, theſe watchful paſtors, declaim againſt this change of manners that began to gain ground among the people; they were either careleſsly liſtened to, or little regarded; luxury advanced with haſty ſtrides every day; and yet from this aera we may date all the ſubſequent improvements which have taken place, not only in Glaſgow, but over the whole of the weſt of Scotland: new ſtreets have been laid out, and houſes built with a taſte and elegance unknown in former times; the old wooden houſes, of which there

was a number, have been pulled down, and ſtone ones, of a better fabric, reared in their place; the manner of living is far better in general, and a cleanlineſs and neatneſs in dreſs, and in furniture, are now almoſt univerſal, which muſt contribute, in a very great degree, to health and happineſs.

As there is no method of eſtimating, with greater certainty, the growing improvement and conſequence of any town, than by their frequent applications to parliament, I have therefore inſerted the titles of ſuch acts as have been obtained in favours of the city of Glaſgow, ſince the year 1750.

1753. "An act for repairing the roads from Livingſton, in the county of Linlithgow, by the Kirk of Shotts, to the city of Glaſgow, and by the town of Hamilton, to the town of Strathavon, in the county of Lanark; tolls are granted, from and after the 22d of Auguſt, 1753.

"An act for repairing ſeveral roads, leading into the city of Glaſgow.

1756. "An act for erecting, maintaining, and ſupporting, a light-houſe on the iſland of little Cumray, in the county of Bute, at the mouth of the river clyde, in North-Britain, and for rendering the navigation in the frith and river of Clyde more ſafe and commodious."

1759. "An act for improving the navigation of the river Clyde to the city of Glaſgow, and for building a bridge croſs the ſaid river, from the ſaid city to the village of Gorbells."

1767. The people of Glaſgow having projected the making of a ſmall cut or canal, from the frith of Forth, to the frith of Clyde, for the conveniency of their trade to the eaſtern ſide of the iſland, ſeveral gentlemen at Edinburgh, and throughout different parts of the kingdom, propoſed that this canal ſhould be carried on upon a much larger ſcale than the one that was projected by the inhabitants of Glaſgow; accordingly they obtained "An act, for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from the frith or river of Forth, at or near the mouth of the river of Carron, in the county of Stirling, to the frith or river of Clyde, at or near a place called Dalmuir Burn-foot, in the county of Dumbarton; and alſo a collateral cut from the ſame to the city of Glaſgow; and for making a navigable cut or canal of communication, from the port and harbour of Borrowſtownneſs, to join the ſaid canal, at or near the place where it will fall into the frith of Forth.

1770. "An act to explain and amend an act made in the thirty-ſecond year of the reign of king George the Second, for improving the

navigation of the river Clyde to the city of Glaſgow, and for building a bridge croſs the ſaid river, from the ſaid city to the village of Gorbells.

1771. "An act for making and widening a paſſage or ſtreet from the Saltmarket ſtreet, in the city of Glaſgow, to St. Andrew's church in the ſaid city, and for enlarging and compleating the church-yard of the ſaid church; and for making and building a convenient exchange, or ſquare, in the ſaid city; and alſo for explaining and amending an act, paſſed in the thirty-ſecond year of his late majeſty, for improving the navigation of the river Clyde to the city of Glaſgow, and for building a bridge croſs the ſaid river, from the ſaid city to the village of Gorbells.

"An act for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal, and waggon-way, from the coalleries in the pariſhes of Old and New Monkland, to the city of Glaſgow.

"An act for explaining and amending an act, made in the thirty-ſecond year of his late majeſty, for improving the navigation of the river Clyde to the city of Glaſgow, and for building a bridge croſs the ſaid river, from the ſaid city to the village of Gorbells; and part of another act, made in the eighth year of his

preſent majeſty, for explaining and amending the ſaid act, and for repairing, widening, and enlarging the old bridge, acroſs the river of Clyde, from the city of Glaſgow to the village of Gorbells."

Beſides theſe acts narrated above, ſeveral acts for roads have been obtained.

The advantages reſulting from theſe acts are, that we are now bleſſed with good roads all around the city of Glaſgow, a light-houſe has been erected on the iſland of Little Cumray, which has proved highly ſerviceable to the ſhipping and trade of Glaſgow; a convenient bridge has been built acroſs the river of Clyde; and they are employed, at preſent, in widening and repairing the old one; the canal from the frith of Forth is brought within a mile of the city; this muſt, in time, prove of very great uſe to the trade and improvement of the country. The river Clyde, which, in former times, was ſo ſhallow, that it frequently proved a very great hinderance to the expeditious diſpatch of the ſhipping from Port-Glaſgow and Greenock, is now ſo much deepened, that there is always more than ſeven feet of water, at the Broomylaw, or quay of Glaſgow, every tide, ſo that lighters and boats can be employed at all times.

The Monkland-canal, which was under-

taken with a view to reduce the price of coals, has not anſwered the end for which it was intended.

It may be confidently aſſerted, that, ſince the year 1750, a total change has been effected, not only in Glaſgow, but over the whole country around it; the manners of the people have undergone an alteration greatly for the better; a ſpirit of induſtry and activity has been raiſed, and now pervades every order of men; commerce has been increaſed, manufactures have been carried on to a conſiderable extent, and they are ſtill extending; every perſon is employed, not a beggar is to be ſeen in the ſtreets, the very children are buſy.

Having, at two former periods, given a comparative ſtate of the wealth of the different royal burghs, annexed is a copy of their tax-roll in July, 1771, from which will be ſeen their comparative ſtate of wealth at preſent.

	£.	s.	d.
Edinburgh	34	10	00
Perth	3	8	00
Dundee	4	18	00
Aberdeen	5	18	00
Sterling	1	8	00
Linlithgow	1	2	00
St. Andrews		7	00
Glaſgow	18	10	00
Carried forward £.	70	01	00

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward £.	70	01	00
Air		15	00
Haddingtown	1	5	00
Dyſert		2	00
Kirkcaldie		18	00
Montroſe	2	12	00
Cowper		10	00
Anſtruther Eaſter		5	00
Dumfries	2		00
Carried forward £.	78	8	00

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	78	8	00
Inverneſs — —	1	11	00
Bruntiſland —	00	4	00
Inverkeithing —	00	5	00
Kinghorn — —	00	9	00
Brechin — —	00	9	00
Irvine — —	00	18	00
Jedburgh — —	00	16	00
Kirkcudbright	00	6	00
Wigtown — —	00	5	00
Pittenweem —	00	4	00
Dumfermling —	00	16	00
Anſtruther Weſter	00	1	00
Selkirk — —	00	9	00
Dumbarton —	00	6	00
Renfrew — —	00	5	00
Dunbar — —	00	10	00
Lanark — —	00	10	00
Aberbrothock —	00	19	00
Elgin — —	00	15	00
Peeblis — —	00	8	00
Crail — —	00	4	00
Tain — —	00	3	00
Culroſs — —	00	2	00
Banff — —	00	7	00
Whitehern —	00	1	00
Carried forward £.	89	02	00

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	89	02	00
Forfar — —	00	4	00
Rothſay — —	00	2	00
Nairn — —	00	3	00
Forres — —	00	6	00
Rutherglen —	00	4	00
North Berwic —	00	1	00
Cullen — —	00	2	00
Lauder — —	00	5	00
Kilrenny — —	00	2	00
Annand — —	00	2	00
Lochmaben —	00	1	00
Sanquhar — —	00	1	00
New Galloway	00	1	00
Dingwall — —	00	2	00
Dornoch — —	00	3	00
Queensferry —	00	4	00
Fortroſe — —	00	2	00
Kintore — —	00	1	00
Inverury — —	00	1	00
Inverary — —	00	1	00
Wick — —	00	2	00
Kirkwall — —	00	12	00
Inverbervie —	00	1	00
Stranraer —	00	3	00
Campbelltown	00	2	00
Total £.	92	10	00

CHAP. V.

OF THE SITUATION OF GLASGOW, NUMBERS, DIVISIONS, GOVERNMENT, REVENUE, &c.

GLASGOW is ſituated in North Britain, in the ſhire of Lanark, upon the banks of the river Clyde, in latitude 55: 50 North, longitude 4: 30 Weſt from the meridian of London. The moſt ancient part of the city ſtands upon a riſing ground. The foundation of the cathedral is 104 feet higher than the bed of the river; the deſcent from this high ground reaches to about one hundred yards below the College. The reſt of the town is built upon a plain. The city reaches from north to ſouth, *i. e.* from the Stable-green Port to the ſouth end of the Gorbells, 2000 yards; from eaſt to weſt, *i. e.* from the Gallowgate toll-bar to Grahameſtown toll-bar, 3160 yards; to the eaſt the ground is not entirely built up; to the weſt the buildings are extended beyond the royalty.

With regard to the ſoil in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, it is in general barren; to the north the country riſes gradually into hills,

the ſoil here is rocky and full of gravel; to the eaſt it is tolerably level, but of a ſandy ſoil; to the ſouth the country is alſo level for about two miles, and here a part of the ſoil is of a ſtrong clay; to the weſt the country is in general ſandy and level.

Of all the improvements which have been made in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, agriculture, which ought to have been attended to among the firſt, has been the laſt; it is only within theſe laſt twenty years that any thing has been done to purpoſe; but the progreſs in this uſeful branch of improvement has been exceedingly rapid; the country around Glaſgow is for ſome miles well cultivated, and a part of it is incloſed with hedges and ſtone-dykes; a taſte for planting is alſo become univerſal, ſo that, in the courſe of a few years, the face of the country muſt be changed for the better: numbers of villas, the ſummer reſidences of wealthy merchants and mechanics, appear every where around the town.

From the level ſituation of the city upon the river, and from the frequent rains that fall in Glaſgow, and over the whole of the weſt of Scotland, a ſtranger would be apt to pronounce it an unhealthy place; but this is very far from being the caſe; whether it proceeds from the

ſalubrity of the air, the temperance of the people, or from the wideneſs and cleanlineſs of the ſtreets, I cannot pretend to determine; it is however certain, that the people in Glaſgow are, in general, healthy; agues, ſo common in places that lie low upon rivers, are unknown; in no town of its ſize, as far as ever I could find, do ſo many people live to above the age of ſixty.

Though the people in Glaſgow are not numbered with that accuracy which is obſerved in many towns in England, yet, from the liſts annually taken by the miniſters and elders, we learn, that the number of inhabitants in the city of Glaſgow, and in the villages of Gorbells and Calton, which are joined with it, (though not within the royalty) amounts to forty three thouſand, which agrees to within a trifle of only one in thirty-two dying annually; a certain ſign of the healthineſs of the place. The average number of perſons dying annually in Glaſgow, Calton, and Gorbells, being 1350. But in order that the reader may have an idea of the diſeaſes and ages of which, and at which, the inhabitants die in Glaſgow, annexed is a bill of mortality for Glaſgow and Gorbells for the year 1775.

Males 630, Females 703, Total 1333.

Ages at which they died.

Under	2	- - - -	606
Between	2 and	5 - -	134
	5 —	10 - -	42
	10 —	20 - -	27
	20 —	30 - -	55
	30 —	40 - -	57
	40 —	50 - -	89
	50 —	60 - -	69
	60 —	70 - -	102
	70 —	80 - -	93
	80 —	90 - -	51
	90 —	100 - -	7
		102 - -	1
			1333

Diſeaſes of which they died.

Abortive and ſtill-born	53	Brought forward —	848
Aged — —	190	Jaundice — —	3
Apoplexy — —	1	Iliac paſſion — —	3
Aſthma — —	91	Inflamation — —	10
Bowel-hive — —	110	Meaſles — —	1
Cancer — —	1	Mortification — —	4
Caſualties — —	25	Palſy — — —	5
Chincough — —	59	Pleuriſy — — —	6
Cholic — —	2	Rheumatiſm — —	8
Conſumption — —	161	Small pox — —	365
Convulſions — —	11	Sore throat — —	11
Dropſy — —	17	Sores and ulcers — —	6
Fevers — —	105	Teething — — —	55
Flux — —	16	Water in the head —	5
Gravel — —	4	White ſwelling — —	2
Gout — — —	1	Abſceſs in the brain —	1
Hiſterics — —	7		1333
	848		

The city of Glaſgow is divided into ſeven pariſhes; the village of Gorbells has lately been erected into a pariſh by itſelf; the village of Calton appertains to the Barony pariſh of Glaſgow; the church of this pariſh is ſituated in Glaſgow, though the pariſhioners live in the country around.

Beſides theſe pariſhes, above taken notice of, there are ſeveral other places of worſhip in Glaſgow; as, the chapel of eaſe, a chapel for thoſe who ſpeak the Earſe language, a chapel in Calton, and the gentlemen in the univerſity have, within theſe few years, converted one of their halls into a place of worſhip for themſelves and ſtudents.

Diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland are numerous in Glaſgow; I ſhall inſert the names of ſuch of them as have places of public worſhip.

Buried in the High Church-yard — —	724
Black Friars — — —	59
Ramſhorn — — —	356
Town's Hoſpital — —	28
Engliſh Chapel — —	6
Gorbells — — —	160
	1333

Epiſcopals	- - -	one Chapel.
Kirk of relief	- -	one - do.
Seceders	- - - -	one - do.
Antiburghers	- - -	one - do.
Independents	- -	one - do.
Methodiſts	- - -	one - do.
Anabaptiſts	- - -	one - do.
Glaſſites	- - - -	one - do.

The government of the city of Glaſgow is veſted in a provoſt and three baillies, a dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and a treaſurer, with a common council of thirteen merchants and twelve mechanics. The provoſt and two of the ballies muſt, by the ſett of the burgh, be elected from the merchant rank, and the other baillie from the trades rank, *i. e.* mechanics.

The provoſt is from courteſy and cuſtom ſtiled lord provoſt; he is properly lord of the police of the city, preſident of the community, and he is, *ex officio*, a juſtice of the peace for both the burgh and the county.

The baillies are poſſeſſed of very conſiderable powers within burgh; crimes, miſdemeanours, and contempt, they puniſh by ſtripes, impriſonment, fines, and baniſhment from the liberties of the city; diſorderly perſons they endeavour to reform by committing them to

the houſe of correction; in civil matters, within their juriſdiction, they are competent to any extent.

One of them ſits every day, in the council-chamber, for the preſervation of the peace, and for the determination of petty cauſes and differences.

A court of conſcience is held by them, every Monday, to determine all debts from five to twenty ſhillings Sterling.

A burgh-court is held, every Friday, for the determination of civil cauſes to any extent.

The dean of gild is preſident of the merchants; he decides all queſtions of lining and neighbourhood; he has the inſpection of all weights and meaſures; he has the power of inquiring into the condition of all buildings within burgh, and of ordering them to be pulled down, if any how deficient; he holds a court every Thurſday.

The deacon conveener is preſident of the trades.

The magiſtrates and town-council are patrons of the pariſh churches within their bounds.

The ſheriff holds a court every Wedneſday,

for the deciſion of all cauſes, whether criminal or civil, either in the burgh or county.

A court of commiſſariot is held every Tueſday and Thurſday; the juriſdiction of this court is very extenſive.

The aſſizes are held every Spring and Autumn, by the lords of juſticiary.

The revenue of the city of Glaſgow is at preſent about ſix thouſand pounds Sterling *per annum;* it ariſes from a duty upon all grain and meal brought into the city (this tax is denominated the ladles); from the rents of lands and houſes, the property of the community; from an impoſt of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale or beer brewed, inbrought, or ſold, within Glaſgow; from certain dues payable out of the markets; from the rents of the ſeats in the churches; from the dues of cranage at the quay, at the weigh-houſe; tonnage on the river; pontage on the bridge; ſtatute-work within the burgh, &c. This is laid out upon paving the ſtreets, lighting of lamps, deepening the river, building of bridges and churches, and keeping them in repair, paying of miniſters ſtipends, ſalaries for the encouragement of proper teachers in almoſt every branch of education, and in defraying

all the neceſſary expences of the civil government and police of the town.

If we conſider with attention the many public works which have of late been carried on in Glaſgow, the good order in which the ſtreets are, the encouragement which the magiſtrates have ever given to procure able maſters in the different branches of education, the ſtipends to the miniſters, which are among the higheſt in Scotland, the neceſſary expences for ſervants and others for the proper government of the city, and the repairs of public buildings, with the ſums given in charity by the magiſtrates and council, we muſt be convinced that the ſcanty revenue of ſix thouſand pounds Sterling *per annum* cannot be ſufficient for all theſe purpoſes, and ought therefore to be increaſed by an application to parliament.

The arms of the city of Glaſgow are argent, an oak tree growing out of a mount in baſe, with a bird ſtanding on the top of the tree, and a bell hanging on a branch in the ſiniſter ſide, in baſe a ſalmon fiſh with a ring in its mouth, all proper. Motto, *Let Glaſgow Flouriſh.*

I have already taken notice, that one of the baillies ſits, every day, in the council-chamber, for the preſervation of the peace; in the

night there is a guard of the military, with proper centinels at the priſon, the cuſtom-houſe, and other places; and, in the abſence of the military, the citizens do duty themſelves. It is earneſtly to be wiſhed for, that the city ſhould be ſupplied with better water, that a nightly watch ſhould be eſtabliſhed, that the number of lamps ſhould be increaſed, and that commodious foot-walks ſhould be made on the ſides of all our principal ſtreets. From the ſmall ſum to which the town's revenue amounts, it is impoſſible that theſe ſo neceſſary improvements can be made at preſent; it is therefore the duty of every good citizen to co-operate with the magiſtrates in an application to parliament for ſuch a tax as would be leaſt burthenſome to the inhabitants, and which would, at the ſame time, be ſufficient for the purpoſes above-mentioned.

Entertainments, in Glaſgow, for the winter, are dancing and card-aſſemblies, *per vices*, or week about, concerts of muſic, and ſometimes the players from Edinburgh.

In ſummer, the richer part of the inhabitants retire to their country-houſes, from which they come into town only for a little while in the forenoon, in order to look after their buſineſs.

Exerciſes in winter, are golfing, ſkateing, and curling; in ſummer, bowls, nine pins, and quoits.

There is perhaps no town in Britain better accommodated with public walks, yet they are very little frequented.

Every ſtranger is charmed with the appearance of Glaſgow; the ſtreets are clean and well paved; the medium breadth of the principal ones is 52 feet, ſeveral of them, interſecting one another at right angles, have a very fine effect; the houſes are all (excepting a very few) built of free ſtone, well hewed; few of them exceed four floors in height, and many of them are in an exceeding good taſte. Mr. Pennant pronounces Glaſgow to be the beſt built ſecond rate city he had ever ſeen.

The city of Glaſgow, in conjunction with the burghs of Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, ſends one member to parliament.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE public buildings in Glaſgow are not unworthy of the attention of a ſtranger. The firſt and moſt ancient is

THE CATHEDRAL, OR HIGH CHURCH,

WHICH is a magnificent building, and its ſituation greatly to its advantage, as it ſtands higher than any part of the city.

It has been intended to form a croſs, though the traverſe part has never been finiſhed. The great tower is founded upon four large maſſive pillars, at the eaſt end of the choir, as you go in to the nave of the church, which are each of them about thirty feet in circumference; the tower, which is 25½ feet ſquare within, is ſurrounded by a balluſtrade, within which riſes an octangular ſpire, terminated by a fane: the tower, upon the weſt end, is upon the ſame level, but appears not to have been finiſhed, though it is covered over with lead, and in it a very large bell, 11 feet 4 inches diameter; the conſiſtorial houſe ſtands upon the ſouth ſide of the weſt entry, and is a very

mean building. The principal entry was from the weſt, the gate 11 feet broad at baſe, and 17 feet high; the weſt end of the choir is now appropriated for a place of worſhip, and is divided from the remaining part by a ſtone partition, and that is incloſed by another ſtone wall, parting it from the nave; this weſt entry being now ſhut up, it is impoſſible to form an adequate idea of the awful ſolemnity of the place, occaſioned by the loftineſs of the roof and the range of pillars by which the whole building is ſupported.

At the eaſt end of the choir, and between the pillars ſupporting the tower, are two very large oppoſite windows, each of them 40 feet high, and 22 feet wide at baſe; the one upon the north ſide conſiſts of five pillars or bars, which divide it into ſix parallel windows, and over them a circular one, about 10 feet diameter; the one upon the ſouth ſide is divided by four pillars, but conſiſts of two ſeries, and over the upper row a circular one, the ſame as the other, and two ſmaller ones at each ſide. The nave of the church riſes four ſteps higher than the choir; and on the weſt end ſtood the organ-loft, ornamented by a variety of figures, now defaced; the pillars here are done in a better taſte than thoſe in the choir, and their ca-

pitals are ornamented with fruits; on the arches of the pillars are galleries covering the ſide ailes, over which is an upper range of windows; by theſe, and the under range, together with the three capital ones facing the north, eaſt, and ſouth, the whole building was enlightened. The arched roof of the altar is ſupported by five pillars, over which was a fine terrace-walk, and above it a large window of curious workmanſhip, but now ſhut up; on the north ſide of the altar is the veſtry, being a cube of 28 feet, the roof arched, and vaulted at top, and ſupported by one pillar in the center of the houſe; arched pillars, from every angle, terminate in the grand pillar, which is 19 feet high. The chapter-houſe appears to have been in the north croſs, which communicated with the nave by a vaulted entry. The lower part of the ſouth croſs is made uſe of as a burying place for the clergy of the city, and is, by much, the fineſt piece of workmanſhip in the whole building; it is 55 feet long, 28 feet broad, and 15 feet high, arched and vaulted at top, and ſupported by a middle range of pillars, with their capitals highly ornamented; correſponding to which are columns adjoining to the walls, which, as they riſe, ſpring into ſemi-arches, and are every

where met at acute angles by their oppoſites, and are ornamented with carvings, at the cloſing and croſſing of the lines; at the eaſt end of the choir, you deſcend by flights of ſteps, upon each ſide, into paſſages, which, in former times, were the principal entries to the burying vault, which is immediately under the nave; it is now made uſe of as a pariſh-church for the Barony of Glaſgow, and is full of pillars, ſome of them very maſſive, which ſupport the arched roof; it is but a very uncomfortable place for devotion. The ſpace under the altar and veſtry, though now made uſe of as a burying place by the heretors of the Barony, was, in days of old, if we may credit tradition, appropriated to the keeping of the relics; and, indeed, by the beautiful manner in which this place is finiſhed, one would imagine that it had not been deſtined for common uſe: here is ſhown St. Kentigern or Mungo's monument, with his figure lying in a cumbent poſture.

The whole length of the cathedral within is 284 feet, its breadth 65 feet, the height of the choir, from the floor to the canopy, 90 feet, and the height of the nave 85 feet, the height of the middle tower 220 feet. There are ſeveral winding ſtair-caſes in the building, which lead to paſſages round the whole church.

No tombs, no monuments, worthy of being made mention of, are here to be met with; whatſoever works of art, that were either beautiful or magnificent, which the piety of our anceſtors had reared to protect the aſhes of the dead, and to hand down their names to poſterity, fell a ſacrifice to, and were deſtroyed by, the rude hands of a ſet of furious reformers.

This fabric was begun by John Achaius, biſhop of Glaſgow, in 1123, and was continued, by ſucceeding biſhops, until ſuch time as it was finiſhed in the manner in which it ſtands at preſent. Great as the wealth of the ſee of Glaſgow was, we find it inſufficient for rearing and compleating ſo large a building; they had, therefore, recourſe to all the churches in Scotland for aſſiſtance, as will appear from the following paſſage, contained in the 48th canon of the provincial councils of the church of Scotland, held at Perth, in 1242 and 1269.

Ad haec ſtatuimus firmiter obſervandum, quod a principio Quadrageſimae uſque ad octavas Paſchae, negotium fabricae eccleſiae Glaſguenſis, omnibus diebus Dominicis et feſtivis, fideliter et diligenter, in ſingulis eccleſiis, poſt evangelium miſſae, parochianis exponatur, et indulgentia eidem fabricae ſubvenientibus conceſſa, quam in qualibet eccleſia ſcriptam eſſe praecipimus, a-

perte et diſtincte eiſdem parochianis, vulgariter dicatur, et eleemoſynae eorundem, ac bona decedentium ab inteſtato, ac etiam pie legata, ſecundum conſuetudinem hactenus approbatam, fideliter colligantur; et decanis locorum in proximis capitulis, ſine diminutione, aſſignentur; et infra dictum terminum nullus quaeſtionem pro negotiis aliis in eccleſiis parochialibus admittat.

"Moreover, we ſtrictly enact, that the buſineſs of the building of the church of Glaſgow be, upon all Lord's days and feſtivals, faithfully and diligently explained in all churches, after ſaying of the maſs, from the beginning of Lent to the eight day after Eaſter; and that the indulgencies granted to thoſe aſſiſting at the ſaid building, which we have ordered to be written in every church, may be diſtinctly explained in the vulgar language to the pariſhioners; and that their alms, the effects of perſons dying inteſtate, and pious legacies, may be faithfully collected, according to uſage hitherto approved, and delivered to the deacons of places in the neareſt chapter, without any deduction; and that, during the ſaid ſpace of time, no ſermon, for any other buſineſs, be admitted in the parochial churches."

The famous ſchool of maſonry at Antwerp, which ſent out ſo great a number of excellent

architects, during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, in all probability ſupplied the biſhop of Glaſgow with one, who, I ſuppoſe, gave the deſign of this church, or at leaſt, aſſiſted in the building of it. From an inſcription on the abbey of Melroſe, which was conſecrated in 1146, we learn that the name of this man was John Murdo. It is as follows,

John Murdo ſum tym callit was I,
And born in Paryſſe certainly,
And had in kepying all maſom werk,
Of Sanctandroys, the hye kyrk
Of Glaſgu, Melros, and Paſlay,
Of Nyddyſdayl, and of Galway.
Pray to God, and Mari baith,
And ſweet St. John, keep this haly kyrk frae ſkaith.

From a principal of oeconomy, this church is divided into three ſeparate places for public worſhip.

THE COLLEGE CHURCH.

THE old church having been deſtroyed by lightening in 1668, the preſent plain edifice aroſe in its ſtead; the length of which, from north to ſouth, is 76 feet, the breadth of the

main body, from eaſt to weſt, is 32 feet; it has an aile, upon the eaſt ſide, 56 feet long, by 29 feet broad; this church is enlightened by one ſeries of windows, and has a ſmall tower, upon which is placed a ſpire, in which there is a bell, but no clock.

THE TRON CHURCH.

THIS church, which was collegiate, and was built in 1487, ſtands upon the ſouth ſide of the Trongate, and conſiſts of a number of ailes: the tower, which was built in 1637, ſtands detached from the church, and is ſurrounded with a balluſtrade, within which riſes a very ſolid octangular ſpire, with windows on all ſides; the height of this ſpire is 126 feet.

THE WYND CHURCH.

WHEN king James the ſeventh, by his diſpenſing power, granted an indulgence in the year 1687, this church was built by the Preſbyterians, and it has, ſince that time, been reedified at the expence of the community; it is a very neat building, but much confined; the length is 76 feet, the breadth 48 feet; it is well finiſhed in the inſide, and wants nothing but a good ſituation to render it an agreeable place for public worſhip.

THE RAMSHORN CHURCH

WAS built by the community in 1724; it is a plain, commodious building, having an aile upon the north ſide; the length, from eaſt to weſt, is 85 feet, the breadth 39 feet; length of the aile 27 feet, the breadth 41 feet: the tower is conform to the building, and is 140 feet high; in it there is a good bell and clock. This church is well enlightened by one ſeries of large windows; and to the north is a very ſpacious burying ground, much too nigh the houſes of many of the inhabitants in that quarter of the city.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH

WAS begun to be built by the community in 1739, and was finiſhed in 1756; it is the fineſt piece of modern architecture in the city, and is built after the model of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, whoſe architect was the famous Gibbs. It has a noble portico of ſix lofty columns of the Corinthian order, in the weſt front, the ſame order being continued in pilaſters, both under the pediment, and on each ſide; the aſcent to this portico is by a flight of ſteps; the columns, which are well wrought, ſupport an angular pediment, in which are the city arms cut in bas relief: the

entablature of the north and ſouth fronts ſupport a balluſtrade, well adorned with vaſes. The length of the church is 104 feet, and it is 66 feet broad; it has a fine arched roof, well ornamented with figures in ſtucco, and ſuſtained by Corinthian ſtone columns; to compleat the model, it has a place for the altar, on the eaſt, in which is a very handſome Venetian window; but the altar-place being ſeated, makes this end appear to no great advantage: the fronts of the galleries and the pulpit are done in mahogany, in a very elegant manner: the ſpire by no means correſponds with the reſt of the building, and in place of being an ornament, it diſgraces this beautiful fabric; its height is 170 feet.

All theſe churches are well paved within, and are properly divided into pews, ſo as to contain a very great number of hearers.

THE COLLEGE.

THE front of this building extends along the eaſt ſide of the High Street, and is upwards of 330 feet long; the gate at the entrance is decorated with ruſtics, and over it are the king's arms; the firſt court is 88 feet long, and 44 feet broad; the weſt ſide is elevated upon ſtone pillars, upon which are placed pi-

laſters, ſupporting the Doric entablature, and ornamented with arches, forming a piazza, above which is the public hall; the aſcent to this hall is by a double flight of ſteps, incloſed by a handſome ſtone balluſtrade, upon the right of which is placed a lion, and on the left an unicorn, cut in free ſtone. The ſpire ſtands upon the eaſt ſide, it is 135 feet high, and contains a very good clock; under this is the gate-way which leads into the inner-court, which is by far the moſt ſpacious of the two, being 103 feet long, and 79 feet broad; over the entry, in a niche, is a ſtatue of Mr. Zacharias Boyd, who was a benefactor to the univerſity; theſe courts conſiſt of claſs-rooms, two halls, and a few rooms for lodging ſuch ſtudents as chuſe to live in the college; on the eaſt ſide of the court is a narrow paſſage leading into a handſome terrace-walk, gravelled, 122 feet long, by 64 broad, incloſed to the eaſt by an iron-palliſade, in the center of which is a gate leading into the garden, which conſiſts of ſeven acres of ground, laid out in walks for the recreation of the ſtudents; on the ſouth ſide of this walk ſtands the library, a very neat edifice, well conſtructed for the purpoſe intended, and containing a very valuable collection of books; on the north ſide is a large court, upon the

north and eaſt ſides of which are built houſes of three floors each, appropriated for lodgings to the different profeſſors.

THE TOWN-HOUSE and ASSEMBLY-HALL.

THIS is a magnificent and extremely elegant building; the front is adorned with a range of Ionic pilaſters, within the height of which there are two ſeries of windows, viz. a range of large lofty ones, with ſquare ones above; the top of the building is ornamented with a balluſtrade, and handſome vaſes; the front is elevated on ſtrong ruſticated pillars, adorned with arches, forming a piazza for merchants, and others, to ſhelter themſelves from the weather, when met upon buſineſs.

The aſſembly-hall is a neat room, and is finiſhed in a good taſte, though too ſmall for the city; its length is 47 feet, breadth 24 feet, and heighth 24 feet.

The-town hall is a very ſpacious and lofty apartment, 52 feet long, by 27 feet broad, and 24 feet high; it is finiſhed in a very grand manner, the cieling is divided into different compartments, well ornamented; in it are the following full length portraits, kings James 6th and 7th, Charles firſt and ſecond, William and Mary, queen Ann, kings George 1ſt, 2d,

and 3d, and Archibald, duke of Argyle, in his juſticiary robes; the two laſt are by Ramſay.

Oppoſite to the front of this building is the Exchange, which is well paved with free ſtone, and incloſed from the ſtreet by ſtone-pillars; upon it is an equeſtrian ſtatue of king William the 3d, placed upon a lofty pedeſtal, and ſurround with an iron-rail.

Adjoining to the town-houſe upon the eaſt is the

TOLBOOTH, OR PRISON,

A large building, in length 60 feet, and in breadth 29 feet. The circuit court of juſticiary is held in a ſmall hall on the weſt end, the aſcent to which is by a flight of broad ſteps, having a handſome rail. Immediately under the landing of this ſtair is a neat door-caſe leading to the council-chamber, above which are offices for the town-clerks, &c. Standing upon the eaſt end is a tower, which riſes ſquare to a conſiderable height, when it is terminated by four turrets, from which ſprings an open lanthorn, ſupporting a balluſtrade, out of which riſes a ſmall ſpire or fane; the whole height of the tower and ſpire is 126 feet; here is placed a ſet of muſical bells, which, by means of a barrel, turned round by machine-

ry, play one tune at every two hours; a muſician, alſo, plays upon them every lawful day from one to two o'clock.

THE GILD-HALL, or MERCHANTS-HOUSE.

THIS building is ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of Bridgegate-ſtreet and is in length 82 feet, in breadth 31 feet; in the front is a large handſome entrance, adorned with columns of the Doric order, with their entablature, over which are two Ionic columns, ſet upon their pedeſtals, ſupporting an angular pediment; between the columns are placed the figures of three old men, repreſenting decayed members, and under them a ſhip in full ſail, and the city arms. The great hall, which is the whole length and breadth of the building, is ſo capacious, that it is better adapted for the reception of numerous aſſemblies than any other in the city. This houſe is adorned with a very elegant ſpire, 200 feet high, it conſiſts of three ſtages, the firſt of which riſes ſquare, to a conſiderable height from the ground, and is ſurrounded with a balluſtrade, as are alſo the other two, which gradually diminiſh, and out of the laſt ariſes the ſpear, crowned with a ball and fane in the form of a ſhip.

THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

THIS is a very neat building, contrived ſo as to be plain, yet elegant; it conſiſts of two wings, and a large front, the length 146 feet, the breadth of the center 30 feet, and depth of the wings 68 feet. In the lower part of the houſe is a large hall, where they meſs, the committee-room, adorned with the portraits of thoſe who have been conſiderable benefactors to the hoſpital, the bake-houſe, brew-houſe, and other offices; different ſtair-caſes lead to the different apartments, which are well laid out. Behind the building is an infirmary 167 feet long, by 25 feet broad, the aſcent to which is by a flight of ſteps; the lower part of this building is allotted for the reception of lunatics. The area between the buildings is large; this, with the agreeable open ſituation of the hoſpital on the river, muſt conduce to the health of its inhabitants.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

THIS bridge, which ſtands at the foot of Jamaica-ſtreet, is built in an elegant manner; it is 32 feet wide, a commodious foot-way being allowed for paſſengers, 5 feet broad on each ſide, raiſed above the road made for carriages, and paved with free ſtone, while the ſpace left

between them is ſufficient to admit three carriages abreaſt, without danger; it extends 500 feet in length, and conſiſts of 7 arches, the faces of which are wrought in ruſtic, and above a ſtrong block-cornice. The piers are all founded upon piles planked, and terminate in a ſharp angle againſt every ſtream. The arches ſpring but a little way above low water mark, which, though it renders the bridge ſtronger than if they ſprung from taller piers, adds nothing to its beauty. Between every arch there is a ſmall circular one; theſe break the force of the water when the river riſes to a flood, and add to the ſtrength of the whole. The parapet-wall, or breaſt-work, is cut out in the Chineſe taſte; and the two ends are finiſhed off with a ſweep.

THE PLAY-HOUSE.

THIS is a ſmall neat building, in length 92 feet, breadth 44 feet; it is tolerably well decorated in the inſide.

HUTCHESON'S HOSPITAL.

THIS building is ſituated upon the north ſide of the Trongate-ſtreet, and is in length 73 feet, in breadth 30 feet; adjoining to the back front, upon the weſt ſide, is a very long wing,

which makes it appear as if a court had been intended; but the ſouth and weſt fronts have only been finiſhed. The entry is decorated with ruſtics, over which is a large hall, now made uſe of as an academy. The ſpire is 100 feet high, and is conform to the reſt of the building, in the lower part of which, fronting the garden, the ſtatues of the two brothers, in two ſeparate niches, are placed, with an inſcription.

THE MARKETS IN KING-STREET.

THESE are juſtly admired, as being the compleateſt of their kind in Britain; they are placed upon both ſides of the ſtreet, the one upon the eaſt is 112 feet in length, and 67 feet in breadth, in the center of which is a very ſpacious gateway, decorated, on each ſide, with coupled Ionic columns, ſet upon their pedeſtals, and ſupporting an angular pediment; at the north end is a very neat hall, belonging to the incorporation of butchers, the front ornamented with ruſtics and a pediment. This market is entirely appropriated for butcher-meat. Thoſe upon the weſt ſide of the ſtreet are divided into three different courts, ſet apart for a fiſh-market, a mutton-market, and cheeſe-market. The whole length of the front is 173 feet, the breath 46 feet, in the center of which,

as in the oppoſite ſide, is a very ſpacious gate-way, of the Doric order, ſupporting a pediment; this is the entry to the mutton-market; each of the other two has a well-proportioned arch, faced with ruſtics, for their entrance.

All theſe markets are well paved with free ſtone, have walks all round them, and are covered over, for ſhelter, by roofs ſtanding upon ſtone-piers, under which the different commodities are expoſed to ſale; they have likeways pump-wells within, for cleaning away all the filth, which render the markets always ſweet and agreeable.

THE GUARD-HOUSE.

THIS is a very handſome building, with a piazza, formed by arches and columns of the Ionic order, ſet upon their pedeſtals; the entablature ſupports an Attic courſe, in which are oval port-holes, ornamented with palm-branches. The lower part is divided into two apartments; the weſt end, which is the largeſt, is deſtined for the privates, the other for the officers; over theſe are lofts for holding ammunition, &c. Adjoining to this building, upon the north, fronting Candleriggs-ſtreet, ſtands

THE HERB-MARKET,

WHICH is neat and commodious, in length 130 feet, in breadth 41 feet. The principal entry is decorated with coupled Ionic columns, ſupporting an angular pediment. This market is laid out in the ſame manner with thoſe in King-ſtreet.

CHAP. VII.

OF THE MERCHANTS AND TRADES HOUSES, AND OF THE FOURTEEN INCORPORATED TRADES.

THE inhabitants of burghs, in North Britain, are divided into two ranks, viz. merchants and tradeſmen; by merchants are to be underſtood all thoſe who buy and ſell; tradeſmen means mechanics of every denomination: with either the one or the other of theſe ranks every perſon, who intends to carry on any buſineſs, muſt enter and pay a freedom-fine. Theſe corporations ſeem to be very ancient in Scotland, and a difference between the merchant and trades rank early eſtabliſhed. The mer-

chants are joined into one corporation under the name of the Gild: the trades are erected into ſo many ſeparate corporations by ſeals of cauſe from the magiſtrates and council; they are endowed with excluſive privileges; none but thoſe who enter with the reſpective corporations, whether merchants or tradeſmen, are allowed either to deal in merchandize, or to exerciſe any craft or trade. By the ſtatutes of king William the firſt it is provided, cap. 35. that none but the merchant-gild ſhall buy or ſell within the liberties of the burgh; and, by acts of parliament 1466, cap. 12. and 1487, cap. 107. craftsmen are prohibited to deal in merchandize, unleſs they renounce their craft.

It would appear that the merchant-rank in Glaſgow had, in former times, arrogated to themſelves every power within the burgh; they were the only people who could be elected magiſtrates, and they reſerved to themſelves the diſtribution of the common good of the burgh; the trades, with a great deal of juſtice, thought that they were entitled to have a ſhare in the government of the town, and in the diſtribution of what certainly belonged equally to every freeman; the merchants refuſed to admit them, ill-blood, ſtrife, and contention aroſe between the two ranks; they were often

ready to come to blows; at laſt, for the ſake of peace, and at the interceſſion of ſeveral of the principal inhabitants, they agreed to ſubmit all their differences to Sir George Elphinſton, then provoſt, and ſome other gentlemen; the award which they gave, in 1605, is termed the letter of gildry (*vide Appendix* N° XXVI;) this eſtabliſhes the powers and privileges of each rank, and is the real inſtitution of the merchants and trades houſes.

This letter of gildry is confirmed by act of parliament, paſſed the 11th of September, 1672. "Our ſovereign lord, taking to conſideration the great and many debates, differences, and conteſts, which were betwixt thoſe of the merchant-rank, and thoſe of the crafts, within the burgh of Glaſgow, in the time of his royal predeceſſors, and particularly in the reign of his majeſty's grandfather, of ever bleſſed memory, until the year 1605 years, at which time, by the mediation and endeavours of ſeveral perſons of the ſaid burgh, the ſaid differences came to be ſettled and compoſed, by a ſubmiſſion having been entered into, and a decreet arbitral pronounced the 6th of February, 1605; by virtue of which agreement and decreet arbitral, the inhabitants of the burgh of Glaſgow have lived in great peace, unity,

and concord among themſelves, as alſo thereby good order has been obſerved in the reſpective crafts and callings, and orderly contributions made for maintenance of the poor; therefore, his majeſty, with the expreſs advice of the eſtates of parliament, ratifies, confirms, and approves of the ſaid gildry, decreets and agreement, whereby the ſaid merchants and crafts have met and made orderly contributions for the maintenance of their poor, declaring the ſaid decreet and agreement to have the force and ſtrength of an act of parliament."

By the charter of king William and queen Mary, dated the 4th of January, 1690, all former charters in favour of the gild-brethren, tradeſmen, or any ſociety, or deaconry, within the burgh of Glaſgow, are confirmed; and this charter is alſo ratified by act of parliament, of date the 14th of June, 1690.

THE MERCHANTS-HOUSE

IS compoſed of all thoſe of this rank in Glaſgow; every man, who ſettles as a merchant, (which means traders of every kind) muſt enter as ſuch with the dean of gild, for which he muſt pay one of the following ſums a sa freedom fine, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
If he is a ſtranger -	8	6	8
If he is the eldeſt ſon of a burgeſs, his father alive - -	1	9	1½
If he is the eldeſt ſon of a burgeſs, his father dead - - -	1	0	9½
If he is a younger ſon of a burgeſs	1	10	8½
If he marries the daughter of a burgeſs - - - -	1	13	5
If he ſerves an apprenticeſhip -	1	13	5

Upon paying one of theſe ſums, and ſigning the gold book, to which he gives what he pleaſes, not leſs than 11. 1 s. he is furniſhed with a burgeſs-ticket, which is as follows,

" Here I proteſt, before God, that I confeſs and allow, with my heart, the true Proteſtant religion, preſently profeſſed within this realm, and authoriſed by the laws thereof. I ſhall abide thereat, and defend the ſame to my life's end; renouncing the Roman religion, called Papiſtry. I ſhall be leal and true to our ſovereign lord the king's majeſty, and to the provoſt and baillies of this burgh. I ſhall obey the officers thereof, fortify, maintain, and defend them, in the execution of their office, with my body and goods. I ſhall not colour unfree-

mens goods, under colour of my own. In all taxations, watchings and wardings, to be laid upon the burgh, I ſhall willingly bear my part thereof, as I am commanded thereto by the magiſtrates; I ſhall not purchaſe, or uſe exemptions to be free thereof, renouncing the benefit of the ſame for ever. I ſhall do nothing hurtful to the liberties and common well of this burgh. I ſhall not brew, nor cauſe brew, any malt but ſuch as is grinded at the town's milns, and ſhall grind no other corns, except wheat, peaſe, rye, and beans, but at the ſame allenarly. And how oft as I ſhall happen to break any part or point of this my oath, I oblige me to pay, to the common affairs of this burgh, the ſum of one hundred pounds Scots money, and ſhall remain in ward while the ſame be paid. So help me God.

"I ſhall give the beſt council I can, and conceal the council ſhown to me. I ſhall not conſent to diſpone the common goods of this burgh, but for ane common cauſe, and ane common profit. I ſhall make concord, where diſcord is, to the outmoſt of my power. In all lienations and neighbourhoods, I ſhall give my leal and true judgment, but price, prayer, or reward. So help me God.

"At Glaſgow, the ſixth day of Auguſt, one

thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy years, ſitting in judgment Archibald Smellie, dean of gild, and brethren of council; the ſaid day A. B. merchant, is made burgeſs and gild-brother of the burgh, who has paid his fines as at the far hand, and given his oath as is hereto prefixed."

This ticket he produces to the clerk of the merchants-houſe, who, upon his paying 4 l. Sterling, enrolls him as a matriculated member of the houſe.

The government of this houſe is veſted in the dean of gild, and a council of thirty-ſix members, who are elected annually in the following manner; the dean of gild names twelve, afterwards the whole matriculated members are divided into twenty-four leets, twelve of which leets are entirely made up of foreign merchants, and twelve of inland, and out of each of theſe twenty-four one is choſen; the dean of gild, with theſe thirty-ſix members, the merchant magiſtrates, and collector of the houſe, are managers of the funds of this houſe; which ariſe from the ſums paid for freedom-fines, ſigning of the gold-book, and ſums of money mortified by the charitable of the merchant rank for the behoof of decayed mem-

bers of this rank; these funds are distributed in pensions to decayed members, their widows and children, in annual sums, from 10 l. Sterling, to five pounds Sterling each, according to the necessity of the pensioner, in the following manner,

Certain Revenue Dr.	l.	s.	d.	*Contra* Cr.	l.	s.	d.
To interest of money on bonds	535	10	0	By town's hospital	1	10	0
Rents and feuduties	165	0	0	House pensioners	368	0	0
				Govan's do.	31	2	2
				Donaldson's club do.	10	0	0
				Mote's mortification	3	0	0
				Spreull's do.	5	0	0
				Aird's do.	25	0	0
				Auldhouse's do.	71	1	10½
				Annuities to clerk, &c.	61	2	2⅔
				Certain saving annually	16	3	9
£.	700	10	0		700	10	0

Uncertain Revenue Dr.				*Contra* Cr.			
To freedom fines Matriculate money Gold book subscription	150	0	0	By precepts by order of the house Ditto by the dean of gild Contingent charities, with saving increase of stock	150	0	0
£.	150	0	0		150	0	0

Thoſe ſums of money, on the credit-ſide of the uncertain revenue, are ſums paid by order of the houſe to thoſe people who are not enrolled as penſioners, but whoſe neceſſities demand a temporary ſupport.

THE TRADES-HOUSE

IS compoſed of the deacon-conveener and collector, with deputies from each of the fourteen incorporated trades, in the following manner,

The Deacon Conveener - - - -	1
The Collector - - - - - -	1
The Hammermen ſend - - - -	6
The Taylors - - - - - -	6
The Cordiners - - - - - -	6
The Maltmen - - - - - -	6
The Weavers - - - - - -	4
The Bakers - - - - - - -	3
The Skinners - - - - - -	3
The Wrights - - - - - -	3
The Coopers - - - - - -	3
The Maſons - - - - - -	3
The Butchers - - - - - -	3
The Gardeners - - - - - -	3
The Barbers - - - - - -	3
The Bonnet-makers and Dyers -	2
Total Members	56

The conveener and collector are annually choſen by the members of the houſe, but commonly continue for two years.

The deacon of each incorporation, from his office, is always one of the number that repreſents his particular incorporation in the houſe, and he has the nomination of the reſt at filling up the houſe. For example, the preſent deacon of the hammermen nominates five members out of that trade; thoſe five, with himſelf, make ſix members, who repreſent that trade in the houſe, and ſo on through all the reſt of the incorporations. Theſe are the ordinary conſtituent members, and they are always choſen annually; the extraordinary members are, the trades baillie, while in office, the deacon-conveener and collector, if choſen out of the laſt nine trades, during the time they are in office, and for two years after they go off; in this caſe the total members are fifty-nine; but if the conveener and collector are choſen out of the firſt five trades, it makes no alteration in the members of the houſe, they being, in that caſe, fifty-ſix in all, beſides the trades baillie, who is always an extraordinary member during the time he is in office.

The funds of this houſe are conſiderable; they ariſe from freedom-fines paid by thoſe of

the trades rank, from ſums of money mortified to the houſe by the charitable of this rank, and from annual ſums paid by the thirteen firſt trades in the roll, in the following proportions.

	For the houſe			For chaplain			Town hoſpital			Sum total		
Hammermen	3	6	8	1	10		12			16	16	8
Taylors —	4	3	4	1	10		14			19	13	4
Cordiners —	3	6	8	1	10		14			18	16	8
Maltmen —	4	3	4	1	10		15			20	13	4
Weavers —	2	10		1	5		12			15	15	
Bakers —	2	10		1	5		9			12	15	
Skinners —	2	10			15		3			6	5	
Wrights —	2	10		1	5		10			13	15	
Coopers —	2				12		2			4	12	
Butchers —	2				15		4			6	15	
Maſons —	2				10	6	2	15	6⅔	5	6	0⅔
Gardeners —	2				10	6	1	10		4		6
Barbers —	2				12		3			5	12	
£.	35	00	00	13	10	00	102	5	6⅔	150	15	6⅔

This houſe pays annually, to thirteen decayed brethren, from the firſt thirteen trades in the roll, 62 l. 4 s. 5⅓ d. each of theſe trades having one old man, choſen from amongſt them, in the following manner; the deacon and maſters of the trade where the vacancy happens, meet and chooſe two of their decayed brethren, whom they preſent to the houſe, and out of theſe two one is choſen by the houſe, who is immediately entered in the books, as the old man, in the hoſpital, for that

trade. The annual ſum paid to each of theſe old men is as follows,

		l.	s.	d.
Hammermens poor man		5	11	1⅓
Taylors	do	5	11	1⅓
Cordiners	do	5	11	1⅓
Maltmens	do	5	11	1⅓
Weavers	do	5	00	0
Bakers	do	5	00	0
Skinners	do	5	00	0
Carried upwards		37	4	5⅓

		l.	s.	d.
Brought forward		37	4	5⅓
Wrights poor man		5	0	0
Coopers	do	4	0	0
Butchers	do	4	0	0
Maſons	do	4	0	0
Gardeners	do	4	0	0
Barbers	do	4	0	0
		62	4	5⅓

The general funds of this houſe are as follows, viz.

Trades Houſe	*Dr.* l.	s.	d.	*Contra*	*Cr.* l.	s.	d.
To intereſt of money in bonds	225	0	0	By the 13 decayed brethren	62	4	5½
Rent of the lands of Caldercrux	30	11	1⅓	Mr. Govan's five tradeſmen	22	7	11
Feu-duty of Cowlairs	34	8	10½	Mr. Thomſon's 6 do	33	6	8
Rent of a houſe at townhead	23	5	0	Meſſ. Pettigrew's 2 do	20	0	0
Rent of the Gorbell lands	66	0	0	Mr. Howeſon's burſar in the college	5	0	0
Ground annuals of houſes	6	0	0	Mr. M'Gilchriſt's do	5	0	0
Entry of burgeſſes, ſay	50	0	0	The town's hoſpital	170	0	0
The thirteen trades	150	15	6⅔				
Carried forward	586	0	6½	*Carried forward*	317	19	0½

Trades houſe Dr.	l.	s.	d.	*Contra* Cr.	l.	s.	d.
Brought over —	586	0	6½	*Brought over* —	317	19	0½
				By the conveener's charities	35	0	0
				The chaplain	20	0	0
				The clerk	10	10	0
				The officer for ſalary, houſe rent, &c.	20	0	0
					403	9	0½
				By balance to increaſe of ſtock, or to be diſpoſed of at the pleaſure of houſe	182	11	6
	586	0	6½		586	0	6½

OF THE CORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

THE members of this corporation are black-ſmiths, copper-ſmiths, ſaddlers, ſilver-ſmiths, and jewellers; they are governed by a deacon, a collector, and twelve maſters, who are elected, annually, by the freemen of the trade; and the diſpoſal of the public money, belonging to the corporation, is veſted in them.

The tradeſmen muſt not only pay for their freedom of the town, they are alſo ſubjected to pay a freedom-fine to their particular cor-

poration; from these fines arises a fund for the relief of the poor of the corporation, which is distributed to the necessitous at the rate of two shillings each per week, and sometimes less, according to the circumstances of the person in distress.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A stranger pays of freedom-fine	8	6	8
If he has served an apprentice-ship - - -	3	7	7½
If he is a freeman's son, or son-in-law - - - -	1	4	0
A master pays for booking an apprentice - - -		7	6
for booking a journeyman		4	10½
for every hand which he employs *per annum* - -			6
for himself *per annum* -		1	0
They distribute to their poor *per annum* - - - -	150	0	0

TAYLORS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and twelve masters.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A stranger pays of freedom-fine	12	0	0
If he has served an apprentice-ship - - - -	4	6	8

	l.	s.	d.
If he is a freeman's ſon, or ſon-in-law - - - -	1	0	0
A maſter pays for booking of an apprentice - -		11	1½
They give to their poor *per annum* - - -	200	0	0

CORDINERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and twelve maſters.

	l.	s.	d.
Freedom-fine for a ſtranger	8	6	8
Upon ſerving an apprentice-ſhip - - - -	1	15	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, or ſon-in-law - - -	1	2	0
A maſter pays for booking an apprentice - -		11	1½
Each journeyman pays to the corporation - -		2	10
They give to their poor *per annum* - - -	145	0	0

MALTMEN

ARE governed by a viſitor, a collector, and twelve maſters.

	l.	s.	d.
Freedom-fine for a ſtranger	11	5	6
Upon ſerving an apprentice-ſhip of 7 years - -	1	15	4

	l.	s.	d.
Upon ſerving five years	3	8	10½
If he is a freeman's ſon, or ſon-in-law	17		1½
They give to their poor *per annum*	210	0	0

WEAVERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, twelve maſters, and two extraordinary maſters.

	l.	s.	d.
Freedom-fine for a ſtranger	5	0	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip	2	0	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, or ſon-in-law	1	0	0
Each freeman pays *per annum*		1	0
They give to their poor *per annum*	142	0	0

BAKERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, ſix maſters, and two box-maſters.

	l.	s.	d.
Freedom-fine for a ſtranger	105	0	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip	6	0	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, or ſon-in-law	3	0	0
They give to their poor *per annum*	125	0	0

SKINNERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and nine maſters.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Freedom-fine for a ſtranger -	8	6	8
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip	2	8	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, or ſon-in-law - - - - -	1	5	0
They give to their poor *per annum*	40	0	0

WRIGHTS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and twelve maſters.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Freedom-fine for a ſtranger	16	13	4
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip being a freeman's ſon, or ſon-in-law	1	17	2
A burgeſs's ſon, his father not free of the trade - - - -	2	11	7
Not a burgeſs's ſon - - -	2	18	5
Booking of an apprentice, he being a freeman's ſon - - -		5	0
A burgeſs's ſon, his father not free		8	4
Not a burgeſs's ſon - -		10	8
They give to their poor *per annum* - - - -	150	00	0

COOPERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and eight maſters.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Freedom not to be purchaſed			
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip	4	6	8
If he is a freeman's ſon -	2	6	8
If he is a freeman's ſon-in-law -	3	0	0
They give to their poor *per annum*	40	0	0

MASONS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and ſix maſters.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Freedom-fine for a ſtranger	16	13	4
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip	1	13	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, or ſon-in-law - - - -	1	2	0
They give to their poor *per annum* - - - -	35	00	0

BUTCHERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and ſix maſters.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Freedom-fine for a ſtranger	8	6	8
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip	4	3	4
If he is a freeman's ſon or ſon-in-law	4	3	4

Their funds are equal to 120 l. Sterling *per annum;* but, as they have very few among

them that require aſſiſtance, they have never had occaſion to give to their poor above 36 l. *per annum.*

GARDENERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and ten maſters.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Freedom-fine for a ſtranger	5	11	4
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip	1	00	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, or ſon-in-law - - - -	1	00	0
Each freeman pays *per annum*	0	1	0
They give to their poor *per annum* - - -	25	00	0

BARBERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and nine maſters.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Freedom-fine for a ſtranger	8	6	8
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip	2	10	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, or ſon-in-law - - - -	1	5	0
They give to their poor *per annum* - - - -	60	00	0

BONNET-MAKERS AND DYERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and ſix maſters.

	l.	s.	d.
Freedom-fine - - -	2	0	0
They give to their poor *per annum* - - -	10	0	0

The aera of the erection of these different corporations is between the years 1520 and 1560; the cause of erection, in all of them, was in order to raise a fund for the maintenance of the poor.

From these incorporations of merchants and trades all the counsellors, and consequently the magistrates, are elected; they are, therefore, in point of political consideration, the only considerable bodies in the community. Some other corporations remain to be treated of; but, as the aera of their creation is posterior to the letter of gildry, by which the constitution of the town was fixed, and as they are not entitled to any share in the government of the city, they may, with greater propriety, be termed incorporated societies for charitable purposes.

CHAP. VIII.

OF INCORPORATED AND PRIVATE SOCIETIES FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

THE next corporation in point of antiquity to thoſe which I have already treated of is

THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

WHO were erected by a charter from king James the ſixth, for which *vide Appendix* N° XXVII. This charter was confirmed by king Charles the ſecond, in a charter of confirmation, dated at Edinburgh the 11th of September, 1672. Theſe gentlemen were, for a conſiderable ſpace of time, incorporated with the barbers, in order that they might be entitled to a ſhare in the government of the city; but, as they found that the advantages, reſulting to them from this admiſſibility into the council, were not great, and as they apprehended that they might receive a greater degree of perſonal reſpect, provided they had a meeting, with regulations for themſelves, they effected a ſeparation from them ſoon after the year 1709; and

from that time they have been a diſtinct body by themſelves. The reader will obſerve, that, by their charter, they have a power of fining all thoſe, within their bounds, who do not undergo an examination, obtain a licence from, and enter with them, in the ſum of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling. This ſum might perhaps be ſufficient, in 1599, to deter people from practiſing in phyſic or ſurgery; but, from the increaſe of money, it is now ſo trifling, that every perſon who pleaſes may practiſe; as, before even this fine can be levied, the perſon offending may ſtand a ſuit for ſome years. It would therefore be much for the intereſt of the public, that this fine ſhould be raiſed to 100 l. Sterling, or even more, as many ignorant people take it upon them to vend medicines, practiſe in ſurgery, and even preſcribe, within the bounds of the faculty, without being regularly bred to the buſineſs.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Entry for a phyſician -	15	15	0
For a ſurgeon, he being a ſtranger	21	00	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip of five years - -	5	5	0
Upon ſerving four years -	10	10	0
Upon ſerving three years -	15	15	0
If he is the ſon of a freeman	3	3	0

They have it in their power to beſtow up-

on their poor 130 l. Sterling *per annum*; but as they have very few poor among them, they have not had occaſion to give away above 40 l. *per annum*, from 10 l. per penſioner, and downwards.

THE PROCURATORS

ARE a numerous faculty, and are governed by a dean and collector; their funds are conſiderable; they give annually to their poor 50 l. Sterling.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Each intrant, being a ſtranger, pays - - -	15	0	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip	2	0	0
Each member pays *per annum*	0	3	0

Every perſon, deſiring to enter, muſt undergo both a public and private examination before admiſſion.

THE TOBACCONISTS

HAVE a ſociety, for the relief of their poor, which is governed by a deacon and council.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Each intrant pays - -	1	8	0
Every member pays *per annum*	0	1	0
They give to their poor *per annum* - -	25	0	0

THE HORSE-HIRERS

HAVE a ſeal of cauſe, and are governed by a deacon, &c.

Each intrant pays 1 l. 1 s. 6 d. and 6 d. *per annum* for every horſe each perſon keeps.

They give to their poor 40 l. *per annum*.

THE PORTERS

ARE erected into a ſociety by a ſeal of cauſe, and are governed by a deacon, &c.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Each intrant pays —	0	15	0

They give to their poor 15 l. Sterling *per annum*.

THE CARTERS

HAVE alſo a ſociety into which each member pays at admiſſion 3 l. They give to their poor 20 l. *per annum*.

THE BUCHANAN'S SOCIETY.

A ſociety was erected by thoſe of the name of Buchanan, and the ſepts or clans deſcended from that name, in 1725, for the purpoſe of putting out to apprenticeſhips poor boys of their name, and of aſſiſting ſuch widows of their name, whoſe circumſtances ſhould re-

quire it. Each entrant pays 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. and nothing farther. Their capital ſtock is now ſo much increaſed that they have it in their power to beſtow 170 l. Sterling *per annum* upon theſe truly charitable purpoſes.

THE GLASGOW HIGHLAND SOCIETY

WAS begun in 1727; the members of this ſociety are either people born in the Highlands of Scotland, or the children of ſuch as were born there. Each member pays at his admiſſion 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. They have a ſeal of cauſe from the magiſtrates, ſo that they can ſue, or be ſued, in any court of law, in the ſame manner as any other body corporate. Their funds were a conſiderable time ago laid out upon building the Black Bull inn, which yields them 140 l. Sterling *per annum*; this ſum is diſpoſed of in putting out the children of poor Highlanders to apprenticeſhips; they generally bind them for ſeven years, and give their maſters 4 l. Sterling of apprentice-fee with each of them.

Beſides theſe ſocieties, made mention of above, there are numbers of others to be found in Glaſgow, all tending to various charitable ends; as, the Marine Society, the Airſhire Society, the Galloway Society, and many others. The journeymen of every trade have boxes

and ſocieties of their own, from which they ſupport ſuch members as are prevented by ſickneſs from earning their livelihood; when old age renders them incapable of working, ſupport is given them for life, and, when they die, they are buried in a decent manner at the expence of the ſociety. I ſhall abridge the regulations of one of theſe ſocieties, in order that the reader may ſee the good effects that muſt reſult from them.

The qualifications they expect from thoſe deſiring to become members are, that they ſhould be above fourteen and under forty years of age, of the Proteſtant faith, and free from church-ſcandal, capable of earning their bread at the time of admiſſion; each intrant muſt pay five ſhillings of entry money, and two ſhillings *per annum* afterwards, while in health; from the funds of the ſociety, each perſon, when ſick, receives two ſhillings per week; if confined to his bed, three ſhillings per week, and, if unmarried, two ſhillings per week, for a nurſe to attend him, with ten ſhillings to pay for a ſurgeon; ſhould he die, the preſes of the ſociety muſt carry his head to the grave, if there is no relation preſent, and the members muſt attend in decent dreſs. The ſociety pays thirty ſhillings to defray the expence of his fu-

neral; and, ſhould he leave a widow and children behind him, the ſociety preſents her or them with twenty ſhillings Sterling.

The ſums given away in charity annually, by theſe different ſocieties, exceed 400 l. Sterling.

CHAP. XI.

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITIES.

IN the two laſt chapters, I have narrated the ſums given away in charity, by bodies corporate, and by ſocieties ſolely eſtabliſhed for charitable purpoſes; it remains to give an account of the public charities. The humane and benevolent heart muſt receive a great deal of pleaſure from beholding the ample proviſion, which is made for thoſe in Glaſgow, whom unavoidable misfortunes, and unforeſeen accidents, have reduced to the ſad neceſſity of depending for their ſupport on the bounty of others.

MUIRHEAD'S, or ST. NICHOLAS'S HOSPITAL.

THIS hoſpital, which was founded and en-

dowed by biſhop Muirhead, ſtill ſubſiſts; but, from what cauſe I cannot pretend to ſay, the revenues of this hoſpital have certainly been in a great meaſure loſt, as no more remains of this foundation, which was intended to ſupport twelve old men and a chaplain, than the paltry ſum of 1391. 2 s. 5 d. Scots money, 128l. of which is divided among four old men annually, at the rate of 2l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling each.

HUTCHESON'S HOSPITAL.

THIS hoſpital was founded and endowed by George Hutcheſon, of Lambhill, notary public, and Mr. Thomas Hutcheſon, his brother, who was bred a preacher, in the year 1639, for the maintainence of old men and orphans; the funds of this hoſpital were afterwards increaſed by James Blair, merchant in Glaſgow, in 1710: for the ſums mortified by theſe gentlemen, and for the purpoſes for which they were mortified, *vide Appendix*, N° XXVIII. Small as theſe ſums are, and expenſive as the building of the hoſpital was, (being 1781l. 13 d. 8 s. Sterling,) yet ſuch has been the generous and attentive management of the affairs of this hoſpital, that the will of the donors has ever been religiouſly obſerved, and the funds of this charity ſo much increaſed, that they now

have it in their power to give away above 900 l. Sterling *per annum* in penſions, from 10 l. to 5 l. 10 s. Sterling *per* penſioner.

THE GENERAL SESSION,

WHICH is compoſed of the miniſters and elders of the different pariſhes upon the eſtabliſhment, give away a great deal of money annually in charity. In order to give the reader an idea of the ſums given away by theſe gentlemen, annexed is a copy of one year's management,

General Seſſion Dr.	l.	s.	d.	*Contra* Cr.	l.	s.	d.
To balance of laſt years accounts	129	17	8	By caſh paid to North-weſt ſeſſion	30	11	8
Collections at the church doors	822	7	5½	Do. to South-weſt do.	65	10	7
				Do. to Eaſt do.	42	13	0
				Do. to Weſt do.	83	18	1
Double and triple proclamations	28	14	0	Do. to Middle do.	76	8	2
Intereſt of money belonging to the funds	86	19	4	Do. to North do.	101	13	5
				Do. to South do.	109	6	1
Donations for this year	53	10	0	Afterwards to the different ſeſſions	70	0	1
				To the town's hoſpital	300	0	0
Carried forward	1121	8	5½	*Carried forward*	880	1	1

General Session	Dr.		Contra	Cr.	
	l.	s. d.		l.	s. d.
Brought over —	1121	8 5½	Brought over —	880	1 1
			By incidental charges	113	0 0
				993	1 1
			By balance to debit of next year	128	7 4½
	1121	8 5½		1121	8 5½

MITCHELL'S MORTIFICATION.

MR. WILLIAM MITCHELL was born in the city of Glaſgow, and having ſettled as a merchant in London, he there acquired a fortune, and died upon the 25th of December, 1729. He, by his will, ordered that two thouſand pounds Sterling ſhould be paid to the magiſtrates of Glaſgow, the intereſt ariſing from which ſum to be applied to the maintenance of the poor, at the preſentation of his executors and their heirs for ever; with this reſtriction, that the perſons preſented ſhould be burgeſſes, or the children of burgeſſes, of the city of Glaſgow. This fund is now increaſed to 125 l. Sterling *per annum*. The patron is John Orr, eſq; of Burrowfield, as being neareſt of blood to the teſtator.

THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL

WAS built by ſubſcription, and was opened, for the reception of the poor, upon the 15th of November, 1733. The reaſons that induced the community to build this hoſpital were, that the poor might be better provided than formerly, with wholeſome food, good cloaths, clean lodging, and all other neceſſary accommodations of life, at a leſs expence than they uſed to ſtand the community in for their maintenance. Here they are well lodged, fed, and cloathed, the ſick are well attended, and get the diet which the phyſicians preſcribe for them; the old and infirm get even a reaſonable choice of diet, as far as is conſiſtent with neceſſary frugality; here they are relieved from the diſtreſſes of poverty, and diſengaged from all anxieties about their daily bread, and other vexing cares of the world; they ſpend the evening of their days in the agreeable viciſſitudes of exerciſe, devotion, and reſt; the young are inſtructed in the principles and precepts of the Chriſtian religion, they are taught reading and writing, and, from their earlieſt years, are accuſtomed to a life of virtue, frugality, and induſtry.

The funds, from which this hoſpital is

maintained, are the general ſeſſion, the town-council, the trades-houſe, and merchants-houſe, the intereſt of money belonging to their funds, which are ſums that have been mortified by the charitable, for the uſe of the houſe; and, as there is always a deficiency, notwithſtanding of theſe funds, this is raiſed by an aſſeſſment made annually upon the inhabitants, in the following manner; the magiſtrates nominate twelve, fourteen, or ſometimes more, gentlemen of known integrity and character, who have a liſt laid before them of all the inhabitants in town, this liſt they divide into ſixteen or eighteen columns, each of theſe columns contains the names of ſuch inhabitants as carry on trade to a certain extent, or are ſuppoſed to be well able to pay the ſum affixed to the particular column in which their names are inſerted; if it is neceſſary to raiſe 500l. for inſtance, then each name, in every ſeparate column, is valued at ſo much as the fortunes of the perſons in each particular column are ſuppoſed to be; if 1000l. or more is to be raiſed, it is only continuing a proportional increaſe through the whole of the columns; the higheſt ſum that ever was raiſed, was twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence upon each thouſand pounds that every perſon was ſup-

poſed to be worth, making a diſtinction, even in equal fortunes, between the man who has a numerous family, and he who has none.

The number of thoſe maintained in the houſe, and by the funds of the houſe, is about ſix hundred and twenty. For the manner in which they are maintained, annexed is an account of one year's management, in the two following pages.

Town's Hoſpital *Dr.*

	l.	s.	d.
To general ſeſſion	300	00	0
Town council	220	00	0
Trades-houſe	170	00	0
Merchants-houſe	110	00	0
Intereſt of money	120	00	0
Gained by manufactures	160	00	0
Dung of the hoſpital	24	00	0
Received board for people put into the houſe by their relations	28	6	0
Mortifications for this year	50	00	0
	1182	6	0
Aſſeſſment for the remainder	1117	8	6
	2299	14	6

Contra Cr.	Bolls.	Libs.	Scots pints.	l.	s.	d.
By 130 persons on meal out of the house	376	—	—	300	16	00
36 children on nursing wages	—	—	—	120	00	00
92 on half nursing wages	—	—	—	153	6	8
Meal for the house	674	—	—	539	4	00
Beans - - - - -	30	—	—	22	10	00
Groats - - - - -	8	—	—	11	4	00
Salt - - - - -	—	6720	—	18	00	00
Petty provisions	—		—	36	16	9
Flesh - - - - -	—	7040	—	88	00	00
Fish - - - - -	—	—	—	48	10	5
Greens and roots	—	12232	—	12	14	10
Butter - - - -	—	1200	—	32	10	00
Cheese - - - - -	—	1600	—	16	13	4
Eggs 1953 dozens	—	—	—	28	9	7½
Barley - - - - -	—	10360	—	48	11	3
Snuff - - - - -	—	66½	—	3	12	00½
Cut tobacco - -	—	36	—	1	16	00
Roll do. - - - -	—	85	—	3	18	6
Ale - - - - -	—	—	24589	102	8	11
Spirits - - - -	—	—	64	4	16	00
Sweet-milk - -	—	—	1939	16	3	2
Butter-milk - -	—	—	6500	13	10	10
Woolen-cloth 1354 yards	—	—	—	76	5	3
Linen do. 1500 yards	—	—	—	56	5	00
Furniture for cloathing and dying	—	—	—	36	11	11½
Shoes - - - - -	—	—	—	54	9	00
Coals 810 carts -	—	—	—	98	12	00
Candles - - - -	—	—	—	25	00	00
Salaries - - - -	—	—	—	83	12	8
Washing materials	—	—	—	42	6	00½
Household charges	—	—	—	153	00	3
Surgeon, apothecary, and drugs	—	—	—	50	00	00
				2299	14	6

CHAP. X.

OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE univerſity of Glaſgow owes its origin to the bounty of biſhop Turnbull; it was eſtabliſhed in the year of our Lord 1450; the bull was obtained from pope Nicholas the fifth, and is dated the 7th of January, 1450; for this bull, *vide Appendix*, N° XXIX. The biſhop afterwards obtained royal letters from king James the ſecond, upon the 20th of April, 1453, [*vide Appendix*, N° XXX.] containing a number of privileges; and he, with the conſent of his chapter, afterwards beſtows many powers and privileges upon the members of the univerſity; for which *vide Appendix*, N° XXXI.

The inſtitution, at firſt, conſiſted of a rector, a dean of faculty, a principal, who taught theology, and three profeſſors of philoſophy; and ſoon after this, the civil and canon laws, were taught by ſome clergymen.

From the eſtabliſhment of the univerſity in 1450, to the Reformation, in 1560, the college was frequented chiefly by thoſe who were intended for the church; its members were all

eccleſiaſtics, and its principal ſupport was derived from the church. The Reformation brought the univerſity to the verge of deſtruction; maſters, ſtudents, ſervants, all forſook it.

The magiſtrates and council of the city of Glaſgow were ſo ſenſible of the loſs which the community had ſuſtained, by the deſertion of the college, that they endeavoured to reſtore it in 1572, by beſtowing conſiderable funds upon it, and preſcribing a ſet of regulations for the proper management of it; but theſe being found inſufficient, king James the ſixth erected it anew, by a charter called the *nova erectio* in 1577, and beſtowed upon it the tiends of the pariſh of Govan. The perſons who were to compoſe the univerſity, by this new erection, were a principal, three profeſſors of philoſophy, four ſtudents burſars, one oeconomus, a principal's ſervant, a janitor, and cook.

The funds of the univerſity have been, ſince the year 1577, conſiderably increaſed by the bounty of kings, and by the donations of private perſons; the profeſſors have therefore been increaſed alſo; ſo that, at preſent, the univerſity of Glaſgow is compoſed of the following members, viz. a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, principal, and thirteen profeſſors, together with burſars, &c. The archbiſhop of

Glaſgow, was, in former times, chancellor of the univerſity, *ex officio*; at preſent the chancellor is choſen by the rector, dean of faculty, principal, and maſters.

The chancellor, as being the head of the univerſity, is the fountain of honour; and in his name are all academical degrees beſtowed. The office of rector is to exerciſe that academical juriſdiction, in diſputes among the ſtudents themſelves, or between the ſtudents and citizens, which is beſtowed upon the greater part of the univerſities in Europe.

The rector is choſen annually in the *comitia*, that is, in a meeting in which the whole ſtudents have a voice, as well as the other members of the univerſity; immediately after his admiſſion he has been in uſe to chuſe certain perſons as his aſſeſſors and counſellors in his capacity of judge; and, in former periods, it was cuſtomary to name the miniſters of Glaſgow, or any other gentlemen who had no connection with the univerſity; but, for a great while paſt, the rector has conſtantly named the dean of faculty, the principal, and maſters for his aſſeſſors; and he has always been, and ſtill is, in the daily practice of judging in the cauſes belonging to him, with the advice of his aſſeſſors.

Beſides theſe powers as judge, the rector ſummons and preſides in the meetings of the univerſity for the election of his ſucceſſor, and he is likewiſe in uſe to call meetings of the profeſſors, for drawing addreſſes to the king, electing a member to the general aſſembly, and for buſineſs of the like kind.

The dean of faculty has, for his province, the giving directions with regard to the courſe of ſtudies, the judging, together with the rector, principal, and profeſſors, of the qualifications of thoſe who deſire to be created maſters of arts, doctors of divinity, &c. and he preſides in meetings which are called by him for theſe purpoſes; he is choſen annually by the rector, principal, and maſters.

The principal and maſters, independent of the rector and dean, compoſe a meeting in which the principal preſides; and, as they are the perſons for whoſe behoof chiefly the revenue of the college was eſtabliſhed, the adminiſtration of that revenue is therefore committed to them.

The revenue ariſes from the tiends of the pariſh of Govan, granted by king James the ſixth, in 1577, from the tiends of the pariſhes of Renfrew and Kilbride, granted by this monarch in 1617, and confirmed by king

Charles the firſt upon the 28th of June, 1630, from the tiends of the pariſhes of Calder, Old and New Monklands, conveyed to them by a charter from king Charles the ſecond, upon the 4th day of March, 1670, from a tack of the archbiſhopric, and from ſeveral donations which they have, at different times, received from private perſons.

This revenue is expended in paying the ſalaries of the different profeſſors, in repairing the buildings of the univerſity, in adding new ones when neceſſary, and in defraying the expence of ſervants, &c.

The college of Glaſgow, for a very conſiderable time after its erection, followed the mode of public teaching which is common, even to this day, in Oxford and Cambridge, and in many other univerſities throughout Europe; that is, each profeſſor gave a few lectures every year, *gratis*, upon the particular ſcience which he profeſſed; but in place of this, the profeſſors have, for this great while, adopted the mode of private teaching; that is, they lecture and examine two hours every day during the ſeſſion, viz. from the 10th of October to the 10th of June; a method which comes much cheaper to the ſtudent, as he has it in his power, if he is attentive, to acquire his education, without being

under the neceſſity of employing a tutor: they have alſo private claſſes, in which they teach one hour per day.

Fixed fee for a public claſs 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. per ſeſſion.

Fixed fee for a private claſs 1 l. 1 s. per do.

The number of ſtudents, who have attended the univerſity for ſome years paſt, has been upwards of five hundred each ſeſſion.

CHAP. XI.

OF THE EXPENCE OF EDUCATION AND OF LIVING.

IN no inſtance are the magiſtrates and town council more commendable, than in the attention which they have always paid to procuring of proper teachers in every branch of education; ſalaries have been ſettled by them upon teachers of Engliſh; of writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping; and upon the maſters in the grammar-ſchool, which is ſolely deſtined to the inſtructing of youth in the knowledge of the Latin language.

In order that a ſtranger may have an idea of the expence of education in the city of Glaſ-

gow, I ſhall give an account of the wages paid to the teachers, in all the different branches, according to the courſe in which they are generally taught.

Engliſh ſchool 4 s. per quarter of a year.
Grammar-ſchool 4 s. per do. do.

A perſon, unacquainted with the cheapneſs of education throughout Scotland, will be ſurpriſed to ſee how low theſe wages are; but then he will take notice, that the teachers have ſalaries appointed them by the magiſtrates, in order that they may be enabled to render this greateſt of all bleſſings attainable even by the pooreſt; beſides, there is another cuſtom, which I believe is peculiar to North Britain alone; it is as follows. Upon Candlemaſs day (2d of February) each ſcholar preſents his maſter with a ſum of money, which is called a Candlemaſs-offering, this is always agreeable to the inclination of the parent, as every boy may give what he pleaſes; the wealthy man ſometimes gives with his ſon ten guineas, the poor man gives with his child perhaps two ſhillings; thus the ability, and oftentimes the vanity of the rich, are made ſubſervient to the education of the poor. While the boys are attending the grammar-ſchool, they alſo attend the writing for

one hour per day, the expence of which is only 3s. 6d. per quarter, if two hours per day 7s. 6d. per quarter; and after they have finiſhed their grammar, they commonly attend four hours per day in ſummer, in order to learn, with their writing, arithmetic and book-keeping; the expence of this is 10s. per quarter. While they are in the grammar-ſchool, dancing is alſo attended for one hour in the day, the expence for this is 8s. 6d. per month.

This is the general rule that is followed in the education of the youth in Glaſgow, previous to their being ſent to the college. I cannot help thinking that the children are put too early to ſchool; at five or ſix they are commonly ſent to the Engliſh-ſchool, this they ſeldom attend above two years; ſo that at ſeven or eight they go to learn Latin; four years attendance here prepares them for the college, to which they are ſent at eleven or twelve years of age; a time of life at which they are certainly unfit to obtain a critical knowledge of the Latin tongue, the claſs in the univerſity which they attend during their firſt ſeſſion: in the ſecond ſeſſion they are employed in learning the Greek language, and they alſo attend the private Latin claſs; this ſeſſion finiſhes them in the knowledge of the Latin language; in the third ſeſſion

logic and the private Greek claſs employ their attention; in their fourth ſeſſion, moral philoſophy, the mathematics, and the private logic, are the claſſes upon which they attend; in their fifth ſeſſion, natural and experimental philoſophy, the mathematics, and the private moral philoſophy compleat their education as gown ſtudents.

Their education in the languages and philoſophy being thus finiſhed, they afterwards attend ſuch claſſes as are neceſſary to fit them for the different profeſſions which they intend to follow through life. Thoſe who reſolve to be preachers enter into the divinity-hall, which they muſt attend for ſeven years; in order to ſave one year of which they often inroll themſelves in it during their fifth ſeſſion; with divinity they alſo attend the Oriental languages and church-hiſtory. Thoſe who incline to ſtudy the law attend upon the civil law, and the law of Scotland, which are both taught by one profeſſor; if they mean to be phyſicians and ſurgeons, anatomy, *materia medica*, and chymiſtry, are the claſſes which they wait upon.

With the expence of education, it is alſo neceſſary that I ſhould give ſome account of the expence of living; as the young gentlemen who attend the college generally board themſelves,

I ſhall begin with that article, and in enumerating the expence of this, and of every other article which I ſhall make mention of, I ſhall give it from the higheſt to the loweſt, not taking notice of the extravagant prices that are ſometimes given for early lamb, &c. &c.

Boarding, which comprehends lodging, victuals, and waſhing, from 52 l. to 10 l. 10 s. *per annum.*

Lodgings from 10 s. to 1 s. per week.

Houſe rents unfurniſhed from 60 l. to 1 l. 10 s. *per annum.*

Men ſervants from 12 l. to 4 l. *per annum.*

Maid ſervants from 5 l. to 2 l. *per annum.*

Beef from 4 d. to 7 d. per lib. of 22½ ounces.

Veal from 4 d. to 7 d. per do.

Mutton from 3 d. to 7 d. per do.

Lamb from 2½ d. to 7 d. per do.

Goat from 2 d. to 4 d. per do.

Pork from 3 d. to 6 d. per do.

No veniſon, hares, or rabbits to be found in our markets.

It may perhaps give pleaſure to every well-wiſher of his country, to be informed, that the cattle killed in the markets of Glaſgow are one third part heavier than they were about ten

years ago; this proceeds from the improved methods that have been adopted in the ſummer, and eſpecially in the winter-feeding of cattle.*

Poultry.

Geeſe from	6 s. to 4 s. per pair.
Ducks	3 s. to 2 s. per do.
Hens	4 s. to 1 s. 8 d. per do.
Chickens	1 s. 8 d. to 8 d. per do.
Eggs	3 d. to 7 d. per dozen.

Neither turkeys wild-fowl, nor pigeons to be procured in our markets. Our farmers are certainly ignorant of the proper manner of feeding poultry; they are ſeldom fat. The farmers in the neighbourhood of large towns in England think the ſale of poultry an object worthy of their attention, it might certainly be made ſo in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow.

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* Slaughter of cattle in Glaſgow from the 5th of June, 1771, to the 5th of June, 1772.

Oxen and Cows	—	—	5827
Calves	—	—	11597
Sheep	—	—	27955
Lambs	—	—	14723
Goats	—	—	438
Hogs	—	—	116

Fiſh.

Salmon 3 d. to 1 d. per lib. Engliſh.
Herrings 2 s. to 8 s. 4 d. per 100.
Cod 2 d. per lib.
Whitings and haddocks 6 d. to 1 s. per doz.
Mackarel 1 s. 6 d. per doz.
Turbot 1 s. per lib.
Trouts 3 d. to 4 s. per dozen, rare.
Oyſters 8 d. to 1 s. 8 d. per 120, very ſmall.
Lobſters 6 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per piece.

It is generally allowed that the fiſh caught on the weſt coaſt of Scotland are ſuperior to thoſe of the eaſt coaſt, but that our people on the weſt coaſt are either too indolent, or unacquainted with the proper methods of catching them, and bringing them to market, is certain; for our market is by no means ſo well ſupplied as it ought to be.

Butter 6 d. to 9 d. per lib. of 22½ ounces.
Cheeſe 2 d. to 6 d. per lib. of do.
Milk 1 d. to 1½ per quart Engliſh.

Although cheeſe of a quality equal to any from England is made in the pariſh of Dunlop, and in other places in the weſt of Scotland, yet

there is by no means a ſufficiency for the conſumpt of the inhabitants; ſuch, alas, is the ſtate of improvement to which our country is brought, that we cannot feed ourſelves; we are obliged to bring annually from England great quantities of cheeſe, and of butter from Ireland.

Garden ſtuffs of all kinds are both plenty and cheap; but this is not the caſe with fruits, except in the articles of gooſe-berries and currants; there is not a ſufficiency of any other kinds of fruits raiſed in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow; ſtrawberries are as high as one ſhilling per Scots pint, or Engliſh pottle; cherries and plumbs of good kinds are ſeldom to be met with; and with reſpect to apples and pears, the city is ſupplied with them from the banks of Clyde, above Hamilton, and conſiderable quantities are brought annually from England, which are ſold from 3 d. to 1 d. per lib. Engliſh.

Wines, ſpirits, and groceries, of every kind are to be purchaſed in Glaſgow at as reaſonable rates, as any where in Britain.

Table beer from 10 d. to 1 s. 4 d. per Scots gallon (4 Engliſh.)

Strong beer from 3 s. to 4 s per do.

In the article of fuel no place in the world is better ſupplied; coals, of an exceeding good quality, are to be procured every day at 2s. 8d. per cart of 9 C. weight.

By the following aſſize of bread, publiſhed by the magiſtrates, we may be enabled to judge of the general price of bread; for though the price of bread varies according to the current price of the wheat, yet the variation is ſeldom great.

	libs.	oz.	p.		Wheaten s.	Wheaten d.	Houſe. s.	Houſe. d.
The peck loaf to weigh	17	6	0	ſold for	2	3½	1	8
The three quarter peck loaf	13	0	8		1	8¼	1	3
The two quarter peck loaf	8	11	0		1	1¼	0	10

	libs.	oz.	p.
The ſix penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	3	13	0
do. Houſehold is to weigh	5	1	6
The three penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	1	14	8
do. Houſehold	2	8	11
The two penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	1	4	4
do. Houſehold	1	11	2
The one penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0	8	12
do. Houſehold	0	11	10
The half penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0	4	6
do. Houſehold	0	5	13

N. B. The above is averdupoiſe weight, and the aſſize of the penny and half penny loaves is ſo ſet, that the bakers muſt give fourteen of the penny loaves for a ſhilling Sterling, and

ſeven of them for ſixpence, and the half-penny loaves with the ſame allowance, and in the ſame proportion. The wheaten bread is to be marked on the top with W, and the houſehold with H, and the initials of the bakers name on both, under the penalty of five ſhillings Sterling for each omiſſion. Every perſon who aſks or takes for any bread, which he ſhall ſell, or expoſe to ſale, at a higher price than ſuch bread is aſcertained to be ſold for in the above table, ſhall forfeit and pay twenty ſhillings Sterling for each offence.

Every perſon who ſhall make, ſend out, ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any bread which ſhall be deficient in weight, according to the above aſſize, ſhall forfeit and pay five ſhillings Sterling for every ounce of bread, which ſhall, at any time, be wanting or deficient in the weight every ſuch loaf ſhould be of; and two ſhillings and ſix-pence Sterling for every loaf of bread, which ſhall be found wanting leſs than an ounce of the weight the ſame ought to be of.

No other kinds of bread to be made or ſold than thoſe mentioned in the above table, under the penalty of twenty ſhillings Sterling for each offence, excepting two penny, penny, and half-penny fine white loaves, which are

hereby declared to be one fourth lighter than the wheaten bread."

Oat meal, upon an average, at 11d. per peck of 8 libs. Dutch weight.

By comparing the foregoing prices of proviſions with thoſe of the ſame kind in other places, we may obſerve, that Glaſgow is by no means a cheap place to live in; but if we conſider that our mechanics and labourers are contented with a moderate diet, in compariſon with the Engliſh; that their ordinary breakfaſts and ſuppers, from choice, are oat-meal-pottage, with a little milk or ſmall-beer; and that their dinner is often barley-broth, we muſt evidently ſee that their wages * are more than ſufficient to ſupply them liberally with theſe articles, and that they muſt therefore ſave money.

Two other articles of food are much made uſe of by the poor people in Glaſgow; theſe are potatoes and ſalted white herrings, which are very cheap; potatoes are ſold, upon an average, in our markets, at 7d. per peck, of ſeven Engliſh gallons, heaped, and ſalted herrings at 4s. 2d. per 100; the weight of a peck of potatoes is equal to 48 libs. Engliſh; three

* The mechanics in Glaſgow, upon an average, will gain 7s. per week each man.

pounds of theſe boiled with a couple of ſalted herrings do not exceed in value one penny half-penny, and are a ſufficient dinner for any labouring man whatever; add to this, that the healthfulneſs of this food cannot poſſibly be called in queſtion, for there is no ſet of people in the world more healthy than the mechanics in Glaſgow, and yet potatoes and herrings are daily made uſe of, by a very great number of them, for a conſiderable time of the year. Scarce any ſuch thing as an apoplexy is known in Glaſgow; by laſt year's bill of mortality only one perſon died of this diſorder; whereas in the bills of mortality, for a town of the ſame ſize in England, the numbers dying of the apoplexy in one year are great.

Seldom does a year paſs in England without complaints being made of the high price of proviſions; could an Engliſh mechanic condeſcend to eat herrings, here is a cheap, healthy, and taſteful food; eating of butcher meat daily, in whatever manner you may dreſs it, muſt certainly pall the appetite; by ſometimes making uſe of theſe herrings, it would at leaſt, be a change of food, and would make them return to the roaſted beef with double keenneſs; it would prove the means

of increaſing the number of our brave ſeamen, the ſupporters of our greatneſs as a nation, and it would be attended with this happy effect, that it would introduce wealth into the moſt northern part of this iſland, whoſe hardy inhabitants are ready, upon every occaſion, to turn out in the defence of the country; beſides it would be an effectual method to reduce the price of butcher meat.

CHAP. XII.

OF THE COMMERCE OF GLASGOW.

A Mr. William Elphinſton is made mention of as the firſt promoter of trade in Glaſgow, ſo early as the year 1420; the trade which he promoted was, in all probability, the curing and exporting of ſalmon. But the firſt authentic document, which I can find, reſpecting the city of Glaſgow being conſidered as a place of trade, is in 1546. Complaints having been made by Henry the eighth, king of England, that ſeveral ſhips belonging to his ſubjects had been taken and robbed by veſſels belonging to Scotland, there is an order

of council iſſued, diſcharging ſuch captures for the future, and among other places, made mention of in this order, is the city of Glaſgow [*vide Appendix*, N° XXXII]. The trade which at this time they carried on could not be great; it probably conſiſted of a few ſmall veſſels to France, loaded with pickled ſalmon; as this fiſhery was, even at that time, carried on, to a conſiderable extent, by Glaſgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. Between the years 1630 and 1660 a very great degree of attention ſeems to have been paid to inland commerce by the inhabitants of Glaſgow. Principal Baillie informs us, that the increaſe of Glaſgow, ariſing from this commerce, was exceedingly great. The exportation of ſalmon and of herrings was alſo continued, and increaſed. In the war between Britain and Holland, during the reign of king Charles the ſecond, I find that a privateer was fitted out in Clyde to cruize againſt the Dutch; ſhe was called the Lion of Glaſgow, Robert M'Allan commander; ſhe is declared to be ſixty tons burthen, or thereby, and to have on board five pieces of ordnance, thirty-two muſkets, twelve halfpikes, eighteen polaxes, thirty ſwords, and three barrels of gun-powder, with proviſions

for ſix months, and ſixty hands, officers included.

A ſpirit for commerce appears to have been raiſed among the inhabitants of Glaſgow between the periods of 1660 and 1707, when the Union with England took place. The citizens who ſeem to have diſtinguiſhed themſelves during this period, were Walter Gibſon and John Anderſon; Gibſon cured and packed, in one year, 300 laſts of herrings, which he ſent to St. Martin's in France, on board of a Dutch veſſel, called the St. Agate, of 450 tons burthen; his returns were brandy and ſalt. He was the firſt who imported iron from Stockholm into Clyde. Anderſon is ſaid to have been the firſt who imported white wines.

Whatever their trade was, at this time, it could not be conſiderable; the ports to which they were obliged to trade lay all to the eaſtward; the circum-navigation of the iſland would therefore prove an almoſt unſurmountable bar to the commerce of Glaſgow; the people upon the eaſt coaſt, from their ſituation, would be in poſſeſſion of almoſt the whole commerce of Scotland. The Union with England opened a field of trade, for which the ſituation of Glaſgow was greatly to her advantage; the commerce of the eaſt coaſt, ſince that period,

has declined; that of the weſt has increaſed to an amazing degree.

So ſenſible were the people of Glaſgow of the advantages which they had procured by the Union, that no ſooner was this treaty ſigned, than they began immediately to proſecute the trade to Virginia and Maryland; they chartered veſſels from Whitehaven; they ſent out cargoes of goods, and brought back tobacco in return. The method in which they proceeded in this trade was certainly a very prudent one, a ſupercargo went out with every veſſel, who bartered his goods for tobacco, until ſuch time as he had either ſold all his goods, or procured as much tobacco as was ſufficient to load his veſſel; he then returned immediately; and, if any of his goods remained unſold, he brought them home with him. Happy would it have been for Britain if ſhe had always traded with America in this manner.

The merchants of Glaſgow continued to proceed in their trade after this method; they were of great advantage to the country, by the quantity of manufactures which they exported; and their own wealth began to increaſe; they purchaſed ſhips of their own; and in 1718 the firſt veſſel of the property of

Glaſgow croſſed the Atlantic; their imports of tobacco were conſiderable, and they began to be looked upon as a reſpectable port; the tobacco-trade at the ports of Briſtol, Leverpool, and Whitehaven was obſerved to dwindle away; the people of Glaſgow began to ſend tobacco to theſe places, and to underſel the Engliſh, even in their own ports. A rigid frugality governed the merchants of Glaſgow, in every thing, at this time; they were therefore able to bring their goods cheaper to market; jealouſy and envy, theſe malignant paſſions, took poſſeſſion of the breaſts of the Engliſh; they fell upon every ſcheme, which they could poſſibly deviſe, to deſtroy the trade of Glaſgow; the people of Briſtol preſented remonſtrances to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at London, againſt the trade of Glaſgow, in 1717; to theſe remonſtrances the merchants of Glaſgow ſent ſuch anſwers to the commiſſioners, as convinced them that the complaints of the Briſtol merchants were without foundation, and were the mere effects of jealouſy at the growing increaſe of the tobacco-trade in Glaſgow. But in 1721 a moſt terrible confederacy was entered into by almoſt all the tobacco-merchants in South-Britain, againſt the trade of Glaſgow; thoſe of London, Leverpool, and White-

haven preſented, ſeverally, to the lords of the treaſury, petitions, arraigning the merchants of Glaſgow as guilty of frauds in the tobacco-trade; to theſe petitions the merchants of Glaſgow gave in replies; and the lords of the treaſury, after a full and impartial hearing, were pleaſed to diſcuſs the cauſe by the following ſentence, "That the complaints of the merchants of London, Leverpool, and Whitehaven were groundleſs, and that they proceeded from a ſpirit of envy, and not from a regard to the intereſt of trade, or of the king's revenue."

But the malice of theſe gentlemen ended not here; they brought the complaint into the houſe of commons; commiſſioners were ſent to Glaſgow in 1722, who gave in their reports to the houſe in 1723; the merchants ſent up diſtinct and explicit anſwers to theſe reports; but ſuch was the intereſt of their adverſaries, that theſe anſwers were diſregarded; new officers were appointed at the ports of Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, whoſe private inſtructions ſeem to have been to ruin the trade, if poſſible, by putting all imaginable hardſhips upon it; bills of equity were exhibited againſt the merchants in the court of Exchequer, for no leſs than thirty-three ſhips cargoes, by which they

were commanded to declare, upon oath, whether or not they had imported in theſe ſhips any, and how much more tobacco than what had been exported, or had paid the king's duty; vexatious law-ſuits, of every kind, were ſtirred up againſt them; every ſpecies of perſecution, which malice, aſſiſted by wealth and intereſt, could invent, to deſtroy the trade of Glaſgow, were put in practice; and they in part ſucceeded; it languiſhed until the year 1735, that it began to revive; and even after this revival it was carried on but ſlowly for a conſiderable ſpace of time.

I once intended, in the proſecution of this work, to have given ſtates of the trade of Glaſgow at different periods; but upon mature reflection, I became convinced that this would have ſwelled the work to an unreaſonable bulk, and would have contributed little to the entertainment of the reader. I ſhall therefore give him only an account of the ſhipping in Clyde at this period, and then proceed with the progreſs of the commerce of Glaſgow.

List of ships, brigantines, and sloops, belonging to Clyde in 1735.

No	Ships Names.	Owners.	Masters.	Destination.
1	Shaw - -	James Corbet - -	Arch. Douglas	Virginia
2	Thistle -	Do. and Co.	Colin Dunlop	—
3	Nelly - -	Do. and Co.	Ninian Bryce -	—
4	America -	Rob. Donald and Co.	James Scott -	—
5	Albany -	Robert Bogle and Co.	William Gemmil	—
6	Scipio -	Do. and Co.	John Clark -	—
7	Martha -	Meſſ. Oſwalds and Co.	James Gregory	—
8	Glaſgow -	Meſſ. Buchanans & Co.	Andrew Gray	—
9	Betty - -	Samuel M'Call and Co.	William Dunlop	—
10	Sophia - -	John Stark and Co.	Samuel Bowman	—
11	Diamond	Meſſ. Fogos and Co.	Robert Arthur	—
12	Hardicanute	Meſſ. Scotts and Co.	Robert Rogers	—
13	Jean - -	John Dickſon - -	Patrick Jack -	—
14	Margaret	Robert Dreghorn -	Hugh Crawfurd	—
15	Pt. Glaſgow	John Lyon and Co.	David Blair -	—
16	Neptune -	James Corbet and Co.	Robert Hamilton	Jamaica
17	Amity -	Meſſ. Oſwalds and Co.	George Blair -	—
18	Speedwell	Do. and Co.	James Colhoun	—
19	Pr. William	Meſſ. Buchanans & Co.	James Peadie -	—
20	Argyle -	Do. and Co.	William Watſon	Antigua
21	Bee ſloop -	John Watt and Co.	Robert Haſty -	—
22	Induſtry -	James Milliken and Co.	William Houſton	St. Kitts
23	Jo. & Robert	Meſſ. Scot and Co. -	Thomas Clark	—
24	Buchanan	Meſſ. Buchanans & Co.	Robert Rae -	London
25	Virginia Merchant	Do. and Co.	Ja. Montgomery	—
26	Friendſhip	Henry M'Call and Co.	James Beattie	—
27	Fame - -	Do. and Co.	James Hume -	—
28	Caledon -	John Stirling and Co.	John Stevenſon	—
29	M'Dougal	James Milliken and Co.	Thomas Milliken	—
30	Reſtoration	Arthur Tran and Co.	John Shannon -	Boſton
31	Liberty -	John Watt and Co. -	William Smith	—
32	Clyde - -	Do. and Co.	William Smith	—
33	Britannia	Rob. Robinſon and Co.	William Fleming	Streights
34	Little Page	Jo. Blackburn and Co.	Robert Wilſon	—
35	Butterfly -	Law. Dinwiddie & Co.	Matth. Crawfurd	—
36	Friendſhip	Mſſ. Sommervills & Co.	Thomas Younger	—
37	Thomas -	James Watt - -	William Watt	Gibraltar
38	Triton -	John Stirling and Co.	Walter Stirling	Barbadoes
39	M'Kenzie	John Blackburn & Co.	Alex. Woddrop	Holland
40	St. Andrew	John Brown and Co.	John Brown -	—
41	Renfrew -	Meſſ Sommervills -	Peter Sommervill	Stockholm

No	Ships Names.	Owners.	Maſters.	Deſtination.
42	Suſanna -	Mſſ. Sommervills & Co.	John Ritchie -	Stockholm
43	Tho. & John	John Lyon and Co.	Robert Ker - -	——
44	James - -	Will. Gemmil and Co.	Willm. Chalmers	——
45	Spiers - -	James Spier and Co.	John Stewart -	——
46	May - - -	James Haſtie and Co.	James Haſtie -	——
47	Greenock	James M'Cunn and Co.	— —	——
48	Diligence	Arthur Tran and Co.	James Boucher	
49	Glaſ. Packet	Do. and Co.	Arch. Rainney	
50	Welcome -	Robert Donald and Co.	John Andrew	
51	Euphemia	John Lyon and Co.	Andrew Craufurd	
52	James - -	Do. and Co.	John Orr	
53	Jean - -	Meſſ. Sommervills -	Ro. Sommerville	
54	Prſs. Mary	Do. and Co.	Alex. Campbell	
55	Graham -	Robert Dreghorn -	Alex. Dunſmoor	
56	Drummond	John Craig - - -	William Eccles	
57	Montgomery	Thomas Clark and Co.	— — —	
58	Hap. Return	Do. and Co.	Robert Crighton	
59	Dalrymple	John Park and Co. -	Robert Cobham	
60	Stewart -	Rob. Paterſon and Co.	James Orr	
61	Dove - -	— —— ——	James Crawfurd	
62	Jean & Eliz.	John Scott and Co.	John Forreſt	
63	Alexander	— — —	— — —	
64	Mary & Jean	John M'Cunn and Co.	— — —	
65	Jam. & Tho.	John Lyon and Co.	John Shearer	
66	Pr. of Orange	John Murdoch and Co.	James Crawfurd	
67	Margaret	William Bryce and Co.	Thomas Young	

Thoſe veſſels in the liſt, the deſtination of which is not made mention of, were employed either to Ireland, in the river, or in the coaſting trade. The burthen of the whole of them, was but very ſmall, in compariſon with what they are at preſent. When I aſſert, that the whole ſhipping in Clyde, at this time, did not exceed 5600 tons, I am certain that I am pretty near the truth.

From the period of 1735 to the aera of 1750,

the commerce of Glaſgow advanced but ſlowly; ſoon after the year 1740 a new mode was adopted in carrying on the trade to America; in place of the prudent method of bartering, which I formerly took notice of, factors were eſtabliſhed in the country, who received the goods, and remitted the tobacco; theſe goods they gave credit of to the planters, on condition that they ſhould receive their crops of tobacco, when ready for the market; for ſeveral years this method ſucceeded extremely well, and the payments were generally made in a reaſonable time; but the trade, after the period of 1750, being exceedingly increaſed, and factors eſtabliſhed in every corner of the country, the intereſts of theſe gentlemen began to interfere with one another; ambition for who ſhould be poſſeſſed of the largeſt ſhare of the trade took poſſeſſion of them; they lent to the planters large ſums of money, in order to ſecure them for cuſtomers, they gave them unlimited credits; and thus, by their endeavours to get the better of one another, rendered the commerce with the people of America, rather a ſpeculative, than a ſolid branch of buſineſs.

The trade to America, and every other ſpecies of commerce, has ſince the period of 1750, been increaſed annually by the people of Glaſ-

gow. But, in order that the reader may have an idea of the great extent of the commerce of Glaſgow, annexed is an account of the imports and exports of Glaſgow, Greenock, * and Port Glaſgow, from the 5th of January, 1771, to the 5th of January, 1772, with the authenticity of which I can aſſure him that he may reſt perfectly ſatisfied.

IMPORTS.

EUROPE.

ITALY.

LEGHORN.

Anchovies -	47 libs
Aſſa faetida -	23 libs
Cantharides -	44 libs
Myrrha - -	15 libs
Oil, fallad - -	9 gallons
Opium - -	13 libs
Sena - -	73 libs
Wine, Florence	16 gallons

SARDINIA.

CAGLIARI.

Salt -	3660 buſhels

SPAIN.

ALICANT.

Salt -	5055 buſhels

CADIZ.

Lemons	750 in number
Raiſins of the ſun	0 3 0 libs
Salt -	8737 buſhels
Wine - -	5298 gallons

ST. LUCAR.

Salt -	3705 buſhels
Wine -	120 gallons

* The ſhare of theſe imports and exports belonging to Greenock and Port Glaſgow is very trifling.

PORTUGAL.

FIGUIRA.

Salt -	5018 buſhels
Wine -	1390 gallons

LISBON.

Salt -	1710 buſhels
Wine -	2263 gallons

OPORTO.

Cork	129 0 19 libs
Lemons	5500 in number
Wine	26,907 gallons

ST. UBES.

Dog ſtones	2 in number
Lemons	26,000 in number
Salt -	7202 buſhels
Wine -	1130 gallons

FRANCE.

BOURDEAUX.

Anchovies -	10 libs
Capers - -	3 libs
Oil, ſallad - -	5 gallons
Olives -	3 gallons
Prunes - -	20 libs
Wine, red	11 1 2 gallons

HOLLAND.

ROTTERDAM.

Aſhes, pearl	5,819 libs
Butter, ſalted	0 3 10 libs
Diaper towelling	49 ells
Flax, undreſſed	22 0 0 libs
Flax-ſeed	550 buſhels
Hoops, wooden	26,100 in no.
Mull madder	36 1 21 libs
Oil, lintſeed	3 1 95 gallons
Yarn, linen, raw	331 libs

GERMANY.

BREMEN.

Aſhes, pearl	348 2 26 libs
Beech quarters	2 2 0 odd
Canvaſs heſſens	66 1 10 ells
Linen, German	2983 1 6 ells
Staves, pipe	109 2 26 odd
Wine, Rheniſh	108 gallons
Yarn, linen, raw	17,947 libs

MEMEL.

Hemp rough	40 tons

TRIESTE.

Almonds, ſweet	5 0 14 libs
Aſhes, pot	1524 1 26 libs
Brimſtone	415 1 18 libs
Currants	33 3 13 libs
Figs -	33 3 21 libs
Oil of olives	13 0 20 gallons
Raiſins of Lipra	0 3 6 libs
do. of Smyrna	1 2 18 libs
Silver, quick	217 libs
Wine, Levant	0 1 19 gallons

POLAND.

DANTZICK.

Aſhes, pearl	11 0 2 libs
do. weed	126 0 24 libs
Beer, ſpruce	44 gallons
Canvaſs, ſpruce	1840 2 24 ells
Deals, ſpruce	0 0 25 odd

Deals under 20 feet long 2 3 12 odd
Flax, undreſſed 158 2 0 libs
Honey - 4 barrels
Linen, broad German 0 2 0 ells
Staves - 9 0 0 odd
Treenails 9780 in number
Yarn, linen, raw 286 libs

PRUSSIA.

KONINGSBERGH.

Aſhes, weed 129 3 0 libs
do. wood 59 1 13 libs
Deals under 20 feet long 2 3 12 odd
Flax, undreſſed 110 3 14 libs
Hemp 1143 1 23 libs

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH.

Battens 46 2 15 odd
Briſtles, hogs 392 libs
Deals - 84 0 16 odd
do. under 20 feet long 72 0 2 odd
Diaper - 0 0 16 ells
Drilling, Ruſſia 22 3 3 ells
Flax, undreſſed 299 2 9 libs
Hemp 4922 3 25 libs
Iron, bar 370 5 3 6 libs
Linen Muſcovy narrow 0 1 4 ells
Ruſſia, plain 0 0 16 ells
Sail cloth - 0 2 0 ells
Tallow, unwrought 193 1 10 libs
Tow - - 75 3 3 libs

GULF of FINLAND.

WOMMELSOUND.

Deals - - 49 3 8 odd
Iron, bar 11 1 0 20 libs

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH.

Battens 10 2 24 odd
Boards, pailing 3 0 0 odd
Deals - 167 1 2 odd
Handſpikes 4 0 0 odd
Iron, bar 38 11 2 11 libs
Oars - - 0 2 0 odd
Spars, ſmall 0 0 4 odd

NORKIOPING.

Deals - 60 0 0 odd
do. under 20 feet long 12 3 12 odd
Iron, bar 1576 0 24 libs
Wire, braſs - - 88 libs

NORWAY.

ARRUNDALE.

Balks, middle 33 1 18 odd
do. ſmall 20 2 16 odd
Boards, pailing 0 1 0 odd
Deals - 133 3 10 odd
Handſpikes 1 3 14 odd
Iron, bar 3 16 0 0 libs
Oars - - 0 2 12 odd
Spars, boom 0 0 10 odd
do. ſmall 0 0 3 odd
Timber, fir - 89 37 feet
Uffers, ſingle 3 0 29 odd

CHRISTIANNA.

Battens -	32 2 0 odd
Deals - -	89 2 14 odd
Oars - -	0 1 8 odd
Spars, boom	0 0 2 odd
do. ſmall	0 0 3 odd

CHRISTIANSAND.

Balks, middle	17 0 9 odd
do. ſmall	7 3 18 odd
Battens -	15 1 0 odd
Boards, pailing	5 2 0 odd
Deals -	76 3 6 odd
Handſpikes -	5 1 15 odd
Spars, ſmall -	0 0 4 odd
Timber, fir -	59 27 feet

DRAM.

Deals - -	13 3 15 odd
Timber, fir - -	13 5 feet

FREDERICKSTADT

Battens -	2 3 0 odd
Deals - -	50 2 10 odd
Handſpikes	1 0 24 odd
Oars - -	0 2 16 odd
Maſts, middle	0 0 2 odd

LONGSOUND.

Boat hooks	2 0 5 odd
Deals -	53 1 7 odd
Flax, undreſſed	200 0 0 libs
Hemp -	224 0 0 libs
Timber, fir -	52 loads

IRELAND.

BELFAST.

Beef, ſalted	377 barrels
Butter, ſalted	231 0 0 libs
Hair, cow or ox	2 0 0 libs
Hides, cow or ox	783 in no.
Horns, cow or ox	1220 in no.
Linen -	361,502 yards
Limeſtons - -	5 tons
Pork, ſalted -	8¾ barrels
Skins, calve -	894 dozens
Tallow, unwrought	40 3 17 lbs
Yarn, linen -	4 0 0 libs

CARLINGTON.

Limeſtones - -	10 tons

CARRICKFERGUS.

Potters clay - -	36 tons

CORK.

Beef, ſalted	284½ barrels
Butter, ſalted	382 3 0 libs
Garbage -	5 2 0 0 libs
Limeſtones -	26 tons
Tongues, neats	0 2 0 libs

DUBLIN.

Baſkets - -	10 dozens
Beef, ſalted	2179 barrels
Bladders - -	100 dozens
Butter, ſalted	10 3 0 libs
Chairs, ruſh bottomed	42 in no.
Garbage - -	40 0 0 libs
Hams, bacon	6 2 0 libs
Heads, cow or ox	3 barrels
Hides, cow or ox	2532 in no.
Horns, cow or ox	13,600 in no.
Lard, hogs	57 3 9 libs
Limeſtones -	24 tons
Linen -	731,118 yards
Oat meal -	86½ quarters
Oats, unground	150 quarters

Pork, ſalted - 54 barrels
Quills, gooſe 17,000 in no.
Sail cloth - - 289 ells
Salt - - 4835 buſhels
Skins, calve 1117 dozens
Stones, marble 57 ſuperficial feet
Tallow, unwrought } 635 2 8 libs
Thorns, quickſet 338,500 in number.
Tongues, neats 6½ barrels
Waſte, ſoapers 127 tons
Wine, Madeira 103 gallons
Yarn, bay - 11,919 libs
Yarn, linen 259 3 27 libs

DUNDALK.

Oats - - 60 quarters
Oat meal - 75 quarters

DUNGARVAN.

Oats - 1149¼ quarters

DROGHEDA.

Beef, ſalted 1028½ barrels
Hams, bacon 0 2 0 libs
Limeſtones - 39 tons
Linen - 2900 yards
Oats, unground 272 quarters
do. ground 1824½ quarters
do. meal 2325 quarters
Tallow, unwrought } 70 1 14 libs
Thorns, quickſet 20,000 in number

LAIRN.

Beef, ſalted - 125 barrels
Hair, cow or ox 12 0 0 libs
Horns, cow or ox 300 in no.
Limeſtones - - 63 tons
Linen - - 700 yards

LIMERICK.

Beef, ſalted 5¼ barrels
Butter, ſalted 40 3 17 libs
Limeſtones - 13 tons

LONDONDERRY.

Barrels, empty 95 in num.
Beef, ſalted - 15 barrels
Butter, ſalted 2 0 0 libs
Hides, cow or ox 2535 in no.
Linen - - 961 yards

NEWRY.

Hoops, wood 4900 in no.
Iron, bar - 13 3 1 libs
Limeſtones - 20 tons

STRANGFORD.

Beef, ſalted 2½ barrels
Linen - - 3110 yards

WATERFORD.

Limeſtones - - 22 tons

WEXFORD.

Beef, ſalted - 5¼ barrels
Butter, ſalted 3 1 0 libs
Oats, unground 1532 quarters
Pork, ſalted - 6 barrels
Slings, herring 1100 in no.

NORTH AMERICA.

BOSTON.

Aſhes, pearl	218 0 14 libs
do. pot	1009 1 15 libs
Boards, oak	8372 feet
Deals - -	4 3 2 odd
Fins, whale	22 2 23 libs
Flax-ſeed -	2303 buſhels
Iron, bar -	15 5 3 0 libs
Knees, oak -	69 in number
Oil, train	17,420 gallons
Plank, oak -	60 8 22 odd
Rafters, oar	100 in number
Staves -	305 2 15 odd
Timber, elm	52 26 feet
do. oak -	144 30 feet
do. pine -	93 45 feet
Treenails -	450 in number

FALMOUTH.

Deals -	51 1 27 odd
Firewood - -	4 cords
Handſpikes	400 in number
Knees, oak - -	5 tons
Lathwood - -	4 cords
Maſts, great -	37 tons
do. middle	20 0 0 20 feet
do. ſmall	0 0 1 4 feet
Rafters, oar	50 in number
Spars, ſmall	51 in number
Staves, barrel	1060 0 0 odd
Timber, aſh —	24 11 feet
do. beech -	8 31 feet
do. birch -	349 4 feet
do. elm -	78 44 feet
do. maple -	30 feet
do. oak -	103 9 feet
do. pine -	589 30 feet
Treenails	8000 in number

PENOBSCOTT.

Deals - -	5 2 1 odd
Maſts, middle	0 0 15
do. ſmall -	0 0 15
Timber, pine	225 25 feet

PHILADELPHIA.

Apples -	3 buſhels
Aſhes, pot	20 3 21 libs
Biſcuits	394 2 10 libs
Deals -	3 3 26 odd
Flax-ſeed -	2306½ buſhels
Iron, bar	19 1 0 10 libs
Logwood -	29½ tons
Mahogany -	110 tons
Nuts, hiccory	4 buſhels
Rum - -	110 gallons
Spars, ſmall	300 in number
Staves, barrel	140 0 0 odd
Timber, aſh -	1 46 feet
do. birch -	24 0 feet
do. maple -	4 1 foot
do. oak -	28 0 feet
do. pine -	77 7 feet
do. walnut -	12 logs
Wine, Madeira	27 gallons

MARYLAND.

Boards, boat	0 2 20 odd
Cedar poſts -	84 feet
Hogſhead-heading	2951 ps.
Hoops, wood	8260 pieces
Iron, bar	71 6 1 25 libs
do. pig -	388 tons
Plank, oak -	300 feet
do. pine -	10,550 feet
do. walnut	1000 feet

Rum - 539 gallons
Sail-cloth - 43 ells
Skins, India, half dreſſed 87 libs
Staves, barrel 3928 3 10 odd
do. dreſſed 3456 in number
Tobacco 11,313,278 libs.

VIRGINIA.

Boards, pine - 7350 feet
Copper-ſtill - one
Ginſang - - 86 libs
Handſpikes 2 2 26 odd
Heading, hogſhead 2189 ps.
Hoops, wood 15,304 in no.
Indico - - 1524 libs
Iron, bar - 227 tons
do. pig - 508 tons
Lead, bar - 31 1 6 libs
Logwood - - 1 ton
Mahogany - 73,000 feet
Oars, boat - 33 pairs
Rum - 480 gallons
Skins, beaver 88 in number
do. deer, in the hair 11,848 in number
do. India half dreſſed 726 libs
do. elk - 39 in number
do. otter - 25 in number
do. wolf - 3 in number
Shingles 5000 in number
Staves, barrel 9404 0 9 odd
Staves, hhd, dreſſed 401 in no.
Studding-ſail one of 83 ells
Sugar, brown 3 0 3 libs
Tar - 15 10 0 gallons
Tobacco 33,986,403 libs
Treenails 1000 in number
Turpentine 98 2 16 libs
Wine, Madeira 201 gallons
Wool, cotton - 100 libs

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Flax-ſeed 1449 buſhels
Hides, cow or ox 187 in no.
Horns, cow or ox 300 in no.
Lathwood 1 ¾ fathoms
Pitch - 10 4 0 gallons
Plank, pine - 710 feet
Reeds 5900 in number
Rice - 10 3 19 libs
Skins, deer, in the hair 1101 in number
do. India, half dreſſed 628 libs
Staves, barrel 357 2 0 odd
Tar, common 485 10 27 ½ gallons
do. green 4 0 0 gallons
Timber walnut 10 9 feet
Tobacco - 755,458 libs
Turpentine, common 893 2 1 libs

WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.

Rum 20,022 ½ gallons
Sugars, brown and muſcavado 2511 1 10 libs
Succades - - 29 libs
Tamarinds - 10 libs
Wine, Madeira 169 gallons
Wool, cotton 11,000 libs

GRANADA.

Rum - 29,988 ½ gallons
Succades - 24 libs
Sugars, brown and muſcavado 4072 3 9 libs
Wine, Madeira 176 gallons
Wool, cotton 7,790 libs

JAMAICA.

Canes, walking 72 pieces

Coffee, raw	12 3 3 libs
Copper, Britiſh returned	3 2 20 libs
Fuſtick	19 tons
Ginger	11 2 8 libs
Indico	3404 libs
Juice, lime	40 gallons
Logwood	38 tons
Mahogany	97 tons
Rum	120,802 ½ gallons
Sarſaparilla	1792 libs
Succades	70 libs
Sugars, brown and muſcavado	27,835 0 18 libs
Wine, Madeira	241 gallons
Wool, cotton	30,649 libs

NEVIS.

Lignum vitae	20 tons
Mahogany	9000 feet
Rum	1032 gallons
Sugars, brown and muſcavado	1733 0 24 libs
Wool, cotton	7440 libs

ST. CHRISTOPHERS.

Copper, Britiſh returned	2 0 0 libs
Rum	199 gallons
Sugars, brown and muſcavado	9187 3 13 libs
Wool, cotton	2455 libs

ST. VINCENTS.

Coffee, raw	10 3 16 libs
Rum	6371 gallons
Sugars, brown and muſcavado	2014 2 14 libs

HONDURAS.

Logwood	76 tons
Mahogany	179 ½ tons
Palmata wood	6 feet

IMPORTS brought under one View.

Almonds, ſweet	5 0 14 libs
Anchovies	57 libs
Apples	3 buſhels
Aſſafaetida	23 libs
Aſhes, pearl	47,741 libs
do. pot	2554 3 6 libs
Aſhes, weed	255 3 24 libs
do. wood	59 1 13 libs
Balks, middle	8 3 0 odd
do. ſmall	28 2 6 odd
Barrels, empty	95 in number
Baſkets	10 dozens
Battens	107 3 11 odd
Beech, quarters	2 2 0 odd
Beef, ſalted	4022 barrels
Beer, ſpruce	44 gallons
Biſcuits	394 2 10 libs
Bladers	100 dozens
Boards, boat	0 2 20 odd
Boards, oak	8372 feet
Boards, pailing	8 3 0 odd
Boards, pine	7350 feet
Boat, hooks	2 0 5 odd
Brimſtone	415 1 18 libs
Briſtles, hogs	392 libs
Butter, ſalted	671 1 27 libs
Canes, walking	72 pieces
Cantharides	44 libs
Canvaſs, heſſens	66 1 10 ells
Canvaſs, ſpruce	1840 2 24 ells
Capers	3 libs

Cedar poſts - 84 feet
Chairs, ruſh bottomed 42 in no.
Coffee, raw 23 2 19 libs
Copper, Britiſh returned } 5 2 20 libs
Copper-ſtill - one
Cork 129 0 19 libs
Currants 33 3 11 libs
Deals - 845 0 4 odd
Deals, under 20 feet long 90 2 10 odd
Deals, ſpruce 0 0 25 odd
Diaper, towelling 65 ells
Dog ſtones 2 in number
Drilling, Ruſſia 22 3 3 ells
Figs - 33 3 21 libs
Fins, whale 22 2 23 libs
Firewood - 4 cords
Flax, undreſſed 790 3 23 libs
Flax-ſeed 6608 ½ buſhels
Fuſtick - - 19 tons
Garbage 7 2 0 0 libs
Ginger - 11 2 8 libs
Ginſang - - 86 libs
Hair, cow or ox 14 0 0 libs
Hams, bacon 7 0 0 libs
Handſpikes 18 3 3 odd
Heads, cow 3 barrels
Hemp, rough 158 10 1 20 libs
Hides, cow or ox 6037 in no.
Hogſhead-heading 5140 ps.
Honey - 4 barrels
Hoops, wood 53,764 pieces
Horns, cow or ox 15,420 in number
Indico - 4928 libs
Iron, bar 835 18 2 13 libs
do. pig - 896 tons
Juice, lime 40 gallons
Knees, oak 5 ton and 69 in number
Lard, hogs 59 3 9 libs
Lathwood 4 cords 1 ¼ fath.
Lead, bar 31 1 6 libs
Lemons 32,250 in number
Lignum vitae — 20 tons
Limeſtones — 222 tons
Linen, German 2983 3 6 ells
do. Iriſh 1,100,291 yards
do. Muſcovy 0 1 4 ells
Logwood — 144 ½ tons
Mahogany 386 ½ tons and 82,000 feet
Maſts, great — 37 tons
do. middle 20 0 1 9
do. ſmall — 0 0 1 19
Mull madder 36 1 21 libs
Myrrha — 15 libs
Nuts, hiccory 4 buſhels
Oars — 2 2 18 odd
Oat-meal 2486 ½ quarters
Oats, ground 1824 ½ do.
do. unground 3163 ¼ do.
Oil, lintſeed 3 1 95 gallons
do. of olives 13 0 23 do.
do. ſallad — 14 do.
do. train — 17,420 do.
Opium — 13 libs
Palmata-wood — 6 feet
Pitch 10 4 0 gallons
Plank, oak 64 3 14 odd
do. pine — 11,260 feet
do. walnut — 1000 do.
Pork, ſalted 68 ¾ barrels
Potter's clay — 36 tons
Prunes — 20 libs
Quills, gooſe 17,000 in no.
Rafters, oar 150 in number
Raiſins of Lipra 0 3 6 libs
do. of Smyrna 1 2 18 libs
do. of the ſun 0 3 0 libs
Reeds 5900 in number
Rice — 10 3 19 libs
Rum 179,544 ½ gallons
Ruſſia, plain 0 0 16 ells
Salt — 39,922 buſhels
Sail-cloth — 471 ells

Sarſaparilla	1792 libs
Sena — —	73 libs
Shingles	5000 in number
Silver, quick —	217 libs
Skins, beaver	88 in number
do. calve	2011 dozens
do. deer, in the hair	12,949 in number
do. deer, India, half dreſſed	1441 libs
do. elk —	39 in number
do. otter	25 in number
do. wolf —	3 in number
Spars, boom	12 in number
do. ſmall	365 in number
Staves, barrel	15,205 0 6 odd
do. dreſſed	3857 in number
do. pipe	109 2 26 odd
Slings, herring	1100 in num.
Succades —	123 libs
Sugars, brown and muſcavado	47,357 3 26 libs
Tallow, unwrought	940 0 21 libs
Tamarinds —	10 libs
Tar, common	501 8 27½ gal.
do. green —	4 0 0 do.
Thorns, quickſet	358,500 in number
Timber, Aſh —	267 feet
do. beech —	831 do.
do. birch —	3734 do.
do. elm —	13,120 do.
do. fir —	21,419 do.
do. oak —	27,539 do.
do. pine —	9867 do.
do. maple —	430 do.
do. walnut —	229 do.
Tobacco	46,055,139 libs
Tongues, neats	6½ barrels and 56 libs
Tow —	75 3 3 libs
Treenails	19,230 in number
Turpentine	992 0 17 libs
Uffers, ſingle	3 0 29 odd
Waſte, ſoapers	127 tons
Wine, Florence	16 gallons
do. French	11 1 2 do.
do. Levant	0 1 19 do.
do. Madeira	917 do.
do. Portugal	31,690 do.
do. Rheniſh —	108 do.
do. Spaniſh —	5418 do.
Wire, braſs —	88 libs
Wool, cotton	59,434 libs
Yarn, bay —	11,919 libs
Yarn, linen	48,131 libs

EXPORTS.

EUROPE.

ITALY.

LEGHORN.

Tobacco —	170,853 libs

MINORCA.

MAHON.

Tobacco —	140,854 libs

FRANCE.

BOURDEAUX.

Tobacco 3,150,875 libs

CETTE.

Tobacco 1,683,007 libs

DIEPE.

Tobacco 1,180,023 libs

HAVRE DE GRACE.

Tobacco 4,918,784 libs
Wine, Spaniſh 170 gallons

DUNKIRK.

Staves — 50 0 0 odd
Tobacco 5,014,116 libs

MARSEILLES.

Tobacco — 198,469 libs

MORLAIX.

Tobacco 4,629,569 libs

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM.

Tobacco — 152,480 libs

ROTTERDAM.

Coffee — 16 2 16 libs
Gloves, womens, French, 4 doz.
Tobacco 14,780,063 libs
do. roll — 1931 libs

GERMANY.

BREMEN.

Tobacco 1,117,418 libs

HAMBURGH.

Tobacco 2,750,609 libs

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH.

Tobacco — 96,207 libs

NORKIOPING.

Sugars, brown and muſcavado
58 3 13 libs
Tobacco — 67,296 libs

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN.

Tobacco — 320,249 libs

NORWAY.

ARRUNDALE.

Tobacco — 112,523 libs

BERGEN.

Tobacco — 234,245 libs

CHRISTIANSAND.

Books, bound — 20 libs
Handkerchiefs, linen 198 doz.
Linen, Britiſh 30 yards
do. printed 326 ſq. yards

Pipes, tobacco	55 groſs
Tobacco -	95,679 libs
Woolens -	1087 libs

DRONTHEIM.

Tobacco -	95,592 libs

MOLDA.

Tobacco - -	57,998 libs

IRELAND.

BELFAST.

Ale, ſtrong	101 2 firkins
Buttons, thread and worſted	20 groſs
Cambrics -	129 yards
Carpeting -	50 yards
Clock and caſe -	one
Coals -	273 4/9 chalders
Flax - -	2 0 26 libs
Glaſs, green	12,249 libs
Handkerchiefs, cotton	48 yds.
Heels, wooden	38 8/12 groſs
Iron, wrought	300 libs
Lawn -	2687 yards
Lignum vitae -	20 0 0
Linen, Britiſh	4752 yards
do. checkered	120 yards
do. Kenting	5807 yards
Oar-rafters -	40 pieces
Packing ropes -	90 libs
Pack-ſheeting	40 pieces
Plain-tree - -	3 tons
Soap, ſoft -	14,200 libs
Staves - -	60 0 0 odd
Sugars, brown and muſcavado	405 1 24 libs
Tobacco -	146,355 libs
Yarn - -	2802 libs

COLRAIN.

Oat meal -	27 1/2 tons

CORK.

Ale, ſtrong -	150 barrels
Cambric -	122 yards
Coals -	19 2/9 chalders
Glaſs, green	10,800 libs
Herrings, white	240 barrels
Lawn - -	426 yards
Linen, Kenting	3790 yards
do. ſtript -	490 yards
Mahogany -	39 17 3 0
Rum -	1659 gallons
Staves -	866 0 0 odd
Stockings, thread	107 6/12 doz.
Thread, white -	41 libs
Tobacco -	716,501 libs

DONAGHADEE.

Sail cloth - -	232 ells

DROGHEDA.

Carpeting -	10 yards
Coals -	4 5/9 chalders
Glaſs, green	48,384 libs
Herrings, white	44 barrels
Staves -	220 0 0 odd

DUBLIN.

Ale, ſtrong	1868 3 firkins
Almonds -	4 2 27 libs
Aſſafaetida -	23 libs
Apparel, wearing	70 libs
Brazil wood -	3 2 19 libs
Cambrics -	3771 1/2 yards
Carpets, woolen	5139 yards
Cantharides —	44 libs
Combs, ivory —	24 groſs

Coperas — 1323 1 25 libs
Currants — 30 0 26 libs
Dens vaccae marinae 84 libs
Figs — 28 0 3 libs
Galls — 8 0 16 libs
Glaſs, green — 72,916 libs
Haberdaſhery — 56 libs
Herrings, white 222 barrels
Iron, pig — 10 tons
Lawn — 29,731 yards
Logwood — 18 tons
Linen, Kenting 36,718 yards
Mahogany 83 1 3 12
Myrrha — 15 libs
Opium — 13 libs
Rum 109,746½ gallons
Sarſaparilla 1,120 libs
Sena — 62 libs
Shoemac — 9 0 23 libs
Silver, quick — 268 libs
Skins, deer, in the hair 1319 in number
do. kid, undreſſed 370 in no.
Staves — 260 0 0 odd
Stuffs, with cotton 188 10 oz.
do. with ſilk 151 11 oz.
Stockings, thread 125 8/12 doz.
Sugars, brown and muſcavado 29,702 0 14 libs
Thread, white 989 libs
Tobacco 1,681,204 libs
Wheat flour 7 quarters

LAIRN.

Coals - - 24 chalders
Oat meal - - 25 tons
Rum - 4076½ gallons
Tobacco - 16,379 libs
Staves - - 229 0 0 odd

LIMERICK.

Tobacco - 181,830 libs
Staves - - 160 0 0 odd

LONDONDERRY.

Ale, ſtrong - 11 2 firkins
Carpets - - 400 yards
Coals - - 11½ chalders
Glaſs, green - 2940 libs
Oat meal - - 89½ tons
Rum - - 12,087 gallons
Salt - - 2205 buſhels
Staves - - 10 0 0 odd
Sugars - 1445 2 1 libs
Woolens - - 650 libs
Wool, cotton - 1400 libs

NEWRY.

Staves - - 200 0 0 odd

STRANGFORD.

Tobacco - 32,529 libs

WATERFORD.

Apparel, wearing 50 libs
Cambric - 3,484 yards
Caps, woolen one dozen
Carpets - - one
Combs, ivory - 35 dozens
Gauze - - 60 yards
Handkerchiefs, check. 11 doz.
do. bordered 31 6/12 dozens
Hard-ware - 100 libs
Lawn - 640¾ yards
Linen, checkered 90 yards
do. Kenting 70 yards
Staves - 80 0 0 odd
Stockings, worſted 5½ dozens
Tobacco - 343,582 libs

WEXFORD.

Coals - -	4 chalders
Herrings, white	126 barrels
Sail-cloth -	976 ells
Staves -	140 0 0 odd
Tobacco -	6,721 libs

NORTH AMERICA.

BOSTON

Ale, ſtrong -	7 2 firkins
Apparel, wearing	200 libs
Books, bound -	420 libs
Coals -	117$\frac{2}{9}$ chalders
Cordage	1311 0 27 libs
Cutlary - -	1560 libs
Glaſs, green, and manufactured -	26,682 libs
Hats - -	10 dozen
Handkerchiefs linen	311$\frac{10}{12}$ doz
Haberdaſhery	19,968 libs
Iron, wrought	30,328 libs
Lead, caſt -	10 0 0 libs
Leather, tanned, wrought	1030 libs
do. do. unwrought	0 3 15 libs
do. tawed, wrought	284 libs
Linen, Britiſh	80,339 yards
do. Iriſh	23,284 do.
do. German, narrow	5 3 23 do.
do. checkered	20,600 do.
do. printed	2,556 ſquare do.
Sail-cloth -	22,614 ells
Snuff, plain	18,006 libs
Stationary -	820 libs
Stocks, anchor	7 in number
Stuffs of ſilk	920 4 ounces
Thread - -	90 libs
Tobacco manufactured	620 libs
do. roll -	1394 libs
Twine - -	170 libs
Ware, copper and tin	60 libs
do ironmongers	3030 libs
do. ſtone	1860 pieces
Woolens -	20,231 libs

NEW YORK.

Glaſs, green	1650 libs
Haberdaſhery	2867 libs
Handkerchiefs, linen	12 doz.
Linen, Britiſh	1450 yards
do. Iriſh -	3230 do.
do. checkered	3468 do.
Sail-cloth -	248 ells
Snuff plain -	194 libs
Stationary -	14,000 libs
Stuffs of ſilk only	8 13 oz.
Wine, Portugal	136 gallons
do. Spaniſh -	64 do.
Woolens -	1500 libs

PHILADELPHIA.

Ale, ſtrong -	7 1 firkin
Coals -	77$\frac{2}{9}$ chalders
Coffee, raw -	1 0 23 libs
Cordage	223 2 19 libs
Glaſs, green and manufactured -	19,166 libs
Haberdaſhery	25,720 libs
Herrings, white	56 barrels
Houſehold furniture	2100 libs
Iron, wrought	5150 libs
Leather, tanned, wrought	1101 libs

Leather tawed, unwro. 17 libs
Linen, Britiſh 168,723 yards
do. Iriſh - 23,333 do.
do. checkered and ſtriped 58,520 do.
do. printed 884 ſquare do.
Ribbons - - 8 4 oz.
Silk ſtockings 18 1 oz.
Sail-cloth - 8,277 ells
Stuffs of ſilk only 1164 libs
Snuff, plain and rappee 432 do.
Stationary - - 8880 do.
Ware, delf 2600 pieces
Ware, ironmongers 100 libs
Wine, French 57 gallons
do. Portugal 456 do.
do. Spaniſh — 16 do.
Woolens — 11,650 libs

MARYLAND.

Ale, ſtrong 50 2 firkins
Candles, tallow 9614 libs
Canvaſs, heſſens 13 2 4 ells
do. ſpruce 225 3 2 ells
Cards, cotton 6 dozens
do. wool — 12 dozens
Chairs — 1 dozen
Chaiſe, carriage of — one
Cheeſe — 2193 libs
Cordage — 486 0 2 libs
Coals — 57$\frac{4}{9}$ chalders
Dowlas, German, narrow 10 0 24 ells
Drilling, Ruſſia 4 1 26 ells
Glaſs, crown 27 3 8 libs
do. flint — 6 0 22 libs
do. green and manufactured 44,322 libs
Grindſtones 24 in number
Gun-powder — 3500 libs
Haberdaſhery 79,583 libs
Handkerchiefs, linen 231$\frac{3}{12}$ dozens
Hats, mens 557 dozens
Herrings — 20 barrels
Iron, wrought 304,630 libs
Leather, tanned, wrought 33,019 libs
do. tawed, wrought 555 libs
do. tanned, unwrought 4 0 22 libs
Lead, caſt 13 2 0 libs
Linen, Britiſh 234,694 yards
do. Iriſh 78,693 yards
do. Ruſſia 11 2 9 ells
do. German narrow 579 1 7 ells
do. checkered 12,495 yards
do. printed 16,025 ſq. yards
Oil, lintſeed 24 gallons
Paint — 1850 libs
Pepper — 212 libs
Sail cloth — 11,484 ells
Seine — — one
Soap, hard — 1960 libs
Skins, ſheep, tawed 1 3 19 do.
Stationary — 250 libs
Stuffs of ſilk only 945 2 oz.
do. with cotton — 8 libs
Sugar, refined 326 0 26 libs
Tea — 570 libs
Tobacco, roll — 25 libs
Twine — 929 libs
Ware, copper and tin 10,350 libs
do. earthen 10,720 pieces
do. delf and ſtone 19,100 do.
do. ironmongers 12,822 libs
Wine, French 272 gallons
do. Portugal 293$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Woolens — 93,500 libs

VIRGINIA.

Ale, ſtrong 290 3 firkins
Anvils — 3 in number
Brimſtone 41 0 21 libs

Buſhes, cart 24 in number
Buckſkins, dreſſed 29 pieces
Bandannoes — 12 pieces
Cards, cotton 51 dozens
do. wool — 3 dozens
Coals — 173$\frac{7}{9}$ chalders
Candles, tallow 17,683 libs
Canvaſs, heſſens 56 1 15 ells
do. ſpruce 1354 0 2 ells
Cordage 1135 3 21 libs
Cordage, white 8 bolts
Coperas — 22 1 27 libs
Corks — 462 groſs
Cutlary — 9734 libs
Cheeſe — 1800 libs
Diaper and ſheeting 768 ſq. yards
Drilling, Ruſſia 8 3 16 ells
Faggots, ſteel 6 in number
Frying pans 84 in number
Glaſs, green and manufactured 173,798 libs
do. flint — 7 0 19 do.
do. crown 83 2 14 do.
Gun-powder — 4850 do.
Ginger — 4 3 0 do.
Grindſtones 159 in number
Haberdaſhery 374,795 libs
Handkerchiefs, linen 1752 dozens
Hardware 17,420 libs
Hats, mens 2,971$\frac{9}{12}$ dozens
Hats and bonnets, ſilk 44$\frac{9}{12}$ dozens
Herrings, white 42$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels
Horſes — — one
Iron, wrought 1,095,914 libs
Kettles, tea 18 in number
Linen, Britiſh 1,163,781 yds.
do. Iriſh 530,828 yards
do. Ruſſia 5 0 2 ells
do. Muſcovia 2 1 27 ells
do. German narrow 2231 2 20 ells
Linen, checkered 108,548 yds.
do. printed 45,312$\frac{1}{2}$ ſq. yds.
Leather, tanned, wrought 162,540 libs
do. unwrought 30 3 6 libs
do. in hides — 75 libs
Lead, caſt 105 2 1 libs
Morees — 2 pieces
Nankeen — 100 pieces
Oil, lintſeed 1075 gallons
do. lamp — 54 gallons
Ovens, camp 70 in number
Paper writing 21 reams
Paint — 5618 libs
Pipes, tobacco 309 groſs
Pots, iron 244 in number
Rum — 1015 gallons
Romal, cotton one piece
Sail cloth 19,767$\frac{1}{2}$ ells
Sugar, refined 1573 3 9 libs
Stuffs of ſilk 2094 10$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Soap, hard — 6189 libs
Snuff, plain and rappee 817 do.
Stones, hewn 14 in number
Saws — 24 in number
Spades — 2 dozens
Skins, ſheep 0 1 0 libs
Stockings, thread 28 dozens
Skillets — 37 in number
Sieves — 36 dozens
Stationary — 1656 libs
Taffaties — 20 pieces
Thread — 261 libs
Tobacco, roll 1075 libs
Twine — 5549 libs
Tyking — 161 ſq. yards
Vices — 3 in number
Ware, copper and tin 71,142 libs
do. delf 12,828 pieces
do. earthen 37,526 pieces
do. ſtone — 25,078 do.
Wine, Portugal 3958$\frac{1}{2}$ gall.
Woolens — 405,257 libs

NORTH CAROLINA.

Ale, ſtrong 17 1 firkin
Baſties — 16 pieces
Bandannoes — one piece
Bitellies — one piece
Callicoes — 83 pieces
Canvaſs, heſſens 0 1 22 ells
do. ſpruce 16 0 11 ells
Cinnamon — 7 libs
Cloves — — 4¼ libs
Cordage — 225 2 12
Demi cambrics 53 pieces
Glaſs, green and manufactured 7434 libs
Gun-powder 2940 libs
Haberdaſhery 30,783 libs
Hats, mens 200 6/14 dozens
Hats, ſtraw — 4 dozens
Humhums — 3 pieces
Iron, wrought 65,050 libs
Linen, Britiſh 74,160 yards
do. Iriſh 18,808 do.
do. German 19 1 12 ells
do. checkered 29,932 yards
do. printed 2555 ſq. yards
Leather, tanned, wrought 4595 libs
Lead, caſt — 3 0 0 libs
Long cloths — 8⅓ pieces
Mace — — 4 libs
Morees — 2 pieces
Mulmul — — 2 pieces
Nutmegs — — 18 libs
Oil, ſallad — 15 gallons
do. lintſeed — 20 do.
Oringal — one piece
Paint — 1250 libs
Perſians — 8 pieces
Pepper — 473 libs
Putcahs — 2 pieces
Romals — 2 pieces
Stuffs of ſilk 61 6 ounces
Sugars, refined 84 1 23 libs
Sail cloth — 2874 ells
Salampores — 2 pieces
Taffaties — 25 pieces
Tanjebs — 6 pieces
Thread — 30 libs
Twine — 38 libs
Tyking — 100 yards
Ware, copper and tin 6690 libs
do. ironmongers 380 libs
Woolens — 20,495 libs

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Coals — 125 7/9 chalders
Cordage — 66 2 6 do.
Diaper — 104 ſq. yards
Glaſs, green — 8188 libs
Haberdaſhery 3820 libs
Handkerchiefs, linen 56 doz.
Hats, mens 10 dozens
Herrings, white 72 barrels
Iron, wrought 2700 libs
Linen, Britiſh 84,085 yards
do. Iriſh 16,317 yards
do. checkered and ſtriped 14,614 yards
do. printed 752 ſq. yards
Leather, tanned, wrought 6576 libs
Sail-cloth — 1212 ells
Sheeting, Iriſh 1576 ſq. yards
Soap, hard — 2240 libs
Stationary — 50 libs
Stuffs of ſilk 111 14 oz.
do with cotton 200 15 oz.
Tobacco, cut — 112 libs
do. roll — 1100 libs
Woolens — 3050 libs

GEORGIA.

Diaper — 176 ſq. yards
Haberdaſhery 100 libs

Leather, tanned, wrought 881 libs
Linen, Britiſh 5,254 yards
do. Iriſh — 2879 yards
Linen, checkered 5144 yards
do. printed 601 ſq. yards
Stockings, thread 30 doz.
Thread — 54 libs

WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.

Ale, ſtrong — 21 barrels
Candles, tallow 10,162 libs
Coals — 26 chalders
Cordage — 64 3 4 libs
Cutlary — 1000 libs
Chairs — 100 in number
Glaſs, green 12,572 libs
Haberdaſhery 2708 libs
Hats, mens — 55 dozens
Herrings, white 1221 barrels
Iron, wrought 3000 libs
Leather, tanned, wrought 3849 libs
do. do. unwrought 1 1 16 libs
Linen, Britiſh 45,106 yards
do. Iriſh - 4013 yards
Linen, checkered 24,241 yds
do. printed 395 ſq. yards
Sail-cloth — 2660 ells
Soap, hard — 560 libs
Sugar, refined 21 0 21 libs
Ware, copper and tin 500 libs
do. delf and ſtone 105 pieces
Wine, French 470½ gallons
do. Portugal — 598 do.
Woolens — 5960 libs

BARBADOES.

Ale, ſtrong — 11 2 firkins
Candles, tallow 1791 libs
Coals — 13$\frac{5}{9}$ chalders
Cordage — 51 2 4 libs
Gun-powder — 150 libs
Glaſs, green — 5336 libs
Haberdaſhery 4270 libs
Handkerchiefs, linen 22 doz.
Herrings, white 32 barrels
Iron, wrought 15,760 libs
Linen, Britiſh 16,022 yards
do. Iriſh — 2962 do.
do. checkered and ſtriped 5075 do.
do. printed 1276 ſq. yards
Leather, tanned, wrought 1210 libs
Oil, lintſeed — 30 gallons
Paint — — 1000 libs.
Sail-cloth — 426 ells
Silk, manufactured 18 6 oz.
Sugar, refined 24 0 19 libs
Tobacco — 23,846 libs
Wine, French 128 gallons
Woolens — 2395 libs

GRANADA.

Ale, ſtrong 197 barrels.
Beef ſalted — 106 do.
Candles, tallow 4895 libs
Coals — 47 chalders
Cordage — 140 2 5 libs
Diaper — 166 ſq. yards
Fiſh, Tuſk 5000 in number
Glaſs, green, and manufactured 11,704 libs
Haberdaſhery 12,120 libs.
Hard-ware — 1792 libs
Hats, mens — 20 dozens

Herrings, white 1017½ barrels
Iron, wrought 16,340 libs
Linen, Britiſh 26,575 yards
do. Iriſh — 5111 do.
do. checkered and ſtriped 7011 do.
do. printed 949 ſq. yards
Leather, tanned, wrought 2026 libs
Sail-cloth - 2289 ells
Soap, hard — 448 libs
Sugar, refined 8 3 13 libs
Sheeting, Iriſh 730 ſq. yards
Silk, manufactured 26 11 oz.
Ware, earthen 800 pieces
Wine, French 213½ gallons
Woolens — — 20 libs

JAMAICA.

Ale, ſtrong — 120 barrels
Candles, tallow 17,489 libs
Cordage — 6 0 0 libs
Fiſh, ſalmon — 12 barrels
Glaſs, green 68,128 libs
Haberdaſhery 15,728 libs
Hats, mens $20\frac{6}{12}$ dozens
Herrings — 5949 barrels
Hoops, iron — 4 bundles
Hoops, wood 4000 in number
Iron, wrought 46,900 libs
Linen, Britiſh 146,462 yards
do. Iriſh — 8711 do.
do. checkered 26,700 do.
do. printed 713 ſquare do.
Lime — 16 chalders
Leather, tanned, wrought 8279 libs
Sail-cloth — 2002 ells
Soap, hard — 1674 libs
Sugar, refined 17 0 27 libs
Silk, manufactured 8 8 oz.
Stones, ſlate 40,000 in num.
Stockings, thread $2\frac{6}{12}$ dozens
Tobacco, roll 2953 libs
Ware, copper and tin 672 libs
do. cabinet — 1250 libs
Wine French 1270 gallons
do. Portugal - 283½ do.
do. Spaniſh — 368 do.
Woolens — 2190 libs

TOBAGO.

Ale, ſtrong — 11 1 firkin
Candles — — 131 libs
Coals — 10 chalders
Glaſs, green — 7357 libs
Haberdaſhery - 1250 libs
Herrings, white 239 barrels
Horſes — 4 in number
Iron, wrought - 4950 libs
Linen, Britiſh 9479 yards
Lime —— 175 bolls
Sugar, refined 1 1 10 libs
Soap, hard — 197 libs
Stones, brick 25,000 in num.
Wine, French 115 gallons
do. Portugal — 241 do.
Woolens — 600 libs

ST. CHRISTOPHERS.

Ale, ſtrong — 31 1 firkin
Candles — 23,179 libs
Coals — $45\frac{7}{9}$ chalders
Chairs — 6 in number
Glaſs, green — 6521 libs
Haberdaſhery 15,813 libs
Handkerchiefs, linen 246 doz.
Hats, mens — 89 dozens
Herrings - 5,464½ barrels
Iron, wrought 59,483 libs
Linen, Britiſh - 65,691 yards
do, Iriſh — 6096 do.
do. checkered and ſtriped 39,987 do.
do. printed 5949 ſq. yards

Leather, tanned, wrought 12,767 libs
Lime — 18 chalders
Sail-cloth — 1046 ells
Stockings, thread 290 doz.
Soap, hard — 1232 libs
Sugar, refined 38 2 22 libs
Silk, manufactured 30 1 oz.
Ware, copper and tin 2500 libs
do. delf — 2506 pieces
do. upholſterers 1000 libs
Wine, French - 113 gallons
do. Portugal — 32 do.
Woolens — 5330 libs

ST. VINCENTS.

Ale, ſtrong — 19 1 firkin
Candles, tallow 5953 libs
Coals — 11 chalders
Cordage — 36 2 24 libs
Gun-powder — 400 libs
Glaſs, green - 18,090 libs
Haberdaſhery - 4160 libs
Handkerchiefs, linen 98 doz.
Herrings, white 61 barrels
Iron, wrought 7563 libs
Linen, Britiſh 46,677 yards
do. Iriſh — 7126 do.
Linen, checkered 5859 do.
do. printed 2087 ſq. yards
Leather, tanned, wrought 2048 libs
Lead, caſt — 8 2 0 libs
Sail-cloth — 624 ells
Sugar, refined 37 1 19 libs
Soap, hard — 448 libs
Stockings, thread 152 doz.
Stationary — 150 libs
Snuff, plain — 74 libs
Table-cloths — 14 dozens
Ware, upholſterers 8064 libs
Wine, French 192 gallons
do. Portugal — 266 do.
Woolens — 1510 libs

MUSQUITO.

Candles, tallow - 372 libs
Haberdaſhery — 90 libs
Herrings, white 12 barrels
Linen, Britiſh 2151 yards
do. Iriſh — 621 do.
Rum — 303 gallons
Soap, hard — 336 libs
Sail-cloth — 245 ells
Sugar, refined 10 3 11 libs

EXPORTS brought under one View.

Ale, ſtrong 2916 1 firkin
Almonds, ſweet 4 2 27 libs
Anvils — 3 in number
Apparel, wearing 320 libs
Aſſafaetida — 23 libs
Baftaes — 16 pieces
Bandannoes — 13 pieces
Beef, ſalted - 106 barrels
Bitellies — one piece
Books, bound — 440 libs
Brazil-wood 3 2 19 libs
Brimſtone - 41 0 21 libs
Buckſkins, dreſſed 29 pieces
Buſhes, cart 24 in number
Buttons, thread and worſted. 20 groſs
Callicoes — 83 pieces
Cambrics — 7506½ yards
Candles, tallow 91,269 libs
Cantharides — 44 libs
Canvaſs, heſſens 70 1 13 ells
do. ſpruce 1595 3 15 ells

Caps, woollen - one dozen
Cards, cotton - 57 dozens
do. wool - 15 dozens
Carpeting - 5599 yards
Carpets - one in number
Chairs 118 in number
Chaiſe, carriage of, one in no.
Cheeſe - 3993 libs
Cinnamon - - 7 libs
Cloves - - 4¼ libs
Clock and caſe one in number
Coals - 1031⅑ chalders
Coffee, raw 17 3 11 libs
Combs, ivory 46¹¹⁄₁₂ groſs
Coperas - 1325 3 21 libs
Corks - - 462 groſs
Cordage - 3758 2 11 libs
do. white - 8 bolts
Currants - 30 0 26 libs
Cutlary - 12,294 libs
Demi cambrics 53 pieces
Dens vaccae marinae 84 libs
Diaper and ſheeting 1214 ſq. yards
Dowlas, German, narrow 10 0 24 ells
Drilling, Ruſſia 13 1 14 ells
Faggots, ſteel 6 in number
Figs - - 28 0 3 libs
Fiſh, ſalmon - 12 barrels
do. Tuſk 5000 in number
Flax undreſſed 2 0 26 libs
Frying-pans 84 in number
Galls - - 8 0 16 libs
Gawze - - 60 yards
Ginger - 4 3 0 libs
Glaſs, crown 111 1 22 libs
do. flint - 13 1 13 libs
do. green and manufactured 558,237 libs
Gloves, womens, French 4 dozens
Grind-ſtones 183 in number
Gun-powder - 11,840 libs
Haberdaſhery 593,831 libs
Handkerchiefs, cotton 48 ſq. yards
do. linen 2971⁷⁄₁₂ dozens
Hard-ware - 19,312 libs
Hats, mens 3933⁹⁄₁₂ dozens
do. and bonnets, ſilk 44⁹⁄₁₂ dozens
do. ſtraw - 4 dozens
Heels, wooden 38⁸⁄₁₂ groſs
Herrings, white 14,818½ bar.
Hoops, iron - 4 bundles
do. wood 4000 in number
Horſes - - 5 in number
Houſehold furniture 2100 libs
Humhums - - 3 pieces
Iron pig - - 10 tons
Iron, wrought 1,503,872 libs
Kettles, tea - 18 in number
Lawn - - 33,484¾ yards
Lead, caſt - 140 2 1 libs
Leather, tanned, wrought 239,921 libs
do. do. unwrought 37 1 20 libs
do. do. in hides 75 in no.
do. tawed, wrought 839 libs
Lignum vitae 20 0 0 libs
Lime - 44¹⁵⁄₁₆ chalders
Linen, Britiſh 2,175,431 yds
do. Iriſh - 732,012 do.
do. checkered and ſtriped 362,894 do.
do. Kenting 46,385 do.
do. printed 80,280½ ſq. do.
do. German 2,836 1 6 ells
do. Muſcovia 2 1 27 do.
do. Ruſſia - 16 2 11 do.
Logwood - - 18 tons
Long cloths - 8⅓ pieces
Mace - - 4 libs
Mahogany 122 19 2 12
Morees - - 4 pieces
Mulmul - - 2 pieces

Myrrha - - 15 libs
Nankeen — 100 pieces
Nutmegs — 18 libs
Oar rafters — 40 pieces
Oat meal — 132 tons
Oil, lamp — 54 gallons
do. lintſeed 1149 do.
do. ſallad — 15 do.
Opium — 13 libs
Oringal — one piece
Ovens, camp 70 in number
Packing ropes — 90 libs
Packſheeting 40 pieces
Paint — 9718 libs
Paper, writing 21 reams
Pepper — 685 libs
Perſians — 8 pieces
Pipes, Tobacco 364 groſs
Plain-tree — 3 tons
Pots, iron 244 in number
Putcahs — — 2 pieces
Ribbons — 8 4 ounces
Romal, cotton 3 pieces
Rum — 128,887 gall.
Sail-cloth — 76,976½ ells
Salt — 2205 buſhels
Salampores — 2 pieces
Sarſaparilla — 1120 libs
Saws — 24 in number
Seine fiſhing one in number
Sena — — 62 libs
Shoemac — 9 0 23 libs
Sheeting, Iriſh 2306 ſq. yds
Sieves — 36 dozens
Silver, quick — 268 libs
Silk ſtockings 18 1 oz.
Skins, deer in the hair 1319 in number.
do. kid 370 in number
do. ſheep 2 0 19 libs
Skillets — 37 in no.
Spades — 2 dozens
Soap, ſoft — 14,200 libs
Soap, hard — 15,284 libs
Snuff, plain and rappee 19,523 libs
Stationary — 25,800 libs
Staves — 2115 0 0 odd
Stocks, anchor 7 in number
Stockings, thread 735 8/12 doz.
do. worſted 5½ dozens
Stones, brick 25,000 in no.
do. hewn — 14 in no.
Stones, ſlate 40,000 in no.
Stuffs of ſilk, and manufactured ſilk 5541 6½ oz.
do. with cotton 397 9 oz.
Sugars, brown and muſcavado 31,611 3 24 libs
Sugar, refined 2144 0 23 libs
Table-cloths 14 dozens
Taffaties — 45 pieces
Tanjebs — 6 pieces
Tea — 570 libs
Thread — 1375 libs
Tobacco, cut — 112 libs
do. roll — 9098 libs
do. unmanufactured 43,881,611 libs
Tyking — 261 ſq. yards
Twine — 6686 libs
Vices — 3 in number
Ware, cabinet 1250 libs
do. copper and tin 91,414 do.
do. delf and ſtone 64,077 ps.
do. earthen 49,046 pieces
do. ironmongers 16,332 libs
do. upholſterers 9064 libs
Wheat flour 7 quarters
Wine, French 2831 gallons
do. Portugal 8812½ do.
do. Spaniſh — 618 do.
Wool, cotton 1400 libs
Woollens 575,425 libs
Yarn, linen — 2802 libs

Beſides theſe imports, I muſt obſerve to the reader, that ſeveral cargoes from North America and the Weſt Indies, the property of Glaſgow, are delivered in London; and that very great quantities of wheat are ſent from North America to the ſouthern parts of Europe, on account of the merchants of Glaſgow; therefore the particular imports of the port of Glaſgow muſt fall very far ſhort of the real imports of the property of Glaſgow; and that very large quantities of goods are exported annually from London, and other ports in England, for account of the people in Glaſgow; conſequently the particular exports of the port of Glaſgow muſt fall very far ſhort of the real exports made by the merchants of Glaſgow.

It is not an eaſy matter to aſcertain the value of the goods exported from Glaſgow; it is certainly very great. I ſhall only obſerve, that about one fourth part of them are of the manufacture of Scotland; and that therefore the effect which the commerce of Glaſgow has upon the wealth of South Britain, in compariſon with what it has upon the wealth of North Britain (owing to our inattention to manufactures) is nearly in the direct ratio of as three is to one. The ſhipping of Clyde at this time is above 60,000 tons.

CHAP. XIII.

OF THE MANUFACTURES OF GLASGOW.

WHAT the manufactures of Glaſgow were, in ancient times, I cannot pretend to determine; that ſome woollen and linen cloths were made, for the uſe of the inhabitants, is not to be doubted of. By the ſale of ſome houſes, recorded in the chartulary, I find one or two of them deſcribed as ſtanding *in vico fullonum*, which, I preſume, means clothiers-ſtreet; that theſe manufactures would increaſe, in proportion as the town increaſed, is probable; but I am not of opinion that they were ever carried to any extent. The writers upon our trade and manufactures, previous to the Union, ſeem to think that Glaſgow plaids were a conſiderable manufacture; there was a number of them made, which were chiefly ſold to Edinburgh; however the amount of them could only be trifling.

That the commerce to America firſt ſuggeſted the idea of introducing manufactures into Glaſgow, is to me very evident; and that they were only attempted to be introduced about the year 1725 is apparent; their increaſe,

at firſt, was very ſlow; and it was not until the great encouragement given, by the legiſlature, to the linen manufactury in North Britain, that the manufactures of Glaſgow began to be conſiderable. The act of parliament in 1748, prohibiting the importing or wearing of French cambrics, under very ſevere penalties; the act of 1751, allowing weavers in flax or hemp to ſettle and exerciſe their trades any where in Scotland, free from all corporation dues, and the bounty of one penny half penny per yard on all linens exported, at, and under, eighteen pence per yard, were certainly the cauſes of the ſucceſs of the linen manufactury. Succeſs in one branch encourages the attempting of others. Let but a ſpirit for manufacturing be diffuſed among a people, and we will never want manufactures; for, ſhould a change of faſhion, which operates powerfully on manufactures, baniſh at once any particular branch, the people poſſeſſed of this ſpirit will immediately turn their attention to others. This ſpirit was raiſed in Glaſgow between the years 1725 and 1750, and it has been extending ever ſince that period. Having thus endeavoured to fix the aeras from which the introduction and attention to manufactures have flowed, I ſhall give an alphabetical account of the different manufactures of

Glaſgow, with the date of their introduction; and I ſhall afterwards give the value of goods made in Glaſgow in 1771. The reader, will at the ſame time, take notice, that by manufactures I mean that quantity of goods made and ſold, over and above what is ſufficient for the conſumpt of the inhabitants of the place in which they are manufactured.

Anchors, the making of, has been introduced within theſe two years paſt, and are already made in quality equal to any in Britain.

Braſs, a foundery of, has been lately eſtabliſhed; they now make a conſiderable quantity of candleſticks, and other articles, for export in an exceeding good taſte.

Brewing has been long carried on in Glaſgow, the quantity of ſtrong beer and porter exported to Ireland and America has been conſiderable; the brewing of porter, a liquor of which there is now ſo great a quantity conſumed, is not of a long ſtanding here; from the attention lately paid to this article, I am of opinion, that porter equal in quality to London porter is now made here. Malt duty 3903 l. 13 s. 11½ d.

Bruſhes were firſt made in 1755; there is now a ſufficiency for home conſumpt and exportation.

Callicoes, *vide* printed linens.

Cambrics were begun to be made here in 1752 of French yarn; this branch is extending very faſt.

Carolines, or clear lawns, are made of a fabric equal to any in Britain.

Caſt-iron; a work in this way was eſtabliſhed in 1769, which, upon proper encouragement being given, could ſupply every demand in pots, &c.

Checks, linen, and linen and cotton, have long been a conſiderable manufacture in Glaſgow; they were fabricated here ſo early as 1702.

Checks, linen and worſted, and cotton and worſted, for furniture, are made in Glaſgow ſuperior to any from Mancheſter.

Combs, horn and ivory, are made to a ſufficient extent.

Copper work, tin, and white iron, were firſt made for export in 1747; this manufacture is now as perfect as any where in Britain, and a ſufficiency is made to anſwer every purpoſe, either of home conſumpt, or export.

Delf and ſtone-ware were introduced, delf in 1748, ſtone in 1766, goods not inferior to any made either in Britain or Holland, in theſe articles, are manufactured in Glaſgow.

Diapers and damaſks were a conſiderable manufactury in Glaſgow; but this branch is now neglected.

Gawzes, thread, were once carried on to a great extent, but, from the change of faſhion, there was not one yard made in 1771.

Gawzes, ſilk, this manufacture is chiefly carried on at Paiſley; the quantity made in Glaſgow is not great, though it is daily increaſing.

Glaſs; the making of glaſs-bottles has been long known and practiſed here.

Glaſgows, *i. e.* ſtriped lawns, are made, and can be made to any extent.

Gloves, leather, a manufactury of, was introduced in 1763; they are now made equal to any in Britain, and in ſufficient quantity.

Handkerchiefs, checkered linen, have been carried to a very great extent.

Handkerchiefs, muſlin, can be made in any quantity.

Handkerchiefs, ſilk and linen, are made to a pretty large amount.

Handkerchiefs, printed, *vide* printed linens.

Hats, mens; although this manufactury has been carried on for a great while, and though it is allowed that the hats made in Glaſgow are equal, in quality and price, to any in Britain,

yet there is very far from being a ſufficiency made; the hats ſold for export and for home-conſumpt in Glaſgow amount in value to about 40,000 l. *per annum*, of which there is only one fifth part manufactured in Glaſgow.

Jewellery was firſt made for export in the year 1763; the makers are now capable of ſupplying orders to any extent.

Incles were firſt made here about the year 1732; the engine-looms, at that time made uſe of, were ſo inconvenient, and took up ſo much time in making the goods, that the Dutch, who were the only people poſſeſſed of the large incle looms, which by their machinery do ſo much work as amounts to many hundred yards per day, were almoſt ſolely in poſſeſſion of this manufactury. Mr. Hervey, who began this branch in Glaſgow, was ſo ſenſible of the diſadvantages under which it laboured, that he went over to Holland; and, in ſpite of the care and attention which the Dutch paid to concealing the proper methods of carrying on this manufactury, he was ſo fortunate as to bring over with him from Haarlem, two of their looms, and one of their workmen; this Dutchman remained ſome years in Glaſgow; but upon ſome diſguſt, he went to Mancheſter, and inſtructed the people there in the proper me-

thods of carrying on this manufactury. So that to the activity of Mr. Hervey the iſland of Great Britain is indebted for the improvement of this branch, which now employs ſo great a number of hands.

Ironmongery, viz. nails, hoes, axes, hinges, ſpades, ſtock-locks, &c. were begun to be made, for export, about the year 1732, by ſeveral gentlemen, who took the name of the Smithfield-company; in 1738 they erected a ſlitting mill and forge, and built a large workhouſe for carrying on this buſineſs: they are now able to ſupply any demand whatever, upon better terms than they can be had in England.

Kitchen-furniture, viz. grates, &c. were only begun to be made about the year 1763. I look upon it that this manufactury is brought to perfection already, and that a quantity ſufficient for any demand can be manufactured in Glaſgow.

The quantity of iron conſumed, in the various articles of ironmongery and kitchen furniture, within Glaſgow, exceeds 500 tons; this valued, when manufactured, at 5 d. per lib. or 46 l. per ton, amounts to 23,000 l.

Lawns were begun to be made in 1742; any

quantity can now be manufactured, provided there was a demand for them.

Linens, white; the making of this article began only in the year 1725; the hands neceſſary for carrying it on were brought from Holland and Ireland: the advances which were made in it were, for a great while, exceedingly ſlow; and although ſeveral gentlemen of capital entered into this manufactury, with a view to carry it on to a great extent, yet ſuch were the prejudices which, even within theſe few years, prevailed in favour of the Iriſh linens, that, though the linens fabricated by theſe gentlemen were allowed to be of a better quality than thoſe made in Ireland, and ſomewhat cheaper in the price, and though they gave twelve months credit, and the Iriſh were ready money, yet the exporters gave the preference to the Iriſh; happily for this country, theſe prejudices are worn off, and the manufactury is conſiderably extended; but there is ſtill very far from being a ſufficient quantity made to anſwer the demand for exportation; and if we conſider that this branch is not liable to any change of faſhion, it is ſurpriſing that it is not carried to a much greater extent than at preſent.

Long lawns, which are a ſpecies of cambric,

are but lately introduced; but this branch is extending very faſt.

Leather, tanning of, has long been known in Glaſgow. About the year 1740 a large tan-work company was eſtabliſhed; they, with others, now do a very great deal of buſineſs.

Oznaburghs ſcarce deſerve to be mentioned as a manufactury in Glaſgow.

Painting, an academy of, was eſtabliſhed by Robert and Andrew Foulis; the wealth of Scotland was unequal to the undertaking, it has therefore been given up.

Paper of ſeveral kinds is made in Glaſgow.

Printed linens and cottons were begun to be manufactured here in 1738; they only made garments till 1754, when handkerchiefs were firſt printed. There is no manufacture more upon the increaſe in Glaſgow than this one, nor can any branch be more beneficial to the country, as the cloths upon which they print are all made in Scotland; whereas, at London, and through the greateſt part of England, the cloths they print upon are all imported from Germany.

Printing of books was firſt begun here by George Anderſon, about the year 1638; Robert Saunders ſettled here about 1661, and printing was carried on by him, and after-

wards by his ſon, of the ſame name, till after the year 1730. But there was no good printing in Glaſgow until the year 1735, after which time Robert Urie printed ſeveral books in a very good taſte and manner; and how far it has been improved, ſince that time, the many elegant and ſplendid editions of books, in different languages, printed by Robert and Andrew Foulis, who began in 1740, are a ſufficient teſtimony.

Ribbons, the making of, has been introduced very lately; and though this manufactury is, as yet, in its infancy, they are made equal in quality to thoſe from England, and rather cheaper. A few years experience will enable the manufacturers of this article to increaſe it ſo much, as not only to ſupply every demand in Scotland, either for the conſumpt of the country, or their export trade; and, as workmanſhip is cheaper here than in England, it is to be hoped, that they will underſel the Engliſh, and by that means ſupply them with that article, as the people of Paiſley already do with ſilk-gawzes.

Ropes, a work of, was eſtabliſhed about the year 1690, which has continued ever ſince. They now make a ſufficient quantity to anſwer every demand.

Saddlery, a manufactury of, was begun about the year 1725; but there were no good ſaddles made here until the year 1735, that Mr. Whytlaw introduced the method of tanning leather proper for ſaddles; ſince which time this manufacture has been improved, by the ſame gentleman, and others, to ſuch a degree, that they now make every article in this branch ſuperior to any where elſe in Britain, and in ſufficient quantity to ſerve every demand.

Shoes were firſt made for export by the tanwork company. There is no deficiency in this manufacture.

Soap was a manufactury in Glaſgow ſo early as the year 1667, and it is now carried on to a very conſiderable amount; exciſe 2616l. 9s.

Stockings, thread; the weaving of this article on frames was begun in 1740; this branch is increaſing very faſt, and might certainly be carried to a much greater extent. Quantity made, 16,000 dozens of pairs, at 30s. per dozen upon an average.

Sugars, the refining of, was introduced, ſo early as during the protectorate of Cromwell. From the ſale of theſe, and of ſpirits diſtilled from their melaſſes, the firſt fortunes acquired, in the way of buſineſs, in

Glaſgow, were made. Their profits, at that time, muſt have been very great, as the quantity refined in Glaſgow has never exceeded 2000 hogſheads, *per annum.*

Threads, the making of, was begun in 1731. This manufacture is now conſiderable, and may be much extended.

Tobacco; the making of this article into ſnuff, and otherways, employs a conſiderable number of people.

Types, for printing, are made in Glaſgow, perhaps, ſuperior to any where elſe in Europe, by Dr. Wilſon and Sons.

Woollens; carpets were made in 1757, and are ſtill made to a conſiderable extent. Hunters cloths, Engliſh blankets, and other goods of this kind, are begun to be made: and from the attention which has been paid, for theſe three years, in breeding of proper ſpinners, and in taking other ſteps neceſſary for carrying on this manufacture, it is to be hoped that it will ſucceed.

Annexed is an account of the value of theſe manufactures, in the aſcertaining of which, I have endeavoured to be as accurate as I poſſibly could. That of the linens I had from the truſtees office. Wherever the goods manufactured were liable to exciſe, I had recourſe to

the exciſe books; and with regard to the others, I applied to thoſe gentlemen, who are engaged in them, who candidly gave me every information in their power.

	No. of yds	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Brown linen	7613	761	6	0
White linen	129,869	12,104	1	3
Oznaburgs	1883	46	17	4
Striped and checkered linens, and bengals	432,676	16,760	3	2
Checkered handkerchiefs	612,410	23,842	15	7
Diaper and damaſk	956	86	00	0
Cambric	50,401	17,357	16	9
Lawn	26,159	3378	17	5
Long lawn	18,472	2462	18	8
Scots muſlin handkerchiefs	79,630	4935	18	4
Glaſgows, or lawn mixed with cotton	13,513	1351	6	0
Carolines	548,061	73,369	00	0
Bruſhes, in value	- -	600	00	0
Combs, horn and ivory do.	- -	3000	00	0
Copper, tin, and white iron do.	- -	15,000	00	0
Delf and ſtone wares do.	- -	5000	00	0
Gloves do.	- -	4500	00	0
Handkerchiefs, ſilk and linen do.	- -	2000	00	0
Hats, mens do.	- -	8000	00	0
Jewellery do.	- -	3000	00	0
Incles do.	- -	15,000	00	0
Iron, total do.	- -	23,000	00	0
Leather, tanned do.	- -	23,000	00	0
Printed linens do.	- -	30,000	00	0
Ropes do.	- -	28,000	00	0
Saddlery do.	- -	20,000	00	0
Shoes do.	- -	32,000	00	0
Stockings, thread do.	- -	24,000	00	0
Thread, nuns, &c. do.	- -	30,000	00	0
In all the other articles, about	- -	30,000	00	0
Total value of goods manufactured in Glaſgow, anno 1771	1,921,643	452,557	00	6

Many other manufactures, beſides thoſe which are carried on at preſent in Glaſgow, might certainly be introduced; and would, if properly attended to, meet with ſucceſs. Whatſoever kinds of goods which are made from cotton, as fuſtians, thickſets, dimities, ginghams, with the numerous varieties of goods made by the induſtrious and ingenious inhabitants of Mancheſter, might certainly be fabricated to as good purpoſe in Glaſgow.

A manufacture of cutlery and iron-toys would prove of very great ſervice, not only to Glaſgow, but to all Scotland. This is an article which derives the greateſt part of its value from the workmanſhip, and is, therefore, exceedingly proper for a poor country. Manufacturers in theſe branches, by ſettling at Glaſgow, or in the neighbourhood of it, might depend upon meeting with an immediate ſale for every article they could make, as the demand, both for home-conſumpt, and exportation is very conſiderable; their ſales might very ſoon extend to above fifty thouſand pounds Sterling *per annum*.

White glaſs, ſuch as is carried on at Newcaſtle, though no great object, is certainly deſerving of attention. A very ſmall capital might carry it on to the neceſſary extent.

the exciſe books; and with regard to the others, I applied to thoſe gentlemen, who are engaged in them, who candidly gave me every information in their power.

	No. of yds	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Brown linen	7613	761	6	0
White linen	129,869	12,104	1	3
Oznaburgs	1883	46	17	4
Striped and checkered linens, and bengals	432,676	16,760	3	2
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Glaſgows, or lawn mixed with cotton	13,513	1351	6	0
Caroline	548,061	73,369	00	0
Bruſhes, in value	- -	600	00	0
Combs, horn and ivory do.	- -	3000	00	0
Copper, tin, and white iron do.	- -	15,000	00	0
Delf and ſtone wares do.	- -	5000	00	0
Gloves do.	- -	4500	00	0
Handkerchiefs, ſilk and linen do.	- -	2000	00	0
Hats, mens do.	- -	8000	00	0
Jewellery do.	- -	3000	00	0
Incles do.	- -	15,000	00	0
Iron, total do.	- -	23,000	00	0
Leather, tanned do.	- -	23,000	00	0
Printed linens do.	- -	30,000	00	0
Ropes do.	- -	28,000	00	0
Saddlery do.	- -	20,000	00	0
Shoes do.	- -	32,000	00	0
Stockings, thread do.	- -	24,000	00	0
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Silks; a few have been made in Paiſley, ſuperior, in my opinion, to any that were ever fabricated in Spittalfields. Infernal prejudice, the bane of our country, immediately cried out, without making the experiment, That they were too thick wove, and that they would certainly cut in the wearing.

Shalloons have been made in Glaſgow, but they were obliged to give them up for want of proper ſpinners.

Stockings, of the ſame kind with thoſe made at Nottingham and Leiceſter, have been attempted to be made both in Glaſgow and Paiſley. The want of proper ſpinners put an end to the manufacture.

Broad cloths were once made in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow. The want of proper ſpinners obliged the undertakers to give them over.

A ſpirit has of late been raiſed in North-Britain for introducing, and carrying on the woollen manufacture, which muſt certainly give pleaſure to every well-wiſher to this country; but I am very much afraid that the preparatory ſteps, neceſſary for inſuring ſucceſs, in this ſo beneficial manufacture, have not been taken, and that we are hurrying into this branch of buſineſs ſo precipitately, that we may come to blaſt it even in its beginning, for want of proper attention.

Much has of late been written about, and a great deal has been done to improve the quality of our wool. Our nobles, out of their abundant regard for the intereſt of their country, have brought down from England, rams of the beſt breeds, and, like needy jobbers, have leaped them for hire. This is no doubt a proper method for the improvement of our wool, provided our paſture was equal to a large breed of ſheep, which, I apprehend, it is not; but it is my humble opinion, that, without this change in the breed of our ſheep, the wool already produced in our country, is ſufficient for every manufacturing purpoſe which we ought to aim at for forty years to come. Kendal-cottons, baizes, linſeys, Dutch and Engliſh blankets, forreſt-cloths, Hunters-cloths, duffils, and low-priced broad cloths, can be made from the wool commonly produced in our country; theſe are therefore the proper objects of our manufacture.

The fleeces of a flock of ſheep, of the ſame breed, and on the ſame paſture, as are common in Scotland, yield wool of no leſs than ſeven different qualities upon an average. Have public ſtaplers, properly qualified, been appointed to ſeparate this wool, and to ſort it? No. Have public ſchools, for ſpinning each

of theſe kinds of wool, under the direction of proper people brought from England for this purpoſe, been eſtabliſhed? No. Have weavers been brought from England, in theſe different branches, and apprentices put to them? No. What then have we done for the proper eſtabliſhment of the woollen manufacture? Nothing. We are blundering into it as faſt as we can, and blaſting it at its firſt outſet. Without we can regulate our woollen manufacture in ſuch a manner, as that the weaver can go to the wooll-ſhop, and purchaſe as much wool (to be ſpun in his family) or yarn proper for his web, which he brings to market undyed and undreſſed, it never can be a manufacture of general utility and profit.

Incorporated as we have been for near ſeventy years with the Engliſh, a people whoſe wealth has, in that period of time, been increaſed by means of manufactures and commerce, perhaps, as three is to one, it is truly amazing that ſo little has been done in theſe uſeful and neceſſary branches in North-Britain. Some cauſe for this inattention muſt certainly lie ſomewhere, and it is every man's duty to endeavour to find it out.

Faſhion operates powerfully upon every ſpecies of manufactures; every man has, I am convinced, obſerved the accounts of the diſtreſ-

ſes of the Spittalfields weavers, and other manufacturers in England, upon the event of a general mourning, continuing for even a very few weeks; what then muſt be the condition of a country, aiming at manufactures, far removed from the capital of Britain, the ſeat of faſhion, of which we have ever been the moſt ſervile imitators? Manufacturing in Scotland is therefore deprived of every advantage reſulting from faſhion; for it is not likely that a faſhion, with a view to ſerve the manufactures of North-Britain, will ever be introduced at court; and we ſeem not to be poſſeſſed of a ſufficiency of ſpirit to dare to have a faſhion of our own. While the induſtrious inhabitants of Glaſgow and Paiſley were lately exerting themſelves to improve, bring to perfection, and extend the manufactures of cambric and lawn, the greater part of the women in Scotland were wearing muſlin, a fabric of the Indies: nay, ſo great is the influence of faſhion, that the very wives and daughters of theſe men were wearing this exotic themſelves. Surely we are void of thought!

People, prone to ſtart difficulties, will naturally ſay, Who is to lead this faſhion? and which way is it to be brought about? My anſwer is, That there is nothing more eaſy. Let the people who fix the faſhion, be ſuch whoſe

quality and fortune elevate them above the reſt of mankind, and let this faſhion be changed three times in every year, in the following manner; let there be a public breakfaſt, in Edinburgh, upon the 14th of February annually, let the different manufacturers produce before this aſſembly the reſpective kinds and patterns of the goods which they can manufacture, and let it be determined, by the company preſent, what ſpecies of goods are to be in faſhion for the whole dreſs of both men and women, to commence on the 4th of June, and to continue to the 11th of November. Let there be another breakfaſt held upon the 5th of June, in which it ſhall be determined what kinds of goods ſhall be in faſhion, from the 11th of November to the 13th of February. Let there be another breakfaſt upon the 12th of November, which ſhall direct the goods to be in faſhion, from the 13th of February to the 4th of June. Let the woman of the higheſt quality preſent always preſide in theſe aſſemblies; let her appoint ſome gentleman to take the ſenſe of the company, and let their determination be publiſhed in the Edinburgh news-papers. Let the ladies treat every gentleman, who does not give obedience to the mandates of theſe aſſemblies, as an un-

faſhionable creature, and as one inimical to the welfare of his country. Let the gentlemen look upon every lady, who does not appear dreſſed in the manufactures of her country, as an extravagant woman, unfit to attend to the concerns of a family. An inſtitution of this kind would, in a very ſhort time, have a ſurpriſing and ſalutary effect, and would certainly tend to the good of our country.

But the greateſt bar, in North Britain, to manufactures, and conſequently to commerce, ariſes from our laws; in no country, in Europe, is the character of merchant, manufacturer, and trader ſo deſpicable as in Scotland; in England, over all the colonies, and, indeed, in almoſt every country in Europe, the oath of the merchant and the production of his books are held to be ſufficient evidence of his accounts, where the particular circumſtances attending the tranſactions are ſuch that a ſtronger cannot be obtained; in North Britain no faith is given to either him or his books; he muſt prove the delivery of his goods by two witneſſes, a thing generally impoſſible, from the number and nature of mercantile tranſactions; it is true, indeed, that if he fails in his proof, he can get the oath of the buyer; but this is by no means putting the trader upon an equal

footing; it is ſuppoſing him a more unprincipled man than the perſon he deals with.

I would not be underſtood to ſuppoſe, that any perſon would perjure himſelf willingly to avoid the payment of any debt; all that I deſire to eſtabliſh is, that the property of the ſeller is not ſo ſecure, nor his method of compelling payment ſo ſpeedy, as they ought to be by the laws of a commercial country.

Another practice in our law detrimental in the higheſt degree to the trade of this country is the following; ſhould a trader purſue for any current account whatever, he is only allowed intereſt from twelve months after the date of the laſt article in his account; wherever trade is extenſive the profits upon goods are ſo ſmall, that even full intereſt for every tranſaction is by no means a ſufficient compenſation for lying out of money to a man engaged in trade; it is by very ſmall profits, and quick returns, that he is ever to make any thing. But this is not all, by ſuppoſing intereſt not due till twelve months after the date of the laſt article in the account, the law tacitly ſays (and the people have conſtrued it to be ſo) that every man is intitled to twelve months credit of whatever goods he buys; a practice deſtructive to both manufactures and commerce. Without ſome

other mode than the above is adopted, it is in vain for us ever to think of being either a commercial or a manufacturing people. Could the generality delay purchasing every article until such time as they were poſſeſſed of ready money, what a happy affair for this country; but as this is not the caſe, let the trader, who is the vehicle of conveyance from the manufacturer to the conſumer, lay it down as an inviolable rule, to get all his accounts ſettled by bill once in every three months*; let him in the taking of theſe bills conſult the conveniency of his cuſtomer reſpecting the date when payable, and let him give theſe bills, in payment to the manufacturer, for his goods; the banks would readily diſcount them; a ſmall capital would only be neceſſary to ſtrike into the manufacturing line, and we would, by this means, become a thriving and a flouriſhing people; whereas, if we proceed in the tract which we have hitherto followed, the over-grown capitals of the Engliſh, by indulging the retailers with

* This is the practice in England; but if it ſhould ſo happen that any accounts are not ſettled within the three months, they are all adjuſted, and bills taken for the balances, between the 1ſt and 24th of December in every year, ſo that at Chriſtmaſs there is ſcarce one open account to be found in England.

a longer credit than our manufacturers can afford to do, muſt ever induce them to purchaſe from them, and thus deſtroy every attempt we can make to render ourſelves either an induſtrious or a wealthy people.

The honourable truſtees for fiſheries, manufactures, and improvements have been eminently ſerviceable, by the encouragement which they have given to every branch of manufactures which has been eſtabliſhed among us; but, when conſidered as a people, we are certainly deſtitute of that ſpirit of enterprize which is abſolutely neceſſary to render any country truly commercial. Were our nobility, and our men of the greateſt landed intereſt, poſſeſſed of this enterpriſing ſpirit for the good of their country; did they but conſider what an addition would very ſoon be made to their rents by eſtabliſhing of manufacturing towns upon their eſtates, they would certainly be induced, from motives of intereſt, to give all the aſſiſtance in their power to ſchemes ſo ſalutary and ſo neceſſary for the good of our country, and at the ſame time ſo beneficial to themſelves. Sir James Lowther's family, by giving aſſiſtance to the coal and other trades at Whitehaven, increaſed their rents ſixteen thouſand pounds *per annum*; the noble family of Norfolk, by giving encou-

ragement to the cutlary buſineſs at Sheffield, has added to their income about twenty thouſand pounds *per annum;* beſides many other examples which might be given in England. The duke of Argyle, alone, in Scotland, has eſtabliſhed a woollen manufactury at Inverary; and I hope his grace will live to ſee the good effects of it.

Could a ſubſcription for ſo ſmall a ſum as four thouſand pounds *per annum* be brought about in North Britain, to continue for fifteen or twenty years, and was the application of this money to be entruſted to a ſet of men verſed in manufacturies, for the purpoſe of introducing the woollen and other manufactures, I am convinced that in a courſe of thirty or forty years, we ſhould not only rival but excel England in a very great number of different manufactures; our people would be prevented from emigrating to America, for they would then be able to earn their bread at home, and we would ſoon become a rich and a happy people.


G.R. III.
BRITISH MUSEUM

APPENDIX.

[Nº I.]

From the CHARTULARY of the BISHOPRIC of GLASGOW, in the Library of the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW, Vol. I. Page 1.

Inquiſitio David, principis Cumbrenſis, de terris ad eccleſiam Glaſguenſem pertinentibus, facta A. D. 1116.

IGITUR quando quidem praedeceſſorum inſtitutae mortalium literarum oſtentatione, et ſcribarum deliberatione, ad memoriam revocantur, nos Cumbrenſium quedam geſta nobilium praeſentibus apicibus memoriae commendavimus. In Cumbria itaque regione, quadam inter Angliam et Scotiam ſita, fide catholica in illis climatibus prius exuberante ac propagante, domeſtici fidei, ac proceres regni, cum rege provinciae cooperante, in honore Dei, et ſanctae Mariae piae genetricis, eccleſiam Glaſguenſem, ſedem ſcilicet pontificalem, Cumbrenſis regionis fundaverunt, et dignis ſanctionibus, pro priſtina ſanctorum religione patrum, ſolidaverunt. Haec vero pulchris iniciatibus, et eccleſiaſticis inſtitutionibus, ſanctae quoque fidei rudimentis inolevit, et diſpoſitione divina ſanctum Kentigernum in epum. admiſit, qui coeleſtis affluentiam doctrinae ſitientibus propinaret, et cibum ſpiritualem, ut fidelis diſpenſator, eſurintibus miniſtraret. Verum enim vero fraudulentus exterminator ſupra dictam eccleſiam diu inviolabiliter conſtare ingemiſcens, conſuetis verſutus ſuis, poſt multa temporum curricula, ſcandala intolerabilia Cumbrenſium eccleſiae machinavit; ſancto namque Kentegerno pluribuſque ſucceſſoribus ſuis, piae religionis perſeverentia, ad Deum tranſmigratis, diverſae ſeditiones circum quaque inſurgentes, non ſolum eccleſiam et ejus

poſſeſſiones deſtruerunt, verum etiam totum regionem vaſtanter, ejus habitatores exilio tradiderunt. Sic ergo omnibus bonis exterminatis, magnis temporis intervallis tranſactis diverſae tribus diverſarum nationum, ex diverſis partibus affluentes, deſertam regionem praefatam habitaverunt; ſed diſpari gente, et diſſimuli linguae, et vario more viventes, haut facile ſeſe conſentientes, gentilitatem potius quam fidei cultum tenuerunt. Quos infelicis et dampnatae habitationis habitatores, more pecudum irrationabiliter degentes, dignatus eſt Dominus, qui neminem vult perire, propitiatione ſua viſitare, tempore enim Henrici regis Angliae, Alexandro Scotorum rege in Scotia regnante, miſit eis Deus David, praedicti regis Scotiae Germanum, in principem et ducem, qui eorum impudica et ſceleroſa contagia corrigeret, et animi nobilitate, et inflexibili ſeveritate, contumelioſum eorum contumaciam refraenaret. Hic nimpe bene vivendi ſtudio fervidus, profanae multitudinis miſeriae condolens, ut paſtorali ſollicitudine, qua diutius caruerant, eorum obprobia deteret, divino inſtigatus hortamine, Johannem, quemdam religioſum virum, qui eum educaverat, vitamque ejus Deo non imbecilliter devota voverat, conſilio peritorum, clericorumque ſuorum auxilio, in epum. eligit. Sed cum epus. cognita infoelicis populi feritate, et abhominabili vitiorum multiplicitate, utpote perterritus, Jeruſalem proficiſci diſpoſuiſſet, ab apoſtolico Paſchali, licet invitus, conſecratus, officium ſuſceptae ſollicitudinis nullatenus diferre voluit, ſed cum gaudio ſub plebis alacritate, a principe et a proceribus regni receptus, verbum praedicationis, Spiritu ſancto largiflue operante, per Cumbrenſem parochiam diffudit. David vero, Cumbrenſis regionis princeps, amore praecipue Dei, partim quoque religioſi dilectionem et ammonitionem, terras eccleſiae Glaſg. pertinentes, ſingulis Cumbriae provinciis, quae ſub dominio et poteſtate ejus erant (non enim toti Cumbrenſi regioni dominabatur) inquirere fecit, ut avidus ipſius eccleſiae reſtaurationis poſſeſſionum earum quas antiquitus tenuerat, poſteris et ſequacibus ſuis certitudinem relinqueret; has vero, auxilio et inſtigatione ſeniorum hominum et ſapientiorum totius Cumbriae, pro poſſe ſuo, inveſti-

gavit, quae inferius ſubſcribuntur, ſc. Carlevien, Camcau, Camcahetheyn, Lengartheyn, Pathel, Aſſerhe, Canclut, Chefernenuat, Carnetheyn, Carvil, Quendal, Abercarf, Meeheyn, Planmichel, Stobo, Pentiacob, Alnerumba, Keveronum, Lilleſeliva, Hodelm, Edyngahum, Abermele, Driveſdale, Colchtam, Kevertrole, Aſchib, Brumeſeheyd, Keverſgyrt; in Peblis, una carruc terrae et eccleſia; in Kincayrd, unu car et eccleſiam; in Mereboda, una car et eccleſia. Has terras juraverunt fore pertinentes eccliae Glaſgu, rogatu, et imperio, ſupradicti principis, Ventred, filius Waldef; Gitt, filius Bold; Leyſyng et Oggo, judices Cumbrenſis; Halden, filius Eadulf. Hujus rei teſtes ſunt ut audunter et videnter Matildis comitiſſa, quae ex parte ſua conceſſit Wils, nepos ipſius principis; Coſpatric, frater Dalfin; Waldef, frater ſuus; Coſpatric, filius Vetred; Coſpatric, filius Alden; Oſolf, filius Eadvic; Maccus, filius Undeweyn; Vetred, filius Scot; Ulehel, filius Alſtan; Hugo de Morvilla; Paganus de Branco; Oſbet de Ardena; Gervaſius Riddell; Guido de Layner; Berengarius de Eujaine; Rob. Corbet; Walter de Lindeſeia; Rob. de Burnevilla; Reinald de Muſeaus; Walterus, filius Winnemani; Will Venator; Alanus de Perci; Walt de Broy.

The inquiſition of David, prince of Cumberland, concerning the lands belonging to the church of Glaſgow, made in the year of our Lord 1116.

NOW ſince the inſtitutes of our predeceſſors are brought to remembrance by the ſight of periſhable charters, and by the deliberation of clerks, we have handed down ſome tranſactions of the Cumbrian nobility by theſe preſent mandates. In the region of Cumbria, ſituated partly in England, and partly in Scotland, the catholic faith firſt abounding and increaſing in theſe countries, the nobles of the kingdom, and the chiefs of religion, cooperating with the king, have erected the church of Glaſgow into the biſhopric of the Cumbrian kingdom, to the honour of God and the bleſſed Mary, and

have confirmed it by proper decrees, according to the ancient religion of the holy fathers. This church, from these promising beginnings, and clerical institutions, likewise grew up in the knowledge of the holy faith, and, by the divine appointment, admitted St. Kentigern into the bishopric, who furnished large draughts of knowledge to those thirsting after heavenly things, and administered spiritual food to the hungry, as became a faithful pastor. But a fraudulent destroyer, employing his common wiles, and grieving that the above church continued long inviolate in the faith, brought in, after a long series of time, unaccountable scandals into the Cumbrian church; for after St. Kentigern and many of his successors, by their adhering to the holy religion, were removed to heaven, various disturbances every where arising, not only destroyed the church and her possessions, but wasting the whole country, drove the inhabitants into exile. These good men being destroyed, various tribes, of different nations, flocking in from several quarters, possessed the foresaid deserted country; but being of different origins, and varying from each other in their language and customs, and not easily agreeing among themselves, they followed the manners of the Gentiles, rather than those of the true faith. The inhabitants of which unhappy and abandoned country, though living like brutes, the Lord, who chuses that none should perish, vouchsafed to visit in mercy; for in the time of Henry king of England, Alexander then reigning in Scotland, God sent unto them David, brother-german to the foresaid king of Scotland, as their prince and leader, to correct their scandalous and wicked practices, and to check their abominable obstinacy, by his greatness of mind, and by an inflexible severity. He being distinguished for his piety, and pitying the miserable state of these irreligious people, influenced by heaven, in order to efface their crimes, by subjecting them to a pastoral charge, of which they had been long deprived, by advice and consent of his nobles and clergy, made choice of John, a pious man, who had been entrusted with his education, and who had not in vain devoted his life to the service of God,

to be their biſhop; but the biſhop upon knowing the barbarity of theſe unhappy people, and the multitude of their abominable ſins, being a good deal affrighted, had reſolved to go to Jeruſalem; but being, contrary to his inclination, conſecrated by pope Paſchal, he would by no means delay entering upon this burthenſome charge, and being received with joy by the prince and the nobility of the kingdom, and by the hearty concurrence of the commons, he diffuſed the goſpel throughout the Cumbrian dioceſe, the holy Ghoſt powerfully aſſiſting him. But David prince of Cumberland, chiefly from his love of God, and partly from his regard for, and by the advice of his clergy, cauſed make inquiry concerning the lands pertaining to the church of Glaſgow throughout all the provinces of Cumbria, which were under his dominion and ſubjection, (for he was not ſuperior of all the country of Cumbria,) eagerly deſiring to leave with certainty to poſterity a reſtoration of thoſe poſſeſſions, which had formerly belonged to this church; he, therefore, by the advice and aſſiſtance of the old and wiſe men of all Cumbria, has, as far as he was able, found out the lands after mentioned, viz. Carlevien, Camcaw, Camcahetheyn, Lengartheyn, Pathel, Aſſerhe, Canclut, Chefernenuat, Carnetheyn, Carvil, Quendal, Abercarf, Meeheyn, Planmichel, Stobo, Pentiacob, Alnerumba, Keveronum, Lilleſeliva, Hodelm, Edyngahum, Abermele, Driveſdale, Colchtam, Kevertrole, Aſchib, Brumeſeheyd, Keverſgyrt; in Peblis, one currucate of land and a church; in Kincayrd, one currucate of land and a church; in Mereboda, one currucate of land and a church. The perſons following made oath, that theſe lands had formerly belonged to the church of Glaſgow, at the deſire, and by the command, of the foreſaid prince, Ventred, the ſon of Waldef; Gitt, the ſon of Bold; Leyſyng and Oggo, judges of Cumberland; Halden, the ſon of Eadulf. In teſtimony whereof, theſe preſents are ſubſcribed by Matilda the counteſs, who, on her part, conſents to the above, &c.

[N° II.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 16.

CARTA MALCOLMI R. IV.

De decimis ſolvendis, 1164.

M. Rex Scotorum, juſtitiariis, baronibus, vicecomitibus, miniſtris, Francis et Anglicis, Scotis, Walenſibus, Gavelenſibus, et omnibus eccleſiae Sti. Kentigerni de Glaſgu, et ejuſdem epiſcopi parrochianis, ſalutem. Quoniam divina providentia nos in regno noſtro clero et populo praeeſſe voluit, utriuſque exceſſus emendare, et ſalutem poteſtati tradita providere nobis neceſſe eſt. Unde dominica inſtitutione, et ſanctae Romanae eccleſiae, matris noſtrae, et domini papae, hortatu ac praecepto commonite omnibus vobis, regia auctoritate, mandamus, hortamur, ac praecipimus in domino, quatenus epiſcopo veſtro, et archidiacono, eorumque miniſtris, debita obedientiae reverentiam exhibeatis, decimaſque veſtras, et caetera jura eccleſiaſtica, eccleſiis veſtris in omnibus, plenarie, et ſine repugnantia, perſolvatis, ſicut per alios epatus regni mei decimas plenarius et melius dari praecepi, ſc. de blado, de lino, de lana, de caſeo, de butero, de agnis, de vitulis, de porcellis, de capellis, de pullis nec non et de caeteris omnibus non nominatis, de quibus lex Chriſtiana dari poſtulat. Si vero aliquis veſtrum quicquam rectae decimae ſuae temere detinere praeſumpſerit, vicecomes meus de eo capiat forisfactum meum, ſc. xii. vaccas; ſi vero vicecomes illi conſenſerit, aut propriam decimam detinerit, juſtitia mea de ipſo vicecomite forisfactum meum capiat, decimaſque detentas eccleſiis plenarie ſolvi faciat; ne, pro defectu juſtitiae, querela ad me perveniat. Teſt. Walto. de Lindeſia, Robo. Avenel, Rand. de Sot, Odinello de Vufravill, Ric. Cumin, Phillipo de Colevill.

Charter of king Malcolm the fourth, concerning the payment of tithes, 1164.

MALCOLM, king of Scots, to all juſticiaries, barons, ſheriffs, and their attendants, Normans, Saxons, Scots, Welſh, and Picts, and every the parichioners of the church of St. Kentigern of Glaſgow, and of the biſhopric thereunto belonging, greeting. As the divine providence hath appointed us, in our kingdom, to rule over our clergy and people, it becomes neceſſary for us to correct the exceſſes of both, and effectually to ſecure the power delivered to us; whence, by the divine appointment, and by the advice and command of the holy Roman church, our mother, and of his holineſs the pope, we, by our royal authority, command, enjoin, and charge, all of you, in the Lord, that you give due reverence and obedience to your biſhop, archdeacon, and their ſervants, and that you pay up your tithes, and other eccleſiaſtical dues, to your churches, in all things, fully and without diſpute, in the ſame manner as I have commanded them to be paid through the other biſhoprics in my kingdom, viz. of corn, lint, wool, cheeſe, butter, lambs, calves, pigs, kids, chickens, and of every thing elſe not made mention of, which the Chriſtian law enjoins to be paid. But if any of you ſhall preſume to detain any part of your juſt tithes, then my ſheriff ſhall take my forfeit from him, viz. twelve cows; but if my ſheriff ſhall agree with him, or detain the tithes himſelf, then my juſtice may take my forfeit from the ſheriff himſelf; and cauſe the tithes ſo detained to be paid fully to the church; that no complaint for defect of juſtice may come unto me.

[Nº III.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 72.

BULLA Lucii, P. III. Quod epus, in defectu patronorum, poſt tres menſes, eccleſiis vacantibus provideat. 1180.

LUCIUS, epus ſervus ſervorum Dei, venerabili fratri, Jocelin. Glaſg. epus, ſalutem et apoſtolicam benedictionem. Cum de paſtorum abſentia plurima eccliae ſpiritualiter et temporaliter diſpendia patiuntur, ſollicite nobis imminet providendum ne per contentionem patronorum diu inordinatae conſiſtant; ideoque fraternitate tuae praeſentium auctoritate concedimus, ut ſi patroni eccliarum, quae ad tuam inſtitutionem pertinent, infra tres menſes poſtquam vacaverint, rectores concorditer minime praeſentaverint, appellatione illorum nequaquam obſtante, liceat tibi perſonas in eis ydoneas ordinare, ſic tamen quod de facto tuo in futurum patronis, vel eorum haeredibus, nullum in jure ſuo praejudicium generetur, praeterea, praeſenti ſcripto, decernimus, ut ſi ab eo qui pro patrono habetur fuerit aliquis epo praeſentatus, et ſic in ecclia inſtitutus, et ſi poſt modum jus patronatus amittat praeſentatus ab illo ex impetitione alterius, qui forte patronatum evicerit, non valeat amoveri. Nulliquoque omnium hominum liceat paginam hanc noſtrae conceſſionis et conſtitutionis infringere; vel ei auſu temerario contra ire; ſi quis autem hoc attemptare praeſumpſerit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apoſtolorum ejus ſe noverit incurſurum. Dat. Lat. iv. idiis Martii.

BULL of Pope Lucius the III. That the Biſhop, may after three months, preſent to vacant churches, upon the neglect of the patrons.

LUCIUS, biſhop, the ſervant of the ſervants of God, to his venerable brother, Joceline, biſhop of Glaſgow, health and the bleſſing of the holy ſee. As by the abſence of paſtors, the churches are ſubjected to many ſpiritual and temporal hardſhips, it becomes a duty upon us carefully to provide, that they may not continue long vacant, by means of any differences that may ariſe among the patrons; therefore, by the authority of theſe preſents, we grant power to you and your chapter, that, if the patrons of the churches within your dioceſe ſhall neglect to preſent rectors, within three months after they become vacant, (their appeal to us notwithſtanding) it ſhall be lawful to you to ordain proper perſons therein; yet, however, without prejudice to the future rights of the patrons, or their heirs in time coming, beſides we decree, by theſe preſents, that if any perſon is preſented to the biſhop by the patron, and by this means eſtabliſhed in the church, and if it ſhall afterwards be found that he who preſented has loſt the right of preſentation, the perſon preſented ſhall not be removed at the petition of any other perſon, who may have obtained the right of preſentation. Nor ſhall it be allowed to any one whatever to break through theſe rules of our appointment, or raſhly dare to diſpute them; but if any perſon ſhall preſume to attempt this, let him know that he muſt incur the wrath of almighty God, and of his bleſſed apoſtles, Peter and Paul.

[N° IV.]

CART. Vol. II. Page. 601.

Praeceptum Willelmi, epi Glaſg. decano et capto. ejuſdem eccleſiae, de pecunia collecta tempore jubilaei.

WILLELMUS, Dei et apoſtolicae ſedis gratia, epus Glaſguenſis, decano, cantori, et cancellario eccleſiae noſtrae, ſalutem, cum benedictione divina. Vobis praecipimus et mandamus, quatenus viſis praeſentibus, indilate, deliberetis magiſtro Simoni de Dalgles, officiali noſtro, pecuniam illam ex devotione fidelium, tempore indulgentiae, reliquias oblatam, quam ſub cuſtodia trium clavium conſervandam habetis, ut de illa, ad honorem Dei omnipotentis, et B. Kentigerni, patroni noſtri, et eccleſiae reparationem condignam, prout nobis melius videbitur, et ex cura paſtoralis officii nobis commiſſi incumbit, diſponere poterimus. Has litteras noſtras penes vos, pro veſtra exoneratione, et ſecuritate, deliberationis predictae ſervantes. Datum ſub noſtro ſigillo rotundo, apud Edinburgh, 14 die menſis Januarii, anno Domini 1451.

Precept by William, biſhop of Glaſgow, to the dean and chapter of the ſame church, concerning the money collected in the time of jubilee.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God and of the holy ſee, biſhop of Glaſgow, to the dean, chantor, and chancellor, of our church, greeting, with the divine bleſſing.

We command and require you, that theſe preſents ſeen, ye, without delay, deliver to Mr. Simon Dalgleiſh, our official, the money offered to the relicts, from the devotion of the faithful, during the time of the indulgence, which you have in keeping under cuſtody of three keys, that we may diſpoſe thereof to the honour of almighty God, and the bleſſed Kentigern,

our patron, and the ſuitable reparation of the church, as to us ſhall ſeem meet and incumbent, from the paſtoral charge committed to us; you keeping theſe our letters of deliberation which we commit to you for your exoneration and ſecurity.

Given under our round ſeal, at Edinburgh, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1451.

[N° V.]

An account, charge, and diſcharge, of John, biſhop of Glaſgow, treaſurer to king James III. for the year 1474.

CHARGE.

	Scots l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE compters charge for compoſitions of charters, wards, marriages, eſcheats, remiſſions, &c. for this zere extends to -	3240	19	9½

DISCHARGE.

Expences for the king's perſon.

Deliverit to James Homyl, the 13th day of Auguſt, 4 elne of Franch blake, for a ſyde gown to the king, fra Wat Bertram, price 42 s. the elne; the ſum	8	08	0
Item. To James Homyl, to buy 10 elne of fuſtin to lyne the ſamyne gowne, price 3 s. the elne — —	1	10	0
Item. To James Homyl to buy graith for the king's vellum doublet — —	0	10	0
Item. To Andrew Balfour, ane half elne of graith to lyne the king's ſhort gowne	0	12	0
Carried over,	11	00	0

		Scots l.	s.	d.
	Brought over,	11	00	0
Item.	Fra the ſamyne, twa elne of quhite to lyne twa pair of hoſs to the king, price elne twantie pennies — —	0	03	4
Item.	Fra the ſamyne, an elne of blake to eke furth the lyning of the king's gowne	0	06	0
Item.	Coft fra Will of Carkettil be Androu Balfour, and deliverit to Rob Sheves, for three ſarks to the king, 3 September, 10 elne and ane half of ſmall holland cloth, price elne 13s. 4d. ſum	7	00	0
Item.	Fra Iſabell Williamſone, 3d Septembris, and deliverit to Rob Sheves, 13 elne of ſmall holland cloth for three ſarks and a curch; price elne 12s. ſum	7	16	0
Item.	Fra Thomas Browne, 4th Septembris, thre quarters of blew for harneſſing to the king's ſaddellis; price —	0	12	0
Item.	Fra the ſamyne, an elne of quhite for the ſamyne, twantie pennies —	0	01	8
Item.	Fra Tom Brown, for the ſamyne harneſing, an elne and a half of rede; price	0	09	0
Item.	Fra David Quhiltitch's wife 3 unce of ſilk, for the ſamyne; price of the unce 5s. — — —	0	15	0
Item.	Given to Jamis Saddilar for a ſaddle to the king's trompis, coſt be Androu Balfoure fra the ſaid James —	2	05	0
Item.	Given to a ſkynner, 7th Septembris, for a lyning of lam-ſkinnies, coſt be Androu Balfour, to lyne a gowne of chamblot to the king; price 34s. —	1	14	0
Item.	Fra Thom Malcolme, ane eln and ane			
	Carried over,	32	02	0

	Scots	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,		32	02	0
half of quhite, for fute ſokks to the king; price elne 2 s. — —		0	03	0
Item. Fra David Quhiteheed, be Androu Balfoure, 5 elne of braid-clath to turſe the king's doublatts and his hoſs; price of the elne 18 d. —		0	07	6
Item. Given to Archibald of Edmonſtoune, 12th Septembris, to buy a pair of ſpurs to the king, 4 s. — —		0	04	0
Item. To a child of the chalmer, 4 elne of braid clath, for twa ſarks; price elne 3 s.		0	12	0
Item. By the king's command, 5 quarters of buckacy, for a doublatt to little Bell, 10 s. — — —		0	10	0
Item. For braid clath to the ſamyne, 18 d.		0	01	6
Item. For a quarter of blak to make a jakat to Bell — —		0	08	0
Item. For a quarter of ſatyne to bind Bell's doublatt — — —		0	06	0
Item. Be Androu Balfoure, 20 Octobris, fra David Goldſmith, 8 elne of ſmall ribbons for the king — —		0	02	0
Item. Be the ſaid Androu, 24th Octobris, fra Will of Kirketell, 10 elne of canveſs to make Nikky and Bell a bed to lie on in the king's chalmer; price of the elne 16 d. ſum — — —		0	13	4
Item. Fra Thome of Stanly, be the ſaid Androu, ane elne and ane half of blak, for 2 pair of hoſs to the king; price 38 s. 6 d.		2	17	0
Item. Fra John Malcolm, 2 elne of quhite to to lyne the king's hoſs; price elne 18 d.		0	03	0
Carried over,		38	09	4

		Scots.	l.	s.	d.
	Brought over,		38	09	4
Item.	Fra Divid Quhitehеid, 3 Decembris, 2 elne of vallouſs, for twa tippats to the king; price 55 s. — —		5	10	0
Item.	Fra Thome of Zare, and deliverit to Archibald of Edmonſtoune, 17 Decembris, 2 elne and ane half of vallouſs, for a fute mantile to the king; price elne 45 s. ſum — —		5	12	6
Item.	Fra Thome Cant, 24 beſtes of grece to lyne a tippat to the king; price of the beſte 13 d. ſum — — —		1	06	0
Item.	Fra Thome Cant, be Androu Balfoure, 20 Decembris, a bonet to the king; price 15 s. — — —		0	15	0
Item.	For 2 hattis to the king, coſt fra Karnies; price 20 s. — — —		1	00	0
Item.	Given to Sandy Balfoure the ſchevar, for certane clath ſchorn be him to the king and the quene, and the king's ſiſter, and the heuſmen, frae Paſche to Zule		2	00	0
Item.	Given to a ſkynner for the lyning of lam ſkinnis to the king's jakat of ſating.		0	06	0
Item.	Given to James Homyl, 3 Januarius, to buy 3 elne of gray for lang ſokks to the king — — —		0	05	0
Item.	Given to Will Sheves, to pay for the ſewing of the king's ſarks, laid down by him before 3 Septembris —		0	12	0
Item.	For ſilk to the ſamyne. — —		0	03	0
Item.	Fra Thome of Stanly, half an elne of blak ſating to cover an oriſone buke to the king — — —		0	13	4
Item.	For a hat to the king, tane by Johne of				
	Carried over,		56	12	2

	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,		56	12	2
Murray at Zule — —		0	12	0
Item. For ane elne and ane halfe of vellouſs, for a cheſabell to the king's cloſat; price 45 s. — — —		3	07	6
Item. Fra Iſabell Williamſon, primo Martii, halfe ane elne of vellouſs to the king's brigintynes — — —		1	05	0
Item. Frae Will of Rend, 4 pyrnis of gold for the king's knappis to the harneſſing, price of the pyrn 12 s. — —		2	08	0
Item. Fra Will of Rend, 16 elne of Holland clath for ſarks to the king; price elne 10 s. — — —		8	00	0
Item. Given to Robyne Huntar, 20 Junii, to buy a chymna to the king's cloſat —		0	18	0
Item. Fra Thome Cant, to the king, on Paſche evin a bonnet — — —		0	16	0
Item. For the king, 5 elne of ribbanis for his doublat — — —		0	03	4
Item. Fra David Quhiteheid, for grene ginger, tane at divers tymes be Kirkaldy, and Will Pringell, at the command of Will Scheves, ſew the comptars laſt compt to the 26th of Julii laſt —		2	12	6
Item. Fra Will of Rend, 6 elne of ſmall braid clath, for covers to the king's codbers, price elne 4 s. ſum — —		1	04	0
Item. Fra David Malwyne, three elne and ane halfe of gray, for a cok to the king; price elne 10 s. ſum — —		1	15	0
Item. The 27th day of Julii, to a Flemyng of Brugeſs for certain potigaries, coſt to				
Carried over,		79	13	6

	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
	Brought over,	79	13	6
	the king be maiſter William Sheves, archdene of Sanct Androis. —	12	07	0
Item.	Given Jame Broune, ſadillar, at the king's command, the 26th Auguſti, ane and ane halfe henry noble of gold, to gilt a ſmall harneſſing to the king	2	00	0
Item.	Given to a tailzour that makes the king's hoſs, for certane lyning, making, and uther warkmanſhip, wrocht be him, as his bill beirs, preſentit to the comptar be Androu Balfoure 28 Auguſti	4	13	6
Item.	Fra Iſabell Williamſone, 6 Octobris, 6 quarters of vellouſs for covering of a ſword and twa tippatts; price of —	4	10	0
Item.	A pyrn of gold for a ſkawburn to the ſamyn — — —	0	10	0
Item.	Given to Andrew Balfoure, a ferding of a noble, to gilt a chaip to the king's ſword — — —	0	07	6
Item.	Fra John of Zare, 13 Octobris, ane elne of ſkarlett for a petticote to the king — — —	2	10	0
Item.	The ſamyne tyme, fra Iſabell Williamſon, an quarter of rede crammaſay vellous, for the covering of the littill bering ſword — — —	1	00	0
Item.	Fra Thome of Stanly, 16 elne of ſmall ribbanis, for the kingis doublatt ſleiffs; price the elne 3 d. ſum — —	0	04	0
Item.	Fra Will of Kerketill, 26 Octobris, 4 elne and an halfe of ſating to lyne a gowne of claith of gold to the king;			
	Carried over,	107	15	6

	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
	Brought over,	107	15	6
	the quhilk was given to the herald of Inglande at the paſſing of the ambaſſters; price elne 30 s. — —	6	15	0
Item.	Given to Rob Raa, 4 Novembris, for certane gluffs coſt to the king and quene, as a bill beris ſubſcrivit with the king's hand — — —	1	10	0
Item,	Fra Will of Kerkettill, 8 Novembris, ane elne of holland clath for muchis to the king — — —	0	10	0
Item.	Given to Gely Bruſour, 20 Novembris, for a bag ſilk gold and werk thereof to the king — — —	1	00	0
	Summa totalis	117	10	6

Things tane for the quenis perſon.

Imprimis.	To Caldwell in here chalmer to pay for patynes and corks — —	0	12	0
Item.	To Androu Balfoure, 20 Auguſti, for livery gownes to ſex ladies of the quene's chalmer, at here paſſing to Quiteherene, 21 elne of gray, fra David Gill; price of elne 10 s. — — —	10	10	0
Item.	Fra Henry Caunt, 22 Auguſti, ane elne and ane halve of ſatyne for turrats to the quene, price of the elne 26 s. 8 d. —	2	00	0
Item.	Fra Thome Malcolme, 26 Auguſti, 28 elne of gray to lyne the ſex gownes; price elne 14 d. ſum — —	1	12	8
Item.	Fra Will of Kerkettill, the ſamyne tyme			
	Carried over,	14	14	8

		Scots.	l.	s.	d.
	Brought over,		14	14	8
	6 elne of braid clath, to the ſamyne gowns; price elne 18 d. ſum —		0	09	0
Item.	Fra ſamyne man, the ſame tyme, 3 elne and ane halve of blak for a ſliding gowne to the quene; price elne 36 s.		6	06	0
Item.	Fra the ſamyne, 3 elne of vellouſs for the collars and ſleiffs of the gentill womans gowns; price elne 55 s. ſum —		8	05	0
Item.	The ſamyn tyme, fra the ſaid William, 3 elne and an halve of vellouſs for the quenes gowne; price elne 55 ſum —		9	12	6
Item.	Given to a ſkynner of Strivelinge for a duſane of gluffs to the quene —		0	06	0
Item.	Be Androu Balfoure, fra Will of Kerkettill, twa elne and ane halve of blak for a clok and capite bern for the quene; price elne 36 s. ſum — —		4	10	0
Item.	Twa elne and ane halve of Scots blak to lyne the ſamyn clok; price elne 5 s.		0	12	6
Item.	Three quarteris of blak to fulfil furth the lynyng of the quene's gowne —		0	03	9
Item.	Fra Androu Moubra, 8 elne of braid clath 6 Octobris, to cover a baith ſate to the quene; price 2 s. the elne —		0	16	0
Item.	Fra the ſamyn, 3 elne of braid clath, for a ſchete to put about the quene in the baith fat, price elne 3 s — —		0	09	0
Item.	Fra Iſabell Williamſone, be Sande Wardropare, in abſence of Androu Balfoure, 5 Novembris, 5 quarters of blak for hoſs to the quene; price elne 40 s. —		2	10	0
Item.	Be Androu Balfoure, fra David Quite-				
	Carried over,		48	14	5

	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
	Brought over.	48	14	5
	heid, 3 Decembris, 7 elne of cramacy ſatyne for a kirtele to the quene, and to cover her bonats of tyre; price elne 3 l. 10 s. ſum — — —	24	10	0
Item.	Gevin to a ſmyth of Leith for a chymna to the quenis cloſat — —	0	18	0
Item.	For band ledder to the quene's furring of her gluffs — — —	0	05	0
Item.	Fra Henry Caunt be Androu Balfoure, 17 Aprilis, 5 elne of criſty gray, price of the elne 30 s. to lyne a gowne of blak damaſk to the quene; ſum —	7	10	0
Item.	Fra Thome of Stanly, 27 Aprilis, ane quarter of blew velloufs to cover the quene's ſtirrup irons — —	0	15	0
Item.	Fra Will of Rend, 7 Maii, and deliverit to Caldwell, halve ane elne of double tartan to lyne riding collars to the quene; price — —	0	08	0
Item.	For 5 elne of ſmall braid clath for twa heid ſchetes; price of the elne 4 s.	1	00	0
Item.	Gevin to Caldwell, 22 Junii, to buy 2 baſſings for here chalmer — —	0	12	6
Item.	Fra Iſabell Williamſone, 2 elne of ſatyng for tippats and collars, and deliverit to Caldwell; price elne 30 s. ſum	3	00	0
Item.	Fra Will of Rend, ult. Julii, halfe ane elne and halfe quarter of ſatyng for the quene's bonat of tyre; price elne 30 s.	0	18	9
Item.	Fra Iſabell Williamſone, 26 Auguſti, halve ane elne and halve quarter of blak for 2 pair of hoſs to the quene; price			
	Carried over,	88	11	8

	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
	Brought over,	88	11	8
	elne 34 s. — — —	1	01	3
Item.	Gevin to heed ſutor for the quenis ſchonne fra St. Jelys day was a zeare, to the 21ſt day of Septembre —	7	00	0
Item.	Fra Will of Kerkettill, and deliverit to Caldwell, the ſamyne tyme, ane elne of ſatyne for ſtomoks to the quene —	1	10	0
Item.	Fra Roger of Murray, the halve of 5 quarters of vellous for a tippat to the quene; price elne 50 s. — —	1	11	3
Item.	For armyne to lyne a ſtomok to the quene — — —	1	05	0
Item.	To Thome Skynnare, for 26 beſtes of grece to lyne a tippat to the quene	1	06	0
Item.	For making the tippat and two ſtomaks	0	03	0
Item.	For a meſs bucke to the quenis altar, at her command, by captain John Cat	10	13	4
	Summa totalis.	113	01	6

Things coſt for my lorde the prince.

Imprimis.	To my lorde prince, 28 Auguſti, from Robert Nut, 5 elne of holland clath for ſarks and muchis; price elne 10 s. ſum — — — —	2	10	0
Item.	Fra Thome Malcome, ultimo Auguſti, 5 quarters of quhite to lyne a cot to my lorde — — — —	0	02	0
Item.	Fra Donald of Kyle, 3 quarters of broune for a cot; price elne 30 s.	1	02	6
Item.	The ſamyne time, fra Thome Malcolme, 3 elne of quhite for his credile,			
	Carried over,	3	14	6

	Scots. l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	3	14	6
and ſtuff pertayning thairto; price elne 2 s. — — — —	0	06	0
Item. Gevin to Androu Balfoure, 12 Octobris, to buy 12 elne of lyning for a ſchets to my lorde's nuriſs —	0	10	4
Item. Six elne of ſmall braid clath, for his ſchets; price 4 s. — — —	1	04	0
Item. Tertio Februarii, for ane elne of quhite to be hoſs to my lord — —	0	03	0
Item. From Thome of Stanly, 2 elne of laune for my lorde's muches; price elne 12 s.	1	04	0
Item. Fra Thome of Zare, an elne of carſaye	0	13	4
Item. 30 Februarii, for an elne of quhite for my lorde prince's pettycote; price 4 s.	0	04	0
Item. Fra Dick Foreſtare in Leith, 3 duſane of Eſtland burds for my lorde's chalmer; price of the duſane 15 s. —	2	05	0
Item. To my lorde prince for his ſarks, 3 elne of braid clath, tane fra Iſabell Williamſon's ſon; price elne 4 s. — —	0	12	0
Item. Fra Iſabell Williamſone, quarto Aprilis, twa elne and ane halve of Franche broune to cover my lorde's credill; price elne 30 s. — — —	3	15	0
Item. For 4 elne and ane halve of tartane for a ſparwort aboun his credill; price elne 10 s. — — — —	2	05	0
Item. Elevin elne of braid clath for ſarks and ſchets, tane fra Iſabell Williamſone, to my lorde prince; price elne 4 s. ſum	2	04	0
Item. Fra Will of Rend, to bind my lorde's courtings, ane and a halve quarter of			
Carried over,	19	00	2

		Scots.	l.	s.	d.
	Brought over,		19	00	2
	bukrame — — —		1	04	0
Item.	For 8 elne of quhite to my lorde for blankets; price of the elne 3 s. —		1	04	0
Item.	Be Androu Balfoure, fra Thome of Zare, 28 Junii, 3 elne and ane halve of Inglis ruſſat, for a gown to my lorde the princes nurifs; price elne 24 s. —		4	04	0
Item.	Ten elne of quhite fuſtiane, for blankets to my lorde, tane fra Will of Rend		4	00	0
Item.	12 elne of braid clath, for a pair of ſchets, tane fra Will of Rend; price elne 2 s. 6 d. — — —		1	10	0
Item.	To my lorde prince, fra Will of Kerkettill, 5 elne of braid clath to his ſchets in his credill, at 2 s. 6 d. — —		0	12	6
Item.	Fra Will of Kerkettill, 26 Julii, 8 elne of holland clath for ſarks and muchis; price elne 10 s. — — —		4	00	0
Item.	Fra Iſabell Williamſon, ſexto Octobris, 2 elne of ſatyne to his cot; price elne 36 s.		3	12	0
Item.	Fra the ſamyn, ane elne and ane halve of blew tartane, to lyne his gowne of a clath of gold. — — —		1	10	0
Item.	Twa elne and ane halve of quhite, for a nicht cot to him — —		0	05	0
	Summa totalis	Prince,	41	01	8
		King,	117	10	6
		Queen,	113	01	6
	Sum total of the three accounts		271	13	8
	Due to balance		2969	06	1
			3240	19	9

[N° VI.]

KEITH's Appendix, Page 1.

The ſentence pronounced againſt Mr. Patrick Hamilton.

CHRISTI nomine invocato: Wee James, by the mercie of God, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, primate of Scotland, with the councell, decree, and authoritie of the moſt reverent fathers in God, and lords, abbats, doctors of theologie, profeſſors of the holy ſcripture, and maſters of the univerſitie aſſiſting us, for the time ſitting in judgement, within our metropolitan church of St. Andrews, in the cauſe of heretical pravitie, againſt Mr. Patrick Hamelton, abbat or penſionary of Ferme, being ſummoned to appear before us, to anſwer to certain articles affirmed, taught, and preached by him; and ſo appearing before us, and accuſed, the merits of the cauſe being ripely weighed, diſcuſſed, and underſtood by faithful inquiſition made in Lent laſt paſt, we have found the ſame Mr. Patrick many ways infamed with hereſie, diſputing, holding, and maintaining divers hereſies of Martin Luther, and his followers, repugnant to our faith, and which are already condemned by general councells, and moſt famous univerſities; and hee being under the ſame infamie, we decerning before him to be ſummoned and accuſed upon the premiſſes, he, of evil mind (as may be preſumed) paſſed to other parts, forth of the realme, ſuſpected and noted of hereſie; and being lately returned, not being admitted, but of his owne head, without licence or priviledge, hath preſumed to preach wicked hereſie.

We have found alſo, that he hath affirmed, publiſhed, and taught diverſe opinions of Luther, and wicked hereſies, after that he was ſummoned to appear before us, and our counſell: *That man hath no free will: That man is in ſin ſo long as he liveth: That children incontinent after their baptiſme are ſinners: All Chriſtians, that be worthy to be called Chriſtians, do know*

that they are in grace: No man is juſtified by works, but by faith only: Good works make not a good man, but a good man doth make good works: That faith, hope, and charity are ſo knit, that he that hath the one, hath the reſt, and he that wanteth the one of them, wanteth the reſt, &c. with diverſe other hereſies, and deteſtable opinions: and hath perſiſted ſo obſtinate in the ſame, that, by no counſell nor perſwaſione, hee may be drawn therefrom to the way of our right faith.

All theſe premiſſes being conſidered, we having God and the integrity of our faith before our eyes, and following the counſell and advice of the profeſſors of the holy ſcripture, men of law, and others aſſiſting us for the time, doe pronounce, determine, and declare, the ſaid Mr. Patrick Hamelton, for his affirming, confeſſing, and maintaining of the foreſaid hereſies, and his pertinacity (they being condemned already by the church, general counſells, and moſt famous univerſities) to be ane heretick, and to have an evil opinion of the faith; and therefore to be condemned and puniſhed, likeas we condemne, and define him to be puniſhed, by this our ſentence definitive; depriving, and ſentencing him to be deprived of all dignities, honors, orders, offices, and benefices of the church; and therefore doe judge and pronounce him to be delivered over unto the ſecular power to be puniſhed, and his goods to be confiſcate.

This our ſentence definitive was given and read at our metropolitan church of St. Andrews, the laſt day of the month of February, anno 1527, being preſent the moſt reverend fathers in Chriſt and lords, Gawand, biſhop of Glaſgow; George, biſhop of Dunkeldin; John, biſhop of Brechain; William, biſhop of Dumblane; Patrick, prior of St. Andrews; David, abbat of Aberbrothocke; George, abbat of Dunfermling; Alexander, abbat of Cambuskenneth; Henry, abbat of Lendors; John, prior of Pittenweeme; the dean and ſubdean of Glaſgow; Mr. Hugh Spens, Thomas Ramſay, Allane Meldrum, &c. in the preſence of the clergy and people.

[N° VII.]

CART. Vol. II. Page 1162.

IN ye parliament haldin at Edinburgh, ye 15 daye of Marche, the zeire of God imvc42. zeiris. The quhilke day our maiſt reverend fader in God, Gavin, archbiſhop of Glaſgow, chancellor, for himſelf, and in name and behalf of all ye prelates of yis realme, being preſent in parliament, ſchew, that there was ane act inſtantlie maide and red in face of parliament, yat ye halie wryte may be uſit in our vulgar toung, and yat nae cryme ſhould follow yairupon throw ye uſing yairof; and allegeit, in ye ſaide act, yat ye three eſtatis concludit ye ſamyne; quhilke he, for himſelf, and ye remanent of ye prelatis, being preſent, as ane of the three eſtatis of ye ſaid parliament, diſſaſſentit thereto ſimple; and opponit yame yairto, unto ye tyme yat ane provinciall counſell myt be had of all the clerge of yis realme, to avyſs and conclude yairupon, gif ye ſamyne be neceſſare to be had in vulgare toung, to be uſit amang ye queenis lieges or nocht, and yairafter to ſchaw yair utter determinatione quhat ſall be in yat behalf; and yairupon aſkit inſtrumentis.

[N° VIII.]

COPY of the firſt covenant.

WE, perceiving how Sathan in his members, the antichriſts of our time, cruelly do rage, ſeeking to overthrow and to deſtroy the goſpell of Chriſt and his congregation, ought, according to our boundin duty, to ſtrive in our maſter's cauſe, even unto the death, being certain of the victory in him. The which our duty being well conſidered, we do promiſe, before the majeſtie of God and his congregation, that

we (by his grace) ſhall with all diligence continually apply our whole power, ſubſtance, and our very lives, to maintain, ſet forward, and eſtabliſh the moſt bleſſed word of God and his congregation; and ſhall labour, at our poſſibility, to have faithfull miniſters truly and purely to miniſter Chriſt's goſpel and ſacraments to his people. We ſhall maintain them, nouriſh them, and defend them, the whole congregation of Chriſt, and every member thereof, at our whole powers, and waging of our lives againſt Sathan and all wicked power, that doth intend tyrrany or trouble againſt the foreſaid congregation: Unto the which holy word and congregation we do join us, and ſo do forſake and renounce the congregation of Sathan, with all the ſuperſtitious abomination and idolatry thereof; and moreover ſhall declare ourſelves manifeſtly enemies thereto, by this our faithful promiſe before God, teſtified to his congregation by our ſubſcription at theſe preſents. At Edinburgh, the 3d day of December, 1557 years, God called to witneſs, A. Earl of Argyle, Glencarn, Mortoun, Archibald, lord of Lorne, John Erſkine of Dun, &c.

[N° IX.]

CART. Vol. II. Page 1213.

Band of the duke of Chatelrault to the archbiſhop and chapter of Glaſgow.

BE it kend till all men, be yir preſent letters, ws James, duke of Chatelrault, erle of Arrane, lord Hamiltoune, For ſa meikill as our maiſt reverend fader in God, James archbiſhop of Glaſgow, hes maide and conſtitut us and our aires, wt avyſe and conſent of his cheptour, his bailzes of all and ſundry his landes of barony and regalitie of Glaſgow, for ye ſpace of nynetene zeiris, as yair letteris yairupon, under his and his forſaid cheptours commoune ſeil, beris; and yairfor, for ſingular favoris wee bere to ye metropolitane kirk of Glaſ-

gow, our moder, quhair divers of our forbearis lyis, quhilk is brukit ye ſaid of office bailzerie for yair tyme, and als havand conſideratioune of this perrillous and dangerous tyme, quhair deteſtable hereſies ryſes and increaſes in ye dioces of Glaſgow, beand of gude mynde and purpoſe, God willing, to repreſs yem efter our power; and yairfor to be bundin and obliged, and, be yir preſentis letteris, bindes and obliges ws, be ye faith and treuth in our bodies, to ye ſaid maiſt reverend fader, his ſucceſſours, and cheptour, to mantayne, ſupplee, and fortifee, and tak a fald part and ſyde with our frendis, and all oyir yat will tak our part, quhin neid beis, we beand requirit yerto, with yame, in all yair gude, honeſt, and lefull matteris, actionis, and querellis, belangand to yame; and ſall defend him and yame, yair priveligis of yair kirke of Glaſgow, yair landis, ſervandis, and tenantis, as ony oyer his or yair bailzes hes done to him or yaim, or yair predeceſſoris, archbiſchopes and cheptour of Glaſgow, in ony tymes bygone, againis quhatſomever perſon, or perſonis, within yis realme, except ye queenis grace, prince, or kingis grace authorities, for ye tyme allienerlie; and ſall nocht tholl ye ſaid maiſt reverend fader, his ſucceſſouris, or cheptour, yair privelegeis, kirklandis, tenentis, nor ſervandis, be put down, wrangit, inferit, troublit, nor moleſtit, be na perſon, or perſonis, wtin yis realm, except ye ſupreme auctoritie, as ſaid is, nor ſall put down, infire, troubile, nor moleſt, him, nor yame, ourſelf, our airis, nor nane oyirs, yat wee may gudlie ſtop; bot, in caſe yat ony wald pretend ye ſamyne, ſall ſeyd, manteyne, ſupplee, fortifie, and tak a fald part with him and yame, at our uttir power, as ſaid is, and ſpecially, ſall aſſiſt and concurr with him and yame, in expelling of hereſies within ye royaltie of Glaſgow; puniſſing of heretykis, beand within ye ſamyne, with all our friendis and partakeris, efter our utter power, how oft, and quhat tyme, wee be requirit be ye ſaid maiſt reverend fadir, and his ſucceſſouris, to do ye ſamyne, without any excuſatioune or delay, to ye honour of God and our patron St. Mungo.

In witneſs of the quhilk thing, to yir our preſent letteris of maintenance, ſubſcrivit with our hand, our proper ſeal of armis is hingin. At Edinburgh, ye ſext day of Februare, the zeir of God 1557-8.

JAMES.

[N° X.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 23.

BULLA Alexandri Papae III. decano et capto Glaſg. quae confirmat eorum privilegia. A. D. 1161.

ALEXANDER, epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis decano et capto Glaſguen. eccliae ſalutem, et apoſtolicam benedictionem. Cum ex commiſſo nobis apoſtolatus officio pro univerſarum, debeamus eccleſiarum ſtatu ſatagere, in conſervandis earum juſtitiis et conſuetudinibus, non debemus negligenter vel trepidi apparere, ne ipſis cura vel providentia apoſtolicae ſedis videatur deeſſe, vel nos de negligentia injunctae nobis ſollicitudinis merito culpari poſſimus: Accepimus vos autem, communi conſilio, et ſalubri providentia, ſtatuiſſe, ut praebenda defuncti canonici per integrum annum pauperibus erogetur, aut debita ejus, pro re honeſta contracta debitoribus perſolvantur; quam itaque conſtitutionem ratam et firmam habentes eam, auctoritate apoſtolica, confirmamus, et praeſentis ſcripti patrocinis communimus. Artius inhibentes, ne cui liceat vobis, vel iis, qui in terris veſtris habitant, novas vel indebitas actiones, vel conſuetudines imponere, ſed omnia praedia veſtra in ea immunitate et libertate de caetero habeatis et teneatis in qua, a tempore D. D. Regis, noſcimini habuiſſe. Praetera, omnes antiquas et rationabiles conſuetudines, quas idem rex David, vel Johannes, quondam Glaſg. epiſcopus, in eccleſia veſtra induxerunt, firmas et inconcuſſas manere ſancimus, et, autoritatis noſtrae, munimine robora-

mus. Decernimus, ergo, ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam noſtrae confirmationis et conſtitutionis infringere, vel ſe aliquatenus contra ire; ſi quis autem hoc attemptare praeſumpſerit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apoſtolorum ejus ſe noverit incurſurum. Dat. Ferentin. an. pontificatus noſtri 11. non. Martii.

BULL of pope Alexander the third to the dean and chapter of Glaſgow, in which he confirms their privileges, A. D. 1161.

ALEXANDER, biſhop, the ſervant of the ſervants of God, to his beloved children the dean and chapter of the church of Glaſgow, health, and the bleſſing of the holy ſee.

As, in conſequence of the apoſtolic office committed to us, we ought, for the benefit of the univerſal church, to be employed in preſerving their rights and privileges, ſo we ought not to appear remiſs and fearful, leaſt, by our means, the care and direction of the apoſtolic ſee ſhould ſeem to be wanting to them; or that we ourſelves may not be deſervedly blamed for being deficient in that care impoſed upon us: We have heard that you, by common conſent, and by the direction of providence, have ordained that the prebendaries of dead canons ſhall be given to the poor for one whole year, and that their juſt and honeſt debts be paid to their creditors; which appointment of yours, we holding good and valid, confirm by our apoſtolic authority, and ratify by theſe preſents; ſtrictly commanding, that it may not be lawful for you, or others living in your lands, to impoſe new or undue actions or cuſtoms; but that you have and hold all your lands by the ſame tenor, in which you was known to hold them during the reign of king David, of bleſſed memory. Beſides, we ratify and confirm, by our authority, all the ancient cuſtoms, which the foreſaid king David, or John, formerly biſhop of Glaſgow, have introduced into your church. We therefore decree, that it ſhall not be allowed to any perſon to infringe, or any how

counteract, this our charter of confirmation, or conſtitution; but, if any perſon ſhall preſume to attempt this, let him know that he muſt incur the wrath of almighty God, and of his bleſſed apoſtles, Peter and Paul.

[N° XI.]

CART. Vol. II. Page 879.

THE following letters are regiſtrated, by order of the dean and chapter, for the preſervation of their privileges, upon the erection of the archbiſhopric.

REX.

WE have ſeen, conſiderit, and underſtand the ſupplicatioun, humil and laufull requeiſt, made to us, be our lovet devote oratoris and clerkis, ye dene and ye cheptour of Glaſgw twiſting ye liberteis, fridomeis, conſuetudis, and ſtatutis of ye ſamyne; and becauſe yair petitione and requeiſt accordis to juſtice, equite, and als to ye gude publicke of our realm, we ſall, with help of God, be gude lord, prince, and protectour to yam, in yair defens of yair ſtatutis, conſuetudis, privelegis, richtis, and liberteis, in all tyme cumin, like as our progenitouris, of maiſt nobill mynd, hes done and obſervit of before. Subſcrivit with our hand, at Glaſgw, under our prive ſeil, ye laſt daye of July, and of our regne the 2d zeir.

JAMES.

REX.

RICHT tender and weil beloved clerkis, and our ſpiritual brethir, we greit zou hartly weil, and wit ze, yat we have ſubſcrivit ye letteris yat ze deſyrit till owr haly fader ye pape, and above written, zour inſtrument and band for ze defens of the privilegis, ſtatutis, louabil cuſtoms of our cheptour; and ſall ſhaw, at all tymes, our favor, leif, and ten-

derres, unto zou in all thyngis concernynge ye liberte, fredome, and worſchip of ye ſamyne; conſideryng yat we are chanon with zou: herfor we exhort and prayes zou, yat ſen ze have our benevolens in all matters concernynge zou, yat yairfor zei putt you in zour devoer in lykwiſe for ze defens of zour ſaid privilegis, ſtatutis, and louabil conſtitut, ſen we are ſa weil ſet unto zou; and yat ze fail not in labours, diligens, nor expens, ſen, in a pairt, it concernis our honor, and zour hye profite; and yis ze do, as we traiſt in zou, and as ze hef ye gude of zour ſaid cheptour. And God kepe zou. Writyn under our ſignet, at Linlythgw, ye 5th daye of Aguſt.

JAMES.

REX.

RICHT traiſt and hartly belovet clerk and counſalour, we greit zou hartly weil: And we haif received zour richt thankfull letteris, fra zour ſervitour and chaplain Sir John Tyry, togeder with zour bretheris letteris of the cheptour, of the quhilk we thank zou and yaim; and, accordynge to zour ſaides wryttingis, and yairs prayis, zou of gude continuance, and yat we ſall be for zou, and our breder of the cheptour, accordynge till our aith of fidelitie maide yairupon; and yat ze will command us richt hartly unto yam, and gar doe ſpeciall meſſis for us. And ye glorious Virgyne haif zou in kepynge. Writtyn under our ſignet, at Linlythgw, ye 26 daye of Aguſt.

JAMES.

For ſa mekil as we are informit and advertiſit, yat a part of our chanons and breyr of our cheptour doubtis and miſtraiſts, yat, an owr kyrke war erretkyt in metropolitane, yat wee ſauld deſyre and tak and compell yam to ye payment of ſubſide and procuraces, utherways yan yai war wont, and utherwaies yan yair ald us and conſuetude was wont to be, in tymes bygone, ſuppois, as God knawes our mynd nor intention is na waies nocht yarto: We herfor, to amuf af yar breifts ye ſaid

doubt, and all ſuſpition, and for ye luf and favor we beir unto owr dene and ſaid chanonis, bredeir of owr cheptour, and for yar gude and hartly ſervice, counſall, and aſſiſtance done, and mair faithfully to be done to us in tymes to cum, promittis, be yir our preſentis, ſikkyrly, but variance, yat ſuppoiſs our ſaid kyrke be errekit, as ſaid is, and yat ye commoune law wald gif us procuraces to take of yam, yat yrthrow wee will na ſall nocht, take procuraces of yam, na compell yam to payment of ſubſide; and ſall uſe na uther thyngis upon owr ſaidis dene and chanonis, but as a reverend fader in God biſhop Androe, owr predeceſſor, uſit; and owr ſaid dene and chanonis doand ſyklyke til us, in all thyngis, as yai did and ſuld haif done to him, ye tyme he was prelat, both in ſervis, honor, counſal, aſſiſtance, and all uther thyngis; for we had levar haif owr ſaid breyirs hartis yan yair gudis. In wittneſs of ye quhilk thynge, to thir preſentis, ſubſcrivit with owr hande, wee haif ſet owr ſignet, at Edinburgh, ye 24 daye of July, ye zere of God, 1491 zeres.

[N° XII.]

Charta decani et capituli Glaſguenſis ſuper augmentatione ſtipendiorum vicariorum chori Glaſguenſis.

AD laudem Dei omnipotentis, et cultus divini augmentum, utque in choro Glaſguenſi Deo ſervientium numerus augeatur, nos, decanus et canonici Glaſguenſis ſubſcripti, pro nobis, et noſtris ſucceſſoribus, conſentimus, et quilibet noſtrum conſentit, augmentationi ſtipendiorum ſeu penſioni vicariorum chori in noſtris ſtallis miniſtrantium, in modum qui ſequitur, videlicet, quod ubi ab antea perceperunt quinque libras, ſinguli eorum in poſteris percipient decem libras, a praebendario in cujus ſtallo miniſtrant. Et ut hic noſter conſenſus tanti ſit roboris et firmitatis, quod ſucceſſores noſtros ligare poſſet in perpetuum, firmiter promittimus, et fideliter pollicimur, quod, in

proximo noſtro generali capitulo, praedictae penſioni ſeu ſtipendiorum augmentationi conſentiemus; et quod deſuper fiat ſtatutum, quod omnes canonicos, et eorum ſucceſſores, ligare valeat, quantum in nobis eſt, cum omni diligentia, procurabimus. In quorum fidem et teſtimonium, praeſentes noſtris manibus ſubſcripſimus, 5° Junii, anno Domini 1480.

Huic ſtatuto, quod ſuper papyro ſcriptum eſt, ſubſcribunt decanus et canonici, ut ſequitur.

Jacobus Lyndeſay, decanus, conſentio, manu propria.

Patricius Leiche, cancellarius Glaſg. fateor praemiſſa, teſte manu propria.

Georgius de Carmichel, teſaurarius, manu propria.

Ego G. de Rerik, archidiaconus Glaſg. conſentio cordialiter, teſte manu propria.

Johannes Olisburn, praebendarius de Govan, conſentit, manu archidiaconi.

Thomas Forſiche, praebendarius de Glaſgow 1mo, conſentit libenter, teſte manu propria.

Johannes Fabry, praebendarius de Edilſton.

Ego Willelmus de Elphinſton, procurator arched. Thevidali, conſentio.

Andreas Stwart, ſubdecanus, conſentio, manu propria.

Nicholaus Roſs, praebendarius de Renfru, conſentio, teſte manu propria.

Jacobus Allardes, praebendarius de Torbolton, conſentio, ut ſupra.

Robertus Blakader, praebendarius de Cardros, conſentio, manu propria teſte.

Charter by the dean and chapter of Glaſgow for augmentation of the ſtipends of the vicars of the choir of Glaſgow.

TO the praiſe of Almighty God, and increaſe of divine worſhip, and that the number of thoſe ſerving in the choir of Glaſgow may be augmented, we, the dean and canons of Glaſgow, ſubſcribing, for ourſelves and our ſucceſſors,

have conſented, and each of us does conſent, to the augmentation of the ſtipends or penſions of the vicars ſerving in our ſtalls of the choir, in manner following, viz. that where before they received five pounds; each of them, for the future ſhall receive ten pounds, from the prebend in whoſe ſtall they ſerve. And that this our conſent may be of ſuch ſtrength and firmneſs, as that our ſucceſſors may be for ever bound, we firmly promiſe, and faithfully engage, that, in our next general chapter, we will conſent to the foreſaid augmentation of penſions or ſtipends; and to what is above done and ſtatuted we will, with all diligence, procure that the whole canons, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall be bound, as far as in us lyes. In faith and teſtimony whereof we have ſigned theſe preſents with our hands, the 5th June, 1480.

To this ſtatute, which is wrote on paper, the dean and canons ſubſcribe.

[N° XIII.]

In Reliquiis.

In primis. UNA crux argentea, in ſuperiori parte deaurata, ornata lapidibus pretioſis in baſe argentea, cum una particula ligni Domini.

Item. Alia crux argentea deaurata, ornata lapidibus pretioſis, cum alia particula ligni crucis Chriſti.

Item. Una fiola, ſive capſula argentea deaurata, cum crinibus beatae Virginis, ut patet per ſcripturam affixam.

Item. In una coffra argentea quadrata, parte loricarum ſanctorum Kentigerni et St. Tomae Cantuar. et de parte cilicii patroni noſtri Kentigerni, ut patet in cedula.

Item. In alia capſula argentea deaurata, pars cutis ſancti Bartholomaei apoſtoli, ut patet cedula.

Item. In alia capſula argentea deaurata, os ſancti Niniani.

Item. In alia capſula argentea deaurata, pars zonae B. Mariae virginis.

Item. In uno feretro de criſtallo, unum os alicujus ſancti et de St. Mani.

Item. In una parvula fiola de criſtallo, pars lactis B. Mariae virginis, et cum parte praeſepis domini.

Item. In una parvula fiola, coloris cruci, olim quod manavit de tumba ſancti Kentigerni.

Item. Una alia fiola, cum oſſibus Sti. Blaſii et Sti. Eugenii.

Item. In una alia fiola argentea, de parte tumbae ſanctae Catharinae virginis.

Item. Una parva burſa, cum parte clamidis Sti. Martini, ut patet in cedula.

Item. Una burſa pretioſa, cum pectinibus Sti. Kentigerni et Thom. Cantuarienſis.

Item. Quatuor aliae burſae, cum oſſibus ſanctorum corporalibus et aliis minutis reliquiis.

Item. Una coffra lignea, cum multis minutis reliquiis.

Item. Duo facculi linei, cum oſſibus ſancti Kentigerni, Stae Tenaw, et aliorum deceſſorum ſanctorum.

In Relics.

Firſt, ONE ſilver croſs, gilded in the upper part, adorned with pretious ſtones in the lower part, with a ſmall part of the wood of the croſs of our Lord.

Alſo, Another ſilver croſs, gilded, adorned with precious ſtones, with ſome other ſmall parts of the wood of the croſs of Chriſt.

One ſilver caſket, gilt, with the hairs of the bleſſed virgin, as appears by the writing affixed.

In a ſquare ſilver coffer, part of the ſcourges of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a part of the hair garment made uſe of by St. Kentigern, our patron, as appears by the ſchedule.

In another ſilver caſket, gilded, part of the ſkin of St. Bartholomew the apoſtle.

In another ſilver caſket, gilded, a bone of St. Ninian.

In another ſilver caſket, gilded, part of the girdle of the bleſſed virgin Mary.

In a criſtal caſe, a bone of ſome ſaint, and of St. Magdalen.

In a ſmall phial of criſtal, part of the milk of the bleſſed virgin Mary, and a part of the manger of our Lord.

In a ſmall phial, of the colour of ſaffron, what flowed of old from the tomb of St. Kentigern.

One other phial, with ſome bones of St. Eugene and St. Blaze.

In another ſilver phial, part of the tomb of St. Catherine the virgin.

One ſmall hide, with a part of the cloak of St. Martin, as appears by the writing annexed.

One precious hide, with a part of the bodies of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Four other hides, with bones of ſaints, and other relics.

A wooden cheſt, with many ſmall relics.

Two linen bags, with the bones of St. Kentigern, St. Thanew, and other deceaſed ſaints.

[N° XIV.]

Carta Matthaei Epi Glaſg. ſuper receptione Gillianae de Waux in hoſpitale de Polmade.

MATTHEUS, miſeratione divina epus Glaſg. magiſtro et fratribus domus hoſpitalis de Polmade ſalutem cum benedictione divina. Vobis ac omnibus aliis notum facimus per preſentes, quod nos Gillianum de Waux in ſororem et portionarium dictae domus pro toto tempore vitae ſuae conſtituimus, et tenore praeſentium ordinamus: quare vobis praecipimus et mandamus, quod dictam Gillianam in ſororem et portionariam

dictae domus recipiatis, pro ſuo perpetuo, ſibique de jure et portione unius ſororis cum pertinentibus dare ſorori debitis et conſuetis, et in futuro debendis, ſingulis annis, pro toto tempore vitae ſuae, juſte et rationabiliter ſatisfieri, et debite faciatis; ſic quod dicta Gilliana in veſtro defectu juſtam materiam non habeat conquerendi. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum fecimus apponi. Apud manerium noſtrum de Lacu, 10 menſis Maii, anno Domini 1391.

Precept by Matthew, biſhop of Glaſgow, for the reception of Gillian Waugh into the hoſpital of Polmadie.

MATTHEW, by divine mercy biſhop of Glaſgow, to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of Polmadie, greeting, with the divine bleſſing. We make known to you, and all others, by theſe preſents, that we have appointed, and by the tenor hereof ordain, Gillian Waugh a ſiſter and portioner of the ſaid houſe, during all the days of her life. Wherefore we command and require you to admit and receive the ſaid Gillian, as a ſiſter and portioner of the ſaid houſe in all time coming; and that you give unto her the whole rights and privileges of a ſiſter, uſed and wont; and that you cauſe her to be juſtly and reaſonably ſatisfied and paid yearly, as they become due, in time coming, during all the days of her life; ſo that the ſaid Gillian may have no juſt ground to complain of your neglect.

In teſtimony whereof, we have hereto cauſed our ſeal to be affixed. At our manor of Lochwood, the 10th May, 1391.

[N° XV.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 54.

Bulla Alexandri P. III. ut populus Glaſguenſis teneatur ſingulis annis eccleſiam cathedralem viſitare. 1175.

ALEXANDER, epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis univerſo clero et populo Glaſguenſis epiſcopatus, ſalutem, et apoſtolicam benedictionem. Decet univerſos Chriſtianae religionis viſere matrem eccleſiam, a qua Chriſtianitati recipiunt, ſacramenta devota reverentia et veneratione debita honorare, ut ex hoc gratia altiſſimi valeant plenius invenire, et peccatorum ſuorum veniam promereri. Qui enim matrem ſuam eccleſiam non diliget, ſicut convenit, et honorat, graviter divinae oculos majeſtatis offendit, et ſui nominis et famae ſuſtenit leſionem: ideoque univerſitatem veſtram monemus, mandamus, atque praecipimus, quatenus matrem veſtram cathedralem eccleſiam juxta conſuetudinem epiſcopatus ſancti Andreae, et aliorum circumpoſitorum epiſcopatuum, annis ſingulis viſitetis, et ei filialem devotionem et reverentiam, verbo et opere, exhibeatis, ita quod ex hoc ab omnipotente Domino praemium recipere, et uberiorem apud Altiſſimum valeatis gratiam invenire. Dat Ferentin. 16 Kalend. Febr.

Bull of pope Alexander the 3d. that the people of the dioceſe of Glaſgow ſhall viſit the cathedral annually.

ALEXANDER, biſhop, the ſervant of the ſervants of God, to his beloved children all the clergy and people of the biſhopric of Glaſgow, health, and the bleſſing of the holy ſee.

It becomes all the profeſſors of the Chriſtian religion to viſit their mother-church, from which they have received their

faith, and to honour the ſacraments with devout reverence and due veneration, that, by this means, and by the grace of the Higheſt, they may be more fully able to merit and obtain pardon of their ſins. For he who does not love and honour his mother-church, as becometh, offends the eyes of the divine Majeſty, and ſuffers in his good name and reputation: therefore we exhort, command, and enjoin, one and all of you, that you viſit yearly your mother, the cathedral church, according to the cuſtom of the biſhopric of St. Andrews, and other neighbouring biſhoprics; and that you ſhow her a filial reſpect and reverence, in word and dead, that, by ſo doing, you may be able to obtain a reward from God almighty, and that you may find grace with the Higheſt.

[N° XVI.]

CART. Vol. I. Page. 79.

Carta Willelmi R. de burgo de Glaſg. circ. a. D. 1172.

WILLELMUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtitiariis, vicecomitibus, miniſtris, et omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae ſuae, clericis et laicis, modernis et poſteris, ſalutem. Sciant, praeſentes et poſteri, me conceſſiſſe, et, hac carta mea, confirmaſſe, Deo et ſancto Kentigerno, et Jocelino epo Glaſg. et ſingulis ejus ſucceſſoribus in perpetuum, ut burgum habeant apud Glaſgu, cum foro diei Jovis, bene et honorifice, quiete et plenarie, cum omnibus libertatibus et conſuetudinibus quas aliquis burgorum meorum, in tota terra mea, melius, plenius, quietius, et honorificentius, habet. Quare volo, et firmiter praecipio, ut omnes burgenſes, qui in ſupra dicto burgo manentes erunt, meam firmam pacem juſte habeant, per totam terram meam, in eundo et redeundo; et prohibeo firmiter ne quis eos, aut eorum catalla, injuſte diſturbet, aut vexet, aut

aliquis eis injuriam aut contumeliam inferat, ſuper meam plenariam forisfacturam. Teſtibus, D. D. fratre meo; Walto Bed, cancell. mo; Comes Dunce; Com. Gilleb. Com. Gilceſt de Meneth, Ric de Morvill, conſtab. Rob. de Quinci. Ric. Cum. Walto de Berkel, Comes, W. de Veteriponto, Phillip. de Walt. Rob. de Berkel, Ad. de Stanford. Apud Trauquer.

Charter of King William concerning the burgh of Glaſgow about the year of our Lord 1172. rather 1174.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God king of Scots, to the biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs and their attendents, and all his good ſubjects, both clergy and laity, preſent and to come, greeting. Know all ye, both preſent and future, that I have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, and Joceline biſhop of Glaſgow, and all his ſucceſſors for ever, that they ſhall hold a burgh at Glaſgow, with a weekly market upon Thurſday, fully and freely, with all freedoms, liberties, and cuſtoms, which any of my burghs throughout the whole of my kingdom enjoy. Wherefore I will and command, that all burgeſſes, reſiding within the foreſaid burgh, ſhall be held to be in my firm peace, throughout the whole kingdom, in coming and going; and I ſtrictly command, that no one ſhall diſturb or injuſtly harraſs them, or their cattle, and that none ſhall maltreat or injure them, under the pain of my higheſt diſpleaſure. Witneſſes, lord David, my brother, &c. At Traquair.

[N° XVII.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 73.

Carta Willelmi R. de libero acceſſu ad nundinas de Glaſgu.
1176.

WILLELMUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus, totius terrae ſuae, clericis et laicis, ſalutem. Sciatis me firmam pacem meam juſte dediſſe omnibus qui venient ad nundinas de Glaſgu, quas conceſſi Deo et ſancto Kentigerno, et burgo de Glaſgu, ad veniendum illuc, et ibi ſtandum, et inde juſte redeundum, ita ut faciant quod juſte et ſecundum aſſiſam burgorum meorum, et terrae meae, facere debebunt. Teſto, Willo. de Boſch, clerico meo, Phillipo de Mubray. Apud Edineburgh, 27 die Junii.

Charter of king William, concerning free acceſs to the markets of Glaſgow, 1176.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all his good ſubjects, both clergy and laity, greeting. Know all ye, that I have given and granted my abſolute protection to all thoſe who ſhall come to the markets of Glaſgow, which I have granted to God and St. Kentigern, and the burgh of Glaſgow, in coming there, ſtanding there, and returning thence, provided they behave themſelves according to the laws and cuſtoms of my burghs and kingdom. Witneſs, William Wood, my chaplain, &c.

[N° XVIII.]

CART Vol. I. Page 80.

Carta Willelmi R. de nundinis apud Glaſg. Circ. 1190.

WILLELMUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtitiariis, vicecomitibus, praepoſitis, miniſtris, et omnibus probis hominibus, totius terrae ſuae, clericis et laicis, ſalutem. Sciant praeſentes et futuri, me dediſſe et conceſſiſſe, et hac carta mea confirmaſſe, Deo et ſancto Kentigerno, et eccleſiae de Glaſgu, et Jocelino ejus loci epo, omnibuſque ſucceſſoribus ejus, in perpetuum, nundinas apud Glaſgu habendas, et ſingulis annis tenendas, ab octavo apoſtolorum Petri et Pauli, plenarie, per octo dies, cum firma et plenaria pace, et cum libertatibus omnibus aliquibus nundinis in tota terra mea conceſſis, et cum omnibus rectitudinibus ad nundinas pertinentibus, ita libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, ſicut aliquae nundinae, in aliquo burgorum meorum, liberius, quietius, et honorificentius tenentur, aut teneri debent. Teſtibus. Johe Dunkel den epo, Hug. cancell. meo, Arch. abbe Dufmelli, O. abbe de Chelcho, Com. Duncan, Rob. fil. Walter. Will. de Lindeſe, Walt. Corbet, Will. Cumin, Rob. fil. Werneburch, Alexro vicecom. de Strivelli, Heurde de Iham, Heu. de Carmonoec. Apud Edinbure.

Charter of King William, concerning the fair of Glaſgow, about the year 1190.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, provoſts, and their attendants, and all his good ſubjects, both clergy and laity, greeting. Know all men by theſe preſents, that I have given and granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, to the church of Glaſgow,

and Joceline the biſhop of that place, and to all his ſucceſſors for ever, a fair to be kept at Glaſgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the 8th of the apoſtles Peter and Paul, for the ſpace of eight days compleat, with my full protection, and with every freedom, and all other regulations belonging or granted to fairs throughout the whole of my dominions, as fully, and as freely, as all fairs are or ought to be held in any of my burghs. Witneſſes. John, biſhop of Dunkeld, &c. Edinburgh.

[N° XIX.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 244.

Carta Roberti de Mythyngby, de venditione terrae ſuae magiſtro Reginaldo de Ireweyn, archidiacono Glaſguenſi, 1268.

OMNIBUS Chriſti fidelibus, praeſentibus et futuris, praeſens ſcriptum viſuris, vel audituris, Robertus de Mythyngby, ſalutem in domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtrae, me, maxima et ſumma egeſtate, et neceſſitate, compulſum, de conſenſu et voluntate Agnetis, filiae meae et haeredis, et Walteri, fratris mei, in curia de Glaſgu exiſtentium, et expreſſe conſentientium, vendidiſſe, conceſſiſſe, et, hac praeſenti carta mea, confirmaſſe, pro paupertatis meae levamine, per teſtimonium virorum fide dignorum et ſufficientium, mgro Reginaldo de Ireweyn, archidiacono Glaſguenſi, totam terram meam quam habui in villa de Glaſgu, ſine aliquo retinemento, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, ſicut jacet, in longum et latum, inter terram Petri de Tyndal, verſus orientem, ex parte una, et terram Edgari vicarii, verſus occidentem, ex altera, pro quadam ſumma pecuniae, quam dictus magiſter Reginaldus, in mea urgenti neceſſitate totaliter pacavit. Quae quidem terra oblata fuit propinquioribus parentibus meis et amicis in curia de Glaſgu, ad tria principalia placita anni,

et ad alia placita muttociens, ſecundum legem et conſuetudinem burgi, et ſaizinam ejuſdem terrae, cum ſuis pertinentiis, praedicto magiſtro Reginaldo, coram praepoſitis et ballivis de Glaſg. et xii. burgenſibus, et aliis ejuſdem civitatis, feci et donavi, tenenda et habenda praedicto magiſtro Reginaldo, et haeredibus ſuis, vel cuicumque, et quantumcumque legare vel aſſignare voluerit, in libro burgagio, plene, integre, pacifice, et honorifice, in perpetuum; reddendo inde, annuatim, domino epiſcopo Glaſg. et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, firmam debitam, ac terminos conſuetos, pro omni ſervitio ſaeculari, conſuetudine, exactione, et demanda. Ego vero Robertus, et haeredes mei, praedictam terram, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, libertatibus et aſiamentis, praedicto magiſtro Reginaldo, et haeredibus ſuis, et cuicumque et quantumcumque dare, legare, vel aſſignare voluerit, contra omnes homines et foeminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus, in perpetuum. In hujus rei teſtimonium, huic ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui, et tam ad inſtantiam et petitionem meam, quam ſupradicti Reginaldo in omnium praemiſſorum teſtimonium, ſigillum commune de Glaſgu huic ſcripto eſt appenſum. Hiis teſtibus, Dno. Ricardo de Dunidovis, Alexandro Palmes, Willelmus Gley, tunc praepoſitis, Dno. Johe de Areſkine, milite, Rob. de Coupland, Nichol, fil. Germani, Ricard Smaley, Hug. Totter, Ambroſio Nichol Totter, Roberto Jargun, Britio Piſtore, et alii.

Charter of Robert de Mythyngby, concerning the ſale of his land to Mr. Reginald Irewyne, archdeacon of Glaſgow, 1268.

TO all the faithful in Chriſt, preſent and to come, who may ſee or hear this preſent writing, Robert de Mythyngby, greeting in the Lord. Know all of you, that I, compelled by great poverty, and preſſing neceſſity, with the conſent and aſſent of Agnes, my daughter and heireſs, and of Walter, my brother, appearing in the court-hall of Glaſgow, and expreſsly conſenting, have ſold, granted, and by this my

preſent charter, confirmed (for the removal of my preſent poverty, before creditable and ſufficient witneſſes) to Mr. Reginald de Irewyne, archdeacon of Glaſgow, all my lands, which I held in the city of Glaſgow, without any reſervation, with all their pertinents, as they lye, in length and breadth, between the lands of Peter Tyndal, towards the eaſt, on the one part, and the lands of Edgar the vicar, towards the weſt, on the other part, for a certain ſum of money, which the foreſaid Mr. Reginald, in my great need has fully ſatisfied me in: which lands were offered to my neareſt relations, in the court-houſe of Glaſgow, at three principal court days of the year, and upon other court days frequently, according to the law and cuſtom of the burgh; and I have made and given ſeizin of the ſaid lands, with their pertinents, to the foreſaid Mr. Reginald, in preſence of the provoſts and baillies, twelve burgeſſes, and other inhabitants of the ſaid city, to be held and poſſeſſed by the foreſaid Mr. Reginald, and his heirs, or by any one, or as many to whom he ſhall pleaſe to will or diſpoſe of the ſame in free burgage, fully, freely, peaceably, and honourably for ever, paying thence, annually, to the lord biſhop of Glaſgow, and his ſucceſſors, his juſt due, in place of all ſervices, exactions, cuſtoms, and demands. And I, the ſaid Robert, and my heirs, warrant, give over, and will for ever defend the foreſaid land, with all its pertinents, liberties, and eaſements, to the foreſaid Mr. Reginald and his heirs, and to whoſoever he ſhall think proper to will or aſſign it.

In witneſs whereof, I have appended my ſeal to this charter, and as well at my inſtance and requeſt, as of the foreſaid Reginald. In teſtimony of theſe premiſſes, the common ſeal of Glaſgow is appended to this charter, before theſe witneſſes, &c.

[Nº XX.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 587.

Carta Jacobi R. II. qua dat. Epiſcopis Glaſg. civitatem et baroniam Glaſguenſem.

JACOBUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae ſuae, clericis et laicis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos, in honorem et laudem Dei omnipotentis, et glorioſae virginis Mariae, ac beati Kentigerni confeſſoris, patroni eccleſiae Glaſguenſis, in qua canonicus exiſtemus, et omnium ſanctorum, nec non pro ſingulari favore, zelo, et dilectione, quos erga reverendum in Chriſto patrem Willelmum, praelatum ejuſdem eccleſiae, modernum noſtrum conciliarium intime dilectum gerimus, propter ſua merita ſervitia, grata atque fidelia nobis longo tempore impenſa, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, et hac praeſente carta noſtra confirmaſſe, praefato reverendo in Chriſto patri Willelmo, epiſcopo Glaſguenſi, et ſuis ſucceſſoribus, Glaſguenſis eccleſiae epiſcopis, pro perpetuo, quod habeant, teneant, et poſſideant, perpetuis futuris temporibus, civitatem Glaſguenſem, baroniam de Glaſgu, et terras vulgariter vocatas Bichopforreſt, in liberam, puram, et meram regalitatem, tenendas et habendas praefatas civitatem baroniam, et terras vocatas Bichopforreſt, dicto Willelmo, et ſuis ſucceſſoribus, epiſcopis eccleſiae Glaſguenſis, de nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in meram, puram, et liberam regalitatem, ſeu regaliam, in feodo et haereditate in perpetuum, cum univerſis commoditatibus et proficuis, dictis civitati et terris pertinentibus, in boſcis, planis, moris, mareſſiis, viis, ſemitis, aquis, ſtagnis, rivolis, pratis, paſcuis, et paſturis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum ſequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piſcationibus, aquarum decurſibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonariis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce, fabrilibus, bracinis, brueriis, et geneſtis, cum homagiis, curiis, et earum exitibus, eſchaetis, libero introitu et exitu, blu-

dewits, heryeld, et marchetis mulierum, cum libera foreſta et warrenna, cum feod forisfacturis, juſtitiis, antiquiſque conſuetudinibus, cuſtumis, ac cum itineribus juſtitiariae, et camerariae, et earum exitibus, portubus et paſſagiis, cum capella, in liberam, puram, et integram regalitatem, ſeu regaliam, cum furca et foſſa, ſok, ſak, thol, them, infangandtheif, outfangandtheif, hanſoki, cum tenandiis et tenandriis, et libere tenentium ſervitus; nec non cum piſcationibus, antiquis uſibus, et advocationibus eccleſiarum, aliiſque omnibus et ſingulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, et aſiamentis, ac juſtis pertinentiis quibuſcumque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad regalitatem, ſeu regaliam, ſpectantibus, ſeu quovis modo juſte ſpectare volentibus, in futurum, et adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus, et per omnia, ſicut aliqua regalitas, ſeu regalia cuicumque eccleſiae, aut perſonis eccleſiaſticis quibuſcumque, in regno noſtro, liberius, quietius, aut honorificentius, concedetur aut donatur; reddendo annuatim inde dictus Willelmus, et ſucceſſores ſui, Glaſguenſis eccleſiae epiſcopi, nobis, haeredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, unam roſam rubeam, ad feſtum nativitatis beati Johannis Baptiſtae, apud Glaſgu, nomine albae firmae, ſi petatur; et orationum ſuffragia devotorum tantum, pro omni alio onere, exactione, queſtione, demanda, ſeu ſervitio ſaeculari, quae de dictis civitate, baronia, et terris vocatis Bichopforreſt, cum pertinentiis, per quoſcumque juſte exigi poterunt quomodolibet, ſeu requiri. In cujus rei teſtimonium, praeſenti cartae noſtrae magnum ſigillum noſtrum apponi praecepimus. Teſtibus, reverendo in Chriſto patre Jacobo, epiſcopo Sancti Andreae; Willo dno. Creighton, noſtro cancellario, et conſanguineo praedelecto; cariſſimo conſanguineo noſtro Willelmo, comite de Douglas et de Avandale, dno. Galwidiae; venerabile in Chriſto patre Andrea, abbate de Melros, noſtro confeſſore et theſaurario; delectis conſanguineis noſtris Patricio, dno. Glames, magiſtro hoſpitii noſtri; Willo dno. Sommervil; Andrea dno. Le Gray; magiſtris Joanni Arous, aregediacono Glaſguenſi, et Georgio de Schoriſwod, rectore

de Cultre. Apud Edinburgh, 20 die menſis Aprilis, anno Domini 1450, et regni noſtri 14°

Charter of king James the ſecond, in which he gives to the biſhops of Glaſgow the city and Barony of Glaſgow.

JAMES, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all faithful ſubjects of the land, as well clergy as laity, greeting.

Know ye, that we, for the honour and praiſe of almighty God, and of the glorious virgin Mary, and the bleſſed Kentigern, confeſſor, patron of the church of Glaſgow, wherein we are eſteemed a canon, and of all the ſaints, and for the ſingular favour, zeal, and affection, which we bear to the reverend father in Chriſt, William, preſent biſhop of the ſaid church, our well-beloved counſellor, and for his good deeds, and faithful ſervices, done to us for time paſt, to have given and granted, and by this our charter confirmed, to the ſaid reverend father in Chriſt, William, biſhop of Glaſgow, and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of the church of Glaſgow, to be for ever held, poſſeſſed, and enjoyed, by them, in all time coming, the city of Glaſgow, Barony of Glaſgow, and lands commonly called Biſhopforeſt, in pure and mere regality, to be holden and held, the ſaid city, Barony, and lands called Biſhopforeſt, by the ſaid William and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of the church of Glaſgow, of us and our ſucceſſors, in free, pure, and mere regality or royalty, in fee and heritage for ever, with the whole commodities and profits of the ſaid city and lands, with their pertinents, in woods, plains, moors, marſhes, ways, paths, waters, lakes, rivers, meadows, paſtures, and paſturages, mills, multures, and ſequels of the ſame, hawkings, huntings, fiſhings, water-courſes, peats, turfs, coal-pits, quarries, ſtone and lime, ſmithies, kilns, breweries, and brooms, with vaſſalages, courts, and their iſſues, eſcheats, free iſh and entry, bloodwits, herelds, and marchetis mulierum, with free foreſt and warren, with the fee of the forfeitures of courts, and ancient uſages, together with the cuſtoms of the chamberlain, and itinerant courts and their iſſues,

ports and paſſages, with the chapel, into a free, pure, and entire regality or royalty, with pit and gallows, ſok, ſak, thol, them, infangandtheif, outfangandtheif, hamiſukkin, with tenants and tenandries, and ſervices of free tenants, together with fiſhings, ancient uſages, and advocations of churches, and all and ſingular other liberties, commodities, and eaſements, and juſt pertinents whatſoever, as well not named as named, belonging to a regality or royalty, or which we will ſhould belong to a regality, any manner of way, in time coming; and that freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace, in all things, as any other regality or royalty, given, or granted to any church, or eccleſiaſtical perſon, whatever, in our kingdom; paying therefore yearly, the ſaid William and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of the church of Glaſgow, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, a red roſe, upon the feaſt of the nativity of the bleſſed John the Baptiſt, at Glaſgow, in name of Blanch-farm, if aſked only, and the aſſiſtance of their prayers, and that for all other burthen, exaction, queſtion, demand, or ſecular ſervice, that can be any way exacted or demanded for or furth of the ſaid city, Barony, and lands called Biſhopforeſt, and pertinents. In teſtimony whereof, we have ordered our great ſeal to be appended to this our preſent charter, in preſence of the reverend father in Chriſt, James biſhop of St. Andrews; William lord Crichton, our chancellor, and beloved couſin; our dear couſin William, earl of Douglas and Avondale, lord of Galloway; the venerable father in Chriſt, Andrew, abbot of Melros, our confeſſor and treaſurer; our beloved couſins, Patrick, lord Glamis, maſter of our houſehold; William, lord Sommervile; Andrew, lord Gray; Meſſ. John Arous, archdeacon of Glaſgow, and George Schoriſwood, rector of Coulter. At Edinburgh, the 20th day of the month of April, in the year of our lord 1450, and 14th year of our reign.

[N° XXI.]

CART. Vol. II. Page 1205.

Inſtrumentum Johannis Hamilton, notarii, ſuper nominatione conſulum, ſeu ballivorum, urbis Glaſguenſis, facta per Jacobum, archepum Glaſg.

IN Dei nomine, amen. Per hoc praeſens publicum inſtrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter, et ſit notum, quod, anno incarnationis Dominicae 1553, menſis vero Octobris 3, indictione 2ª, pontificatuſque ſanctiſſimi in Chriſto patris et domini, noſtri domini Julii, divina providentia papae III. anno 4°, in mei notarii publici et teſtium ſubſcriptorum praeſentia, perſonaliter conſtitutus, reverendiſſimus in Chriſto pater, Jacobus, miſeratione divina archiepiſcopus Glaſguenſis, me eundem notarium, ut ad futuram rei inter ipſum reverendiſſimum, et praepoſitum, et ſenatores civitatis ſuae Glaſguenſis pro tempore, penes nominationem et electionem ejuſdem civitatis ballivorum, ſeu conſulum, geſtae, perpetuam memoriam, litteris, ſub forma inſtrumenti, mandare requiſivit, viz. Quomodo honorabilis vir, Andreas Hamylton de Cochin, praepoſitus, et totus caetus ſenatorum praedictae civitatis, hoc eodem die Martis proxime et immediate ſequenti feſtum divi Michaelis archangeli, quo ſolent annuatim novi conſules, quos ballivos vocamus, erigi et creari pro anno futuro, ante novam electionem eorumdem conſulum, in interiore florum hortulo, juxta palatium ſuum Glaſg. cum nonnullis canonicis capituli ejuſdem colloquente et confabulante, advenerunt, ipſumque reverendiſſimum, multis ſermonibus ſuper dictorum conſulum electione, ultrocitroque habitis, ſcedulam quamdam papiri, in qua nonnullorum ex dignioribus et praeſtantioribus viris civitatis praedictae nomina erant deſcripta, tandem porrigebant, requirentes, quos duus eorum ipſe reverendiſſimus voluit in conſules, ſeu ballivos, pro anno futuro, admittere. Praedicta vero ſcedula papiri haec nomina conti-

hebat, David Lindeſay in Troingait, David Lyone, Johannem Mure, magiſtrum Johannem Hall, Andream Dunlop, Jacobum Graham, Archibaldum Lyone, et Johannem Steward de Bogtown, quam ut idem reverendiſſimus perlegit, duos eorum, viz. magiſtrum Hall et Johannem Mure in conſules pro anno futuro eligendos et creandos nominavit, eorum nomina in dicta ſcedula deſcripta indice ipſis praepoſito et ſenatoribus praedictis demonſtrando. Qua nominatione per dictum reverendiſſimum ſolemniter facta, praepoſitus et ſenatores praedicti eoſdem magiſtrum Johannem Hall et Joannem Mure, ſic nominatos, in conſules et ballivos, pro anno extunc futuro, in eorum praetorio, ut moris eſt, eligere fideliter, ipſi domino reverendiſſimo promiſerunt haec verba, dicendo, "Dominationis veſtrae deſiderio ſatisfaciemus;" et his dictis receſſerunt in praetorium. Quibus dimiſſis, praedictus dominus reverendiſſimus, venerabiles et egregios viros ſubſcriptos, capituli ſui canonicos, ſecum omni hoc tempore aſſiſtentes, (quos in teſtes ut ſubſcribitur requiſivimus) ſic allocutus eſt, "Pro tollenda omni ulteriore contentione ſuper nominatione et electione conſulum civitatis noſtrae Glaſguenſis in poſterum, fortaſſis exoriunda, operae pretium duximus omnem rem hanc inter nos et dictae civitatis noſtrae praepoſitum et ſenatores, nuper geſtam, inſtrumento firmare; a me igitur notario publico ſubſcripto, una tunc cum ipſis capituli canonices aſtante, quia praemiſſia haec omnia, a principio uſque ad finem, viderim, ſciverim, et audiverim, ſuper eiſdem omnibus et ſingulis, ſic dictis, actis, factis, celebratis, et veriſſime geſtis, praedictus dominus reverendiſſimus ſibi fieri petiet unum ſeu plura, inſtrumentum ſeu inſtrumenta, publicum ſeu publica. Acta erant haec in interiori florum hortulo dicti reverendiſſimi, muris lapideis palatii ſui praedicti circumdata, ſub anno, die, menſe, indictione, et pontificatu, quibus ſupra, praeſentibus ibidem venbus et egregiis viris, magiſtris Johanne Colquhune, Willo Bailze, Johe Spreull, et domino Jacobo Coitts de Stobo Provane, Glaſgw 20, Cambuſlang et Carſtars, reſpective, prebendariis ac canonicis Glaſguen. teſtibus ad praemiſſa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Inſtrument of John Hamilton, notary, upon the nomination of the conſuls, or baillies, of the city of Glaſgow, taken by James, archbiſhop of Glaſgow.

IN the name of God, amen, Be it known to all men, by this preſent public inſtrument, that upon the third day of October, in the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1553, and ſecond year of the indiction, and the fourth of the pontificate of our moſt holy father in Chriſt and lord Julius the third, by divine providence pope, in preſence of me notary public and witneſſes ſubſcribing, compeared, perſonally, the moſt reverend father in Chriſt, James, by divine mercy archbiſhop of Glaſgow, and required me, the ſaid notary, to commit to writing, under form of inſtrument, for a memorial in time coming, the tranſaction between him the moſt reverend and the provoſt and council of his city of Glaſgow for the time, concerning the nomination and election of the baillies, or conſuls, of the ſaid city, viz. How an honourable man, Andrew Hamilton of Cochnay, provoſt, and all the reſt of the council of the ſaid city, this preſent Tueſday next and immediately following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, on which new conſuls, whom we call baillies, were in uſe to be erected and created for the enſuing year, before the new election of the conſuls, came into the inner flower garden, near his palace in Glaſgow, talking and converſing with ſome of the canons of the chapter, and where they likewiſe had many words with the moſt reverend concerning the election of the baillies; moreover they had in their poſſeſſion a certain ſchedule of paper, in which the names of ſome of the moſt reſpectable and ſubſtantial men of the ſaid city were inſerted, which they reached out, deſiring the moſt reverend that he would admit two of them to be conſuls, or baillies, for the enſuing year, and in which ſchedule of paper the following names were contained, David Lindeſay in Troingait, David Lyone, John Mure, Mr. John Hall, Andrew Dunlop, James Graham, Archibald Ly-

one, and John Stewart of Bogtown, out of which the ſaid moſt reverend elected two, viz. Mr. Hall and John Mure, whom he named to be created and elected baillies for the year enſuing, by pointing out the names of theſe in the ſchedule to be proclaimed by the ſaid provoſt and council.

Which nomination being ſolemnly made, by the ſaid moſt reverend, the provoſt and council foreſaid promiſed faithfully, to the ſaid moſt reverend, to elect the ſaid Mr. John Hall and John Mure ſo named, as conſuls, or baillies, in their town-hall, as uſe is, by ſaying theſe words, *We will ſatisfy the deſire of your lordſhip;* and having ſo ſaid, they repaired to the town-hall.

After they were diſmiſſed, the ſaid moſt reverend lord, with the worthy venerable men, after-inſert, canons of his chapter, ſtanding by him all the while, (and whom we required as witneſſes) thus ſpoke, "In order to take away all further contention about the nomination and election of conſuls to our city of Glaſgow, for the ſake of future times, it is perhaps worth our while to ſtrengthen, by an inſtrument, all the affair lately tranſacted betwixt us and the provoſt and council of the ſaid city." Wherefore, the foreſaid moſt reverend lord, with the canons of his chapter then ſtanding by, aſked and required inſtruments, one or more, under the hand of me notary public ſubſcribing; becauſe I ſaw, knew, and heard all the premiſes, from beginning to end, ſo ſaid, done, acted, and truly tranſacted. Theſe things were ſo done in the inner flower-garden of the ſaid moſt reverend father, within the ſtone walls ſurrounding his palace, year, day, month, indiction, and pontificate, above-written, in preſence of the venerable and worthy men, maſters John Colhoun, William Baillie, John Spreull, and James Coitts, lord of Stobo Provane, Glaſgow ſecond, Cambuſlang and Carſtairs, reſpective, prebends and canons.

[Nº XXII.]

A repreſentation of the ſad condition and humble deſires of the people of Glaſcow.

IT pleaſed the Lord, in the deep of his wiſedome and over-ruling providence, ſo to diſpoſe, that upon the 17th of June laſt 1652, being Thurſday, a little before two of the clocke in the afternoone, a ſudden and violent fire brake up within a narrow alley upon the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet above the croſſe, which, within a ſhort ſpace, burnt up ſix allies of houſes, with diverſe conſiderable buildings upon the fore-ſtreet. And, while the inhabitants of the neighbouring places of the towne were flocked together for the removal of the goods that could be gotten from amongſt the fire, and hindering, ſo far as in them lay, the ſpreading of the ſame, the wind blowing from the north-eaſt, carried ſuch ſparks of the flame as kindled, unexpectedly, ſome houſes on the weſt ſide of the Saltmarket, where the fire ſo ſpread, that it did over-run all from houſe to houſe, and conſumed, in ſome few houres, what came in its way, not only houſes, but goods alſo, both of the inhabitants of that ſtreet, and of others likewiſe, who, when the fire began upon them, had brought to that place theſe of their goods and moveables which were gotten ſafe from the fire that firſt ſeized upon them. This fire, by the hand of God, was carried ſo from the one ſide of that ſtreet to the other, that it was totally conſumed on both ſides, and in it the faire, beſt, and moſt conſiderable buildings in the town, with all the ſhops and warehouſes of the merchants which were therein, and from that ſtreet the flame was carried to the Tronegate, Gallowgate, and Bridgeſtreet-gate, in all which ſtreets a great many conſiderable houſes and buildings, with the beſt part of the moveables and commodities of the inhabitants were burnt to aſhes. This ſad diſpenſation from the hand of an angry God continued near eighteen houres, before the great violence of the fire

began to abate; in this ſpace of time many of thoſe who were wealthy before, were extremely impoveriſhed; many merchants and others almoſt ruined; a very conſiderable number of widowes, orphans, and honeſt families were brought to extreme miſery; the dwellings of almoſt a thouſand families were utterly conſumed; and many of theſe who had a large patrimony, and ofttimes had been a ſhelter to others in their ſtraits, had not themſelves a place to cover their head, or knew wherewith to provide bread for them and their families. That which was preſerved from the violence of the fire being caſt out in the open ſtreet, and by frequent removings thereof from one place to another, and from that to a third, and from a third place to a fourth, as the fire occaſioned, ſo that it was either taken away by ſtealth, which, in ſuch a confuſion, was inevitable, or in a great part ſo ſpoiled, that it was made utterly unprofitable. When ſome hundreds of families, in great diſtreſs and wants, had, till the Saturday at night, laine in the open fields, and diverſe of them were beginning to get ſome ſhelter with ſuch of their neighbours as the Lord had ſpared, upon the Lord's day, betwixt ſeven and eight in the morning, the fire brake out anew in the north-ſide of the Tronegate, and continued burning violently till near twelve o'clock in the forenoon: this new and ſad ſtroke, upon the back of the other, not only deſtroyed diverſe dwelling houſes, and occaſioned the pulling downe of many more, but it ſo terrified the whole inhabitants, that all carried out of their houſes what moveables they had, and took themſelves againe, for ſome nights, to the open fields; and in this feare, and removing of their goods from their houſes to the ſtreets, and from the ſtreets to the fields, the loſſe, by ſtealing and ſpoiling of goods, was very great to all; and diverſe, on whom the fire unexpectedly ſeized, were altogether ruined.

As we deſire to acknowledge the juſtice of the Lord in this terrible ſtroke, having miniſtred ſo much fewell to the fire of his indignation, that burnes ſo hot againſt the whole land, and to mourne under his heavy diſpleaſure, that his further wrath

againſt us may, in his Son, be averted, ſo are we neceſſitated earneſtly to intreat for charitable and timely ſupply from our Chriſtian brethren and neighbours, whom we doe, in all humility, requeſt, if there be any conſolation in Chriſt, if any comfort of love, if any fellowſhip of the Spirit, if any bowels and mercies, that they would tenderly lay to heart and conſider the deſolate condition of the poore inhabitants of this afflicted city, and with chearfulneſſe and a willing mind, in due ſeaſon, caſt ſome of their ſeed upon theſe many waters for the refreſhment of us, who are ready to faint in this our languiſhing condition. As God hath given every one ability, ſo we hope they will give; a very mite from a willing mind of thoſe who can do no more will be accepted of the Lord, will be to us comfortable, and we are confident will be no ſmall matter of joy to themſelves in the day of their accounts, that, in this ſo conſiderable an opportunity of charity, they have not hid themſelves from their own fleſh,

WHEREAS we, whoſe names are ſubſcribed, being credibly informed, by a certificate under the hands of colonell Overton and colonell Blackmore, that, about the 17th day of June laſt, there happened, in the towne of Glaſcow in Scotland, a ſudden and very lamentable fire, which, in a very ſhort ſpace, burnt down the beſt part of the buildings, with a third part of the ſaid towne, and almoſt all the ſhops and warehouſes, with the reſidences of the merchants. In which places, ſo conſumed, were fourſcore bye-lanes and alleys, with all the ſhops, beſides eighty warehouſes, which alleys were the habitations of a thouſand families; all which loſſes computed amounts to one hundred thouſand pounds Sterling, as by the ſaid certificate and repreſentation, publiſhed by the magiſtrates and miniſters of that place, concerning the ſad condition of the people thereof, by reaſon of that fire, may more fully appear, We, therefore, taking into our compaſſionate conſiderations the lamentable and deplorable conditions of the ſaid poore inhabitants, doe, upon their earneſt requeſts, recommend them, as an high

object of charity, to ſuch pious and well-diſpoſed people as ſhall be willing to contribute their charity towards the releife of the preſent and preſſing neceſſities of the ſaid inhabitants. Dated the ſeventh day of April, 1653.

Lord generall Cromwell.	Earle of Pembroke.
Lieut. generall Lambert.	Lord Liſle.
Major generall Deſbrough.	James Chaloner.
Nathaniel Rich, col.	John Goodwin.
George Fenwick, col.	John Gurdon.
Richard Ingoldeſby, col.	John Baker.
Wil. Sydenham, col.	John Corbet.
Robert Bennet, col.	Henry Dalray.
Sir Henry Vane.	Richard Aldworth.
Sir Thomas Widdrington.	William Hay.
Sir John Trevor.	Cornelius Holland.
Sir John Hippiſlie.	Walter Strickling.

[N° XXIII.]

Acts of P. Vol. III. Page 266.

Act in favours of the town of Glaſgow. June 14, 1690.

OUR ſoveraign lord and lady taking to their conſideration, that the city of Glaſgow is amongſt the moſt conſiderable of the royal burrows within their ancient kingdom of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants, and their ſingular fitneſs and application to trade, and the convenient ſituation of the place upon the river of Clyde: and that the common good of the ſaid city hath been greatly waſted and exhauſted, by draining vaſt ſums of money from magiſtrates, who were not freely elected and choſen, as is uſual in other royal burrows; and likeways conſidering the firm adherence, and conſtant zeal for the Proteſtant religion of the community of the

ſaid city, their majeſties did grant a full and ample charter, in favours of the ſaid city of Glaſgow, and the common council thereof, confirming all former charters granted to them, by any of their royal predeceſſors, in favours of the community of the ſaid city or gild-brethren, tradeſmen, or any ſociety, or deaconry, within the ſamen; and alſo of new granting and diſponing to the ſaid city and common council thereof, a full and ample power, right, and faculty of electing their provoſt, baillies, and other magiſtrates, at the ordinary time of election, als freely as any other royal burgh might do within their ſaid ancient kingdom, promiſing to confirm the foreſaid charter in the next parliament. Therefore their majeſties, with advice and conſent of the eſtates of parliament, do ſtatute, enact, and ordain, that the city of Glaſgow, and town-council thereof, ſhall have power and priviledge to chooſe their own magiſtrats, provoſt, baillies, and other officers within burgh, als fully, and als freely, in all reſpects, as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom enjoys the ſame; beginning the firſt election at Michaelmaſs next, and ſo furth, yearly, in time coming. And further, their majeſties, with conſent foreſaid, do ratify, confirm, and approve the foreſaid charter, granted by them, in favours of the community and common council of Glaſgow, of the date the fourth day of January, 1690, in the whole heads, articles, and clauſes thereof, als fully and amply as if the ſamen were, word by word, herein engroſſed, whereanent their majeſties, with conſent foreſaid, do hereby diſpenſe for now and ever. It is always hereby expreſsly provided and declared, that this preſent act ſhall be without prejudice or derogation to their majeſties of their rights to the regality of Glaſgow, or other rights, except as to the power and freedom of the burgh of Glaſgow, in relation to the chooſing of their own magiſtrats, and the ſeveral erections of incorporations and deaconries within the ſame.

[N° XXIV.]

Act of council anent the ſett of the burgh of Glaſgow.

AT Glaſgow, the 22 October, 1711. The which day the magiſtrates and town-council conveened, conſidering, that, by an act of the general convention of royal burrows, the whole royal burrows are ordained to tranſmit to the clerk of the royal burrows, each of their ſetts and cuſtoms, in their elections of their magiſtrates and council, to be recorded in the books of the ſaid general convention of royal burrows, in manner, and to the effect, as is more fully ſpecified in the ſaid act; therefore the magiſtrates and town-council do hereby declare, the ſett, or accuſtomed way of this burgh of Glaſgow, in their elections of their provoſt, baillies, town-council, dean of gild, deacon-conveener, treaſurer, and others, after inſert, to be as follows, viz.

By the ordinary ſett of the ſaid burgh, the town-council (beſides the provoſt and three baillies) is to conſiſt of the number of thirteen merchants and twelve trades, and if either the dean of gild, deacon-conveener, treaſurer, or maſter of work, or all of them that ſhall happen to be choſen of perſons not in the town-council, they, by their election, become extraordinary counſellors. The election of the provoſt and baillies upon the firſt Tueſday after Michaelmaſs (which is the ordinary day of election of thoſe who ſhould bear office as provoſt and baillies of this burgh for the year enſuing); the provoſt, baillies, and town-council conveened, do proceed firſt to the election of the provoſt; and the hail council being removed from the table (except the preſent provoſt and baillies) the ſaid provoſt and baillies do leet the merchant rank in four leets, and the council being called to take their place at the table, each of the ſaid four leets are ſeverally voted, and one choſen out of each of them, and the ſaid four perſons, ſo choſen, being removed, and divided in two leets, and the ſaid two

leets being ſeverally voted, there are two perſons choſen out of the ſame, and which two perſons are put in one leet, and the ſame put to the vote, which of them ſhall be choſen as provoſt, he who has plurality of votes is elected provoſt for the year enſuing, and he may be elected and continued, at the next year's election, for a ſecond year; but he cannot be leeted or elected till two years expire after his going out of the office.

Item. After the election of the provoſt, as ſaid is, they do proceed to the election of the three baillies; and the haill council being again removed from the table, except the provoſt elected, as is immediately above written, and the three baillies who are to be changed with the late provoſt or provoſts, the ſaid perſons, not removed, ſet down the leets of the merchants and crafts ranks in council, out of which the three baillies are to be choſen for the year enſuing: The merchant rank, who are capable to be leeted, are divided in four leets, and the council being called to take their place, the ſaid four leets are ſeverally put to the vote, and one choſen out of each of them, and the ſaid four perſons, ſo choſen, being divided into two leets, and the counſellors of the trades rank being divided in three leets, and ſeverally put to the vote, there are three perſons choſen, who are put in one leet, and the ſaids three leets of merchants and crafts (after the perſons therein are removed) being ſeverally put to the vote, there is one of the two in the firſt leet of the merchant rank, choſen for firſt and eldeſt baillie, and one of the two in the ſecond leet of the merchant rank choſen ſecond baillie, for the year enſuing; as alſo, there is one of the three in the leet of the crafts rank choſen as baillie for the crafts rank; and it is alſo the ſett and cuſtom in the election of the baillies, that none of the council who has been elected baillie can be thereafter leeted for or elected baillie, till two years expire after their being out of that office.

Item. The election of the town-council upon the firſt Friday after the election of the ſaid magiſtrates; there do con-

veen the preſent provoſt and three baillies, and the provoſt and three baillies that were in office the laſt year, and the provoſt and three baillies that were in office as magiſtrates the year preceeding the laſt year, which three years magiſtrates makes up the number of twelve, and if any of the ſaid number be defective, in reſpect of one man being provoſt two of the ſaid three years, or by the abſence or death of any of the twelve, therefore theſe conveened do elect, or call for ſo many perſons as ſhall happen to be wanting of the ſaid full number of the ſame quality of the abſents, whether they be merchants or crafts, to make up the ſaid number of twelve, who are appointed, by the conſtitution of the burgh, to make choice of thoſe who are to bear office as counſellors of this burgh for the year enſuing, and then do proceed to the election of thirteen of the merchant rank, and twelve of the trades rank, to bear office as counſellors; which counſellors are elected as follows, viz. the whole thirteen of the merchant rank, and twelve of the trades rank, who were counſellors the year preceeding, are leeted with others of the ſaid rank, who are not counſellors; and in reſpect that the preſent magiſtrates are choſen out of the laſt council, the late magiſtrates do come in their place to make up the number, and be leeted as counſellors, and none of the ſaids thirteen merchants, or twelve trades, can be leeted one with another, but with perſons out of the council, as ſaid is, except in the caſe when either the dean of gild, deacon-conveener, treaſurer, or maſter of work, ſhall happen to be extraordinary counſellors by their office, they may be leeted againſt as many of the merchants and trades counſellors, of the ſame rank; and in caſe it ſhall happen, at any time, that a conſiderable number of the counſellors who are elected, as ſaid is, do not accept, the magiſtrates and council may, and have been in uſe, to elect others in their room and place. The election of the dean of gild, deacon-conveener, treaſurer, and others, upon the foreſaid Wedneſday after the election of the council; do conveen the provoſt, baillies, and counſellors, both of the merchants and trades ranks, together

with the deacons of the reſpective incorporate crafts in the burgh; and becauſe that the trades baillie, and counſellors, and deacons foreſaid, do exceed the number of the magiſtrates and council of the merchant rank, there are as many merchants added to them as makes the merchants and trades ranks both alike in number, and then there is a leet produced from the merchants-houſe, contained in an act thereof, under their clerk's hand, conſiſting of three perſons of the merchant rank, and one of them is choſen by the magiſtrates and town-council, and others foreſaid, to bear office as dean of gild of this burgh for the year enſuing. As alſo, there is a leet produced from the trades-houſe, contained in an act thereof, under their clerk's hand, conſiſting of three perſons of the crafts rank, and one of them is choſen by the ſaids magiſtrates and town-council, and others foreſaid, to bear office as deacon-conveener of this burgh for the year enſuing. And in the election of the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, the provoſt has the firſt vote, and, in caſe of equality, the caſting vote. Thereafter the merchants and deacons, who are added to the magiſtrates and town-council for electing the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, being removed, the magiſtrates and town-council put two or three perſons on the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is choſen to bear office as treaſurer of the burgh for the year enſuing; and that the leet out of which the treaſurer is elected conſiſts of the merchant rank, and trades rank, *per vices*, or year about.

Item. In electing the baillie of Gorballs, the magiſtrates and town-council do put two or three of their number upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is choſen to bear office as baillie of the Gorballs for the year enſuing, and the leet out of which he is choſen conſiſts of the merchant rank, and trades rank, *per vices*, or year about.

Item. In electing the water baillie, the magiſtrates and town-council do put two perſons (either of the council, or not of the ſame, as they think fit) upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is choſen to bear office as water

baillie for the year enſuing; and the leet out of which he is choſen conſiſts of the merchant rank, and trades rank, *per vices*, or year about.

Item. In electing the maſter of work, the magiſtrates and town-council do put two perſons of the merchant rank, either of the council, or not of the ſame, as they think fit, upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is choſen to bear office as maſter of work of the burgh for the year enſuing.

Item. There is a leet produced from the incorporation of maltmen, under their clerk's hand, conſiſting of four or five perſons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is choſen by the magiſtrates and town-council to be viſitor of the maltmen for the year enſuing.

Item. There is a leet produced from the incorporation of gardeners, under their clerk's hand, and conſiſting of two perſons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one is choſen by the magiſtrates and town-council to be viſitor of the gardeners for the year enſuing.

Item. In electing the procurator fiſcal of court, there is a leet made by the magiſtrates and town-council, conſiſting of two perſons, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is elected procurator fiſcal of court for the year enſuing.

And the magiſtrates and town-council recommend to the provoſt to tranſmit an extract hereof, under the clerk's hand, to the clerk of the convention of royal burghs, to the effect ſpecified in the ſaid act of the burrows.

[N° XXV.]

At Glaſgow, the 15th of April, 1748.

THE which day the magiſtrates and town-council conveened. The committee, nominate by a former act, dated the 8th of April inſtant, for conſidering what alterations

and amendments may be proper to be made in the ſett of the town, reported, that the conſtitution of the town-council of Glaſgow has been long complained of, as having a tendency to continue the government of the city in a particular ſet longer than may be for the public intereſt, there being ſometimes difficulty to get the more creditable burgeſſes to accept of offices; and time and experience having diſcovered ſundry defects in the former conſtitution, the following alterations and amendments are humbly ſubmitted and reported by the committee to whom this affair has been remitted, to take effect at Michaelmaſs 1748, and to be obſerved in all time coming, viz.

Regulation 1.

THAT the late provoſt and baillies, and the laſt elected dean of gild and deacon-conveener, ſhall neceſſarily continue, and be of the ordinary council, without election, the year after their having been in, or exerciſed their reſpective offices.

Regulation 2.

THAT the two ſenior merchant, and two ſenior trades counſellors, not being in the magiſtracy (excepting always the laſt year's provoſt and baillies, together with the laſt elected dean of gild and conveener) ſhall neceſſarily be diſqualified, annually, from being in the council for the ſpace of three years allennarly, and that the like number, of the ſame rank, be choſen, or filled up, in their places, at the time, and in the manner to be condeſcended on, in the immediately ſubſequent article. But in regard hitherto the number of new members brought yearly into the council has not been fixed or uniform, and that three, or more, of the preſent members of one rank may decline accepting the office of counſellor, for compelling of whom there is, at preſent, no proviſion, and that hereafter ſome of the ſenior counſellors, foreſaid, by being in the office of magiſtracy, or having been magiſtrates, dean of gild, or deacon-conveener, the preceeding year, may be neceſſary or

conſtituent members of the council, whereby it ſhall happen, that there may be only one merchant or trades counſellor, excluſive of the neceſſary members aboveſaid, older elected than all the reſt of his rank, and that after his being diſqualified, there may be two, or more, of that rank who have been equally long in council, or it may happen, that three, or more, counſellors, of the ſame rank, have been brought in at one election, it is provided, that ſo oft as any of theſe caſes, or caſes of the like nature, ſhall occur, when only part of the counſellors elected at one time, need to be dropt, in order to make up the number of two of each rank neceſſarily to be diſqualified as above, it ſhall be in the power of the twelve electors, hereafter mentioned, to determine, by plurality of voices, which of theſe two, or more, counſellors, elected at one time, are to fall off from the council for that year, two of each rank being neceſſarily to be diſqualified annually, whoſe places are to be filled up in the manner to be hereafter preſcribed; and ſuch of the ſenior counſellors as are not diſqualified, or continued on the above account, for that year, ſhall be the firſt who are to fall off, and neceſſarily go out of the council, the election immediately ſubſequent, at leaſt, ſo ſoon as they ceaſe to be neceſſary counſellors in conſequence of the regulation foreſaid.

REGULATION 3.

THAT upon the firſt Friday after the election of magiſtrates in October, 1748, and yearly thereafter, on that day, the three ſetts of magiſtrates, who, by the original conſtitution of the burgh, have the power to chooſe thoſe who are to bear office as counſellors, conveen within the town-hall, at four in the afternoon, the dean of gild and deacon-conveener being warned perſonally, or at their dwelling houſes, to be preſent with them, and after filling up the places of ſuch of the electors as are dead or abſent, or who have been two years in one office, or borne two offices, to make up the full number of twelve, the dean of gild and conveener, if at the meeting foreſaid, being always to be electors in room of ſuch of their reſpective ranks

whoſe places are to be filled up as above; and after having a liſt laid before them, by the town clerk, of the members of laſt year's council, diſtinguiſhing each year, when they were laſt brought into council, theſe twelve electors are to fill up and chooſe thirteen merchants and twelve tradeſmen, who, with the provoſt and three baillies, are to make the ordinary council of twenty nine, for the year ſubſequent, in the manner following, viz. The thirteen merchant counſellors are to be compoſed of the laſt year's provoſt (when not re-choſen) the two merchant baillies for the preceeding year, the laſt elected dean of gild, who, in caſe he has been an extraordinary member of council in the former year, is to ſupply and fill up the room of one of the new merchant counſellors, and that whether he has been newly elected into the office of magiſtracy or not, and of another new counſellor of the merchant rank to be choſen by plurality of voices, as above, who, with the ſaid dean of gild, in the event foreſaid, are to come in place of the two ſenior merchant counſellors, neceſſarily to be diſqualified and fall off from the council, by the ſecond regulation, before ſet down; but, in caſe the laſt elected dean of gild has been of the ordinary council of twenty nine, the preceeding year, the ſaid twelve electors are, by plurality of voices, to name and chooſe two new merchant counſellors, in place of the two ſenior members of that rank to be diſqualified, as above expreſſed, and ſo many of the junior or lateſt elected merchant counſellors for the preceeding year, not being at the time in the office of magiſtracy, or having been magiſtrates or dean of gild the immediately preceeding year, as with the neceſſary and new elected counſellors, above ſaid, ſhall make up the number of thirteen, excluſive of the provoſt and two merchant baillies, are to continue and remain members of the council, for the merchant rank, the year enſuing: And as to the twelve trades counſellors, they are to conſiſt of the perſons following, viz. The immediately preceeding year's baillie of that rank, the laſt elected conveener, who, in caſe he has been an extraordinary member of council in the former year, is to ſupply and fill up the room of one of

the new trades counſellors, and that whether he has been newly elected into the office of magiſtracy or not, and of another new counſellor, of the trades rank, to be choſen by plurality of voices, as above, who, in the event foreſaid, are to come in place of the two ſenior trades counſellors neceſſarily to be diſqualified by the ſecond regulation above written. But, in caſe the laſt elected conveener has been of the ordinary council of twenty nine the preceeding year, the ſaids twelve electors are, by plurality of votes, to name and chooſe two new trades counſellors, to ſupply the place of the two ſenior members of that rank to be diſqualified, as above expreſſed. And ſo many of the junior, or lateſt elected trades counſellors, for the preceeding year, not being at the time a baillie, or having been baillie, or conveener, the immediately preceeding year, as with the neceſſary and new elected counſellors, above ſaid, ſhall make up the number of twelve, excluſive of the trades baillie at the time, are to continue and remain members of the council for the craftsmen rank the year enſuing. Declaring always, that the ſaid twelve electors ſhall further have liberty, and are hereby appointed, to fill up the places of ſuch of the preceeding year's council, who have died in that time, or refuſed to accept their offices, and whoſe ſeats have not been filled up by the council in terms of the original ſett, and that over and above the four new counſellors, to be annually elected and filled up, as before ſpecified; and that there is to be no further change in the council, any one year, than by filling up or chooſing two merchant and two new trades counſellors, in place of theſe to be diſqualified, as aforeſaid, or ſupplying the room of ſuch as are dead, or have refuſed to accept in the preceeding year, in caſe the ſeats of the latter have not been filled up by the council, as before mentioned; declaring always, that in regard a good number of the merchant counſellors elected in October laſt, 1747, have not accepted of their offices, for which, as before noticed, there is at preſent no compulſitor, it ſhall be permitted, that in October, 1748, at filling up the enſuing year's council, in caſe two or more of the perſons choſen counſellors

for this current year ſhall continue to decline acceptance, the twelve electors, before named, may only fill up or nominate new counſellors in place of thoſe who have not accepted the preceeding year, without being obliged to diſqualify, at that election, only the two ſenior accepting counſellors of that rank, in terms of the ſecond regulation aforeſaid.

Regulation 4.

THAT the baillie for the village of Gorballs is to be choſen out of a leet of the merchant rank and trades rank, *per vices*, with liberty to the council to nominate them out of their own number, or not, and to conjoin another baillie for the village and barony, as they ſhall judge expedient.

Regulation 5.

THAT every perſon, hereafter elected or continued a counſellor, ſhall be obliged to accept of his office on the day whereon the dean of gild and conveener are choſen, if not confined with ſickneſs, or neceſſarily abſent, or at furtheſt in three months after his election: and that any perſon, choſen to be a counſellor, refuſing or neglecting to accept, as ſaid is, ſhall, by the magiſtrates and council, at their firſt meeting after the firſt day of January, yearly, be fined and amerciated in the ſum of twenty pounds Sterling, payable to the collectors of the merchants and trades houſes, *reſpective*, for the behoof of their poor, according to the rank which the refuſing or neglecting counſellor ſhall be of, and the ſaid reſpective collectors are to be obliged, between and the Whitſunday enſuing to produce a certificate, under the hands of the dean of gild or conveener, reſpectively, of their having accounted for the ſaid ſeveral fines, or that the ſame are placed to their debites, with the ſeveral houſes, otherwiſe the ſaid reſpective collectors ſhall be obliged to pay the ſame to the town treaſurer, for the uſe of the burgh, with one fifth part more for their neglect in levying the ſaid fines, without prejudice to the council, in caſe any number of counſellors decline accepting, and chooſe to pay

the above fine, to fill up their places agreeable to the original ſett; and declaring always, that if any perſon ſhall make payment of the above fine for not accepting to be a counſellor, he ſhall not be again compellable to accept of that office.

Regulation 6.

THAT every perſon who ſhall be hereafter elected provoſt, one of the baillies, dean of gild, deacon-conveener, or treaſurer, ſhall, on his refuſing or declining to accept or exerce any of the ſaid offices, at the firſt meeting of the council after the election of the dean of gild, be fined and amerciated, by the magiſtrates and town council, in the ſum of forty pounds Sterling, payable to the collectors of the merchants and trades houſes, *reſpective*, for the behoof of the poor, according to the rank which the refuſing or neglecting office-bearer ſhall be of, with certification, that if the ſaid reſpective collectors do not produce, within three months after, an extract of the ſentence for the ſaid fines ſhall be put into their hands, a certificate from the dean of gild or conveener, *reſpective*, of their having accounted for the ſaid ſeveral fines, the ſaid reſpective collectors ſhall be obliged to pay the ſame, with one fifth part more for their neglect in levying thereof, to the town treaſurer for the uſe of the burgh. And this article, with the immediately preceeding one, to be read annually in the merchants and trades houſes, at their firſt meeting after electing the dean of gild and conveener.

Regulation 7.

THAT, in caſe of the deceaſe of the provoſt, any one of the baillies, or treaſurer, during the time of their being in office, the magiſtrate to whom belongs the right of preſiding in, and conveening the council, who is declared to be the firſt magiſtrate in the place at the time, ſhall call a council, within forty eight hours after ſuch death, and there intimate the inconveniency and neceſſity of ſupplying the vacant office, and at that diet another council ſhall be appointed, not under four, or a-

bove eight days diſtance from the former, for electing an office-bearer in place of the magiſtrate or treaſurer deceaſed, and ſhall appoint the whole members of council to be warned for that effect. At which ſecond meeting leets ſhall be made up, as is preſently practiſed at electing theſe office-bearers (excluding the magiſtrates at the time, or any other debarred from being elected into any of theſe offices, *reſpective*, by the original ſett) out of which leets the office vacant, as aforeſaid, is to be ſupplied, and the perſon newly elected to have the ſame powers and privileges with his immediate predeceſſor, in whoſe place he ſhall be choſen; and in caſe of the death of a dean of gild or conveener, during their being in theſe offices, the immediately preceeding dean of gild or conveener, on life, within forty eight hours after ſuch deceaſe, are to conveen their reſpective houſes, who are to appoint a new meeting of their ſeveral members to be conveened, and properly warned, not under four, nor above eight days diſtance from the former diet, whereof the provoſt, or preſiding magiſtrate, is to be acquainted. At which laſt meeting a leet of three perſons ſhall be elected, by majority of votes, to be preſented by the two houſes, *reſpective*, according to the rank of the perſon deceaſed, in the ſame manner as has been hitherto practiſed at electing the dean of gild or conveener, the firſt year of their offices; and immediately after the houſes have voted the ſaid leets, *reſpective*, the preſiding magiſtrate is to call and conveen the town-council and deacons of crafts, in the ſame form and method as has been hitherto obſerved on occaſions of that nature, and the perſons, who, by law or practice, have right to chooſe a dean of gild or conveener, ſhall, by plurality of voices (the provoſt or preſes having the firſt, as alſo a caſting vote) elect that office-bearer out of the leets foreſaid, according as the office ſhall happen to be vacant by death, as ſaid is; and the perſon ſo to be elected ſhall have the ſame powers and privileges, which his immediate predeceſſor had when on life; declaring alſo, that in caſe of any perſons not accepting of any of the ſaid offices, within a month after their

election, the council are to proceed and make choice of another office-bearer in their place, obſerving the forms and regulations before ſet down in the event of their deceaſe.

REGULATION 8.

THAT the original ſett and conſtitution of the burgh, ſo far as not altered, amended, or repealed by the preſent regulations, ſhall continue and remain in full force, till a proper and legal alteration be made therein. And that this preſent platform, and rules therein ſet down, ſhall be obſerved inviolably, till altered by the city council, with conſent of the merchants and trades houſes, and ſhall be publicly read in preſence of the council annually, immediately before they proceed to the election of magiſtrates.

Which report above written being read in preſence of, and duly conſidered by the magiſtrates and council, they agreed thereto, and approved, and hereby approve thereof, and ordain the ſame to take effect, and be obſerved for the future, according as is above-mentioned, and remit to the magiſtrates to order copies of the above report to be given in to the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, to be laid by them before their reſpective houſes.

[N° XXVI.]

At Glaſgow, the 9th February, 1605.

IN the common-hall-houſe thereof being conveened the right honourable Sir George Elphinſton of Blythſwood, knight, provoſt of the ſaid burgh, William Anderſon, Thomas Muir, and John Anderſon, baillies thereof; Matthew Turnbull, Mr. Peter Low, John Rowat, Robert Adam, William Wallace, James Lyon, Humphry Cunningham, William Stirling, John Wardrop, James Bell, James Fiſher, William Robertſon, William Fleming, John Dickſon, John Scot, deacon of the lo-

rimers, John Muir, James Braidwood, William Wilſon, treaſurer, Thomas Pettigrew, maſter of work, counſellors of the ſaid burgh, together with Ninian Anderſon, deacon of the cordiners, Richard Kirkland, deacon of the weavers, William Love, deacon of the ſkinners, William Dunlop, deacon of the maſons, George Young, deacon of the bakers, George Pollock, deacon of the coopers, James Naeſmith, deacon of the bonnet makers, and William Muir, deacon of the fleſhers. The whilk day, in preſence of the provoſt, baillies, and great council of the burgh, above written, compeared perſonally William Anderſon and Thomas Muir, two of the baillies of the ſaid burgh, Matthew Turnbull and William Stirling, John Dickſon, James Inglis, and James Bell, Robert Adam, for themſelves, and in name and behalf of Archibald Faulls, George Muir, Thomas Brown, and James Fleming, merchants, commiſſioners choſen and elected by the whole body of the merchant rank of this burgh, and their aſſiſtants, on the one part, together with John Anderſon, likewiſe baillie of the ſaid burgh, Mr. Peter Low, John Muir, James Braidwood, James Fiſher, John Scot, and William Muir, for themſelves, and in name and behalf of Robert Rowat, Duncan Semple, Gavin Hamilton, David Shearer, and Thomas Fauſide, as commiſſioners choſen and elected by the deacons of the ſaid burgh, and body of crafts within the ſame, on the other part, for treating and concluding upon ſundry privileges and liberties, concerning the well of merchants and crafts within this burgh, and common-well thereof; which perſons, above written, as commiſſioners nominate and choſen by the merchants and crafts, after diverſe and ſundry meetings, and long reaſoning, to the honour of God, and for the well of both the ſaids ranks of merchants and crafts, and to the public and common well of the ſaid burgh, and increaſe of peace, love, and amity betwixt them and their poſterity, by virtue of the ſaids commiſſions, *reſpective*, after mature adviſement having concluded, that it is moſt neceſſary that there ſhall be a dean of gild within the ſaid burgh, a deacon-conveener, with one viſitor of

maltmen and mealmen, authoriſed with certain liberties and privileges for the well and benefit of the ſaids ranks, and common-well, as ſaid is, produced, before the ſaid provoſt, baillies, and council, the foreſaids commiſſions, granted to them, together with a letter and form of ſubmiſſion, and a letter of gildrie, deacon-conveener, and viſiters of maltmen and mealmen, in due and competent form, duly and lawfully ſubſcribed with their hands, and by certain overſmen, nominated by both the ſaids parties, proceeding upon the commiſſions granted to them, and with conſent and advice of the deacons above written, moſt reverently deſired the ſaid provoſt, baillies, and great council of the ſaid burgh, to grant and give their full expreſs conſent and aſſent to the foreſaid letters, whole heads, ſtatutes, privileges, and liberties therein contained, and to ſubſcrive and interpone their authority to the ſame; and ordain the ſame, with the ſaid commiſſions, and letter in form of ſubmiſſion, to be inſert and regiſtrated in the burrow court-books of the ſaid burgh, that the ſame may take full effect in all time hereafter.

Which letter being read, and conſidered by the ſaid provoſt, baillies, and council aforeſaid, and being therewith ripely adviſed, underſtanding the ſame firſt to redound to the honour of God, common-well of this burgh, and well of both the ſaids ranks of merchants and craftſmen, and to their mutual amity, concord and agreement hereafter, thought the foreſaid petition and deſire moſt lawful and reaſonable, and therefore accepted, received, and admitted, the ſaid letter; and, in token of their conſent, ſubſcrived the ſame, and ordained the ſaids commiſſions, *reſpective*, and letter in form of a ſubmiſſion, and that of dean of gildrie, deacon-conveener, and viſiter of maltmen and mealmen, proceeding and following thereupon, to be inſert and regiſtrated in the burrow court-books, and their authority to be interponed thereto, of the which the tenor follows. And firſt, of the commiſſions, *reſpective*.

At Glaſgow, the 8th November, 1604.

THE which day the whole body of the merchant rank, within this burgh and city of Glaſgow, who was preſent in the city, being conveened to conſult about ſome contraverſies fallen out betwixt them and the craftſmen of the ſaid burgh, and their aſſiſtants, for ſettling whereof, and good order to be taken concerning both for contraverſies by-gone, and in time coming, which may fall out for diſquieting of the members of the whole body and common-well of this burgh, has all, with one conſent, after ripe adviſements, and mature deliberation, thought moſt expedient to chuſe and elect, as, by theſe preſents, chuſes and elects theſe perſons following, viz. William Anderſon, Thomas Muir, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, George Muir, Archibald Faulls, John Dickſon, Thomas Brown, James Inglis, Robert Adam, James Bell, and James Fleming, merchants, commiſſioners for them to conſult, reaſon, treat, agree, and conclude, upon all heads and articles to be proponed and given in before them, by the ſaids craftsmen and their commiſſioners; and eſpecially concerning the election of a dean of gild, his power and authority, acts and ſtatutes, as concerns the liberty and enlarging of both the ranks of merchants and craftſmen, noways hurtful or prejudicial to the common-well of this burgh, with liberty to the ſaids commiſſioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them who ſhall happen to be abſent, and to conveen, at ſuch time and places as they and the ſaids crafts, commiſſioners, or theſe to be elected to fill the number, ſhall conclude concerning the premiſſes; and what the ſaids commiſſioners concludes, the body of the merchant rank preſent obliges them to abide thereat in all time coming, but contradiction.

In witneſs whereof the ſaids merchants required me nottar publick, under written, to ſubſcrive theſe preſents for them, as their common clerk for the time, in name of them all, at day, month, and year foreſaid. Signed, John Craig. N. P.

At Glaſgow, the 8th November, 1604.

THE which day all the deacons of the crafts of Glaſgow, for themſelves, and in name and behalf of the remanent of their brethren and community, conveened to conſult about ſome contraverſies fallen out betwixt them and the merchant rank of the ſaid burgh, and for ſettling the ſame in good order, as alſo all other things which heretofore has fallen out, or any ways hereafter may enſue or fall out for diſquieting the members of one body and common-well, has, all with one conſent, with mature deliberation, thought moſt meet and convenient to chuſe and elect, as, by theſe preſents, chuſes and elects, for themſelves, and in name and behalf of the community, theſe perſons following, viz. John Anderſon, baillie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, ſkipper, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fiſher, John Scott, Thomas Fauſide, David Shearer, and William Muir, commiſſioners for them, to conſult, reaſon, and conclude, upon all articles to be proponed, and to be given in before them by the merchant trade, and eſpecially concerning the election of a dean of gild, and of his council and power; and likewiſe concerning ſuch acts and ſtatutes as concerns the liberty and enlarging of the crafts and their aſſiſtants always, noways prejudicial to the common-well; with liberty to their ſaids commiſſioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them that ſhall happen to be abſent, and to conveen at ſuch time and place as they and the merchant rank ſhall think good; and whatever the ſaids commiſſioners, or theſe to be elected to fill up their number, ſhall conclude concerning the premiſſes, the deacons, for themſelves, and others foreſaid, ſhall ſtand and abide thereat inviolably in all time to come.

In witneſs whereof, the deacons and community foreſaid have required me nottar, underwritten, to ſubſcrive theſe preſents for them, at day, month, and year, foreſaid.

Signed, John Alliſon, N. P.

SUBMISSION.

AT Glaſgow, the tenth day of November, one thouſand ſix hundred and four years. We William Anderſon and Thomas Muir, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, James Fleming, George Muir, John Dickſon, James Inglis, Archibald Faulls, Thomas Brown, Robert Adam, for themſelves, and in name and behalf as commiſſioners, taking the burthen for the whole merchants, indwellers in the ſaid burgh, on the one part, and John Anderſon, baillie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, ſkipper, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fiſher, John Scott, Thomas Fauſide, David Shearer, and William Muir, for themſelves, and in name and behalf of and as commiſſioners for the whole crafts, their aſſiſtants, and community, indwellers in the ſaid burgh of Glaſgow, on the other part.

They, both parties, and as having commiſſion from the whole merchants and crafts, conveened, reaſoned, conſulted, treated, and concluded, anent the removing of all queſtions, differences, and contraverſies, which has been betwixt the ſaid merchants and crafts, and their aſſiſtants, concerning whatſoever cauſe or occaſion, whereupon the debate or queſtion may ariſe, in any time, betwixt them; and firſt, concerning a dean of gild, the form and manner of his election, power, and authority, his council and brethren their election, his privileges and liberties, with all other circumſtances, as effeirs, and for the better inſtruction to the commoners, we have ordained one or two to travel to Edinburgh to bring the juſt copy of the letters of gildry, with the acts and liberties pertaining thereto, either under the ſubſcription of the town clerk of the burgh of Edinburgh, or of any other two nottars ſubſcription; and ſicklike, to conſult and conclude upon ſuch heads, articles, and ſtatutes, as is to be proponed by the merchant trade, which any ways may tend to the well, liberties, and privileges, and enlarging of the merchant rank, in

any ways; providing always, theſe acts, ſtatutes, and liberties, be without prejudice, in any point or part, to the common-well of the crafts, and their aſſiſtants.

In like manner, they ſhall treat of, and conclude, concerning the deacon-conveener, whoever ſhall be choſen, being a moſt diſcreet, wiſe, and worthy man, among all the crafts, for their well; and ſhall further confirm, authoriſe, and enlarge, all the liberties of the crafts and their aſſiſtants, in all heads and points, which ſhall be proponed by the ſaids crafts commiſſioners; providing always, they be neither prejudicial to the merchant trade, their aſſiſtants, and community, or common-well of this burgh; and to the effect that all things ſhall be finally ended, both the parties has appointed the 20th day of this inſtant, and the which day, and at ſuch other times as ſhall be thought moſt convenient for meeting, if it ſhould happen the ſaids parties to conclude upon the heads, ſtatutes, and articles, for the well of both merchants and crafts, their aſſiſtants, community, and ſucceſſors, in all time coming, and yet not agreeing in the whole heads proponed by either of the parties, or both merchants and crafts; in that caſe, we have, with both our conſents, choſen Mr. David Weems and Mr. John Bell, miniſters, together with two merchants and two craftſmen of Edinburgh, to be judges and overſmen; provided they be choſen by both our conſents; the which judges ſhall receive both their claims and briefs, with anſwers, rights, and reaſons made thereto; which, being heard and conſidered by them, ſhall conclude, according to their conſents, upon all heads and anſwers queſtionable; and ſhall be ſet down, by them, in due form, for both our wells, not prejudging the common-well of this burgh; in doing of which, we oblige us, both parties, to ſtand, abide, and fulfil, the decreet and deliverance of the ſaid judges or overſmen, without any appellation, reclamation, or contradiction whatſomever.

In token whereof, we the ſaids perſons, commiſſioners, have ſubſcribed theſe preſents with our hands, as followeth; *ſic ſubſcribitur*, William Anderſon, baillie, Matthew Turnbull,

James Bell, William Stirling, James Fleming, Andrew Fauls, Thomas Brown, James Inglis. We, Robert Adam and John Dickſon, with our own hands at the pen, led by the nottar, becauſe we cannot write ourſelves. *Ita eſt, Archibaldus Heygate, de mandato dictarum perſonarum, ſcribere neſcientium, ſignavit.* John Anderſon, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, *Ita eſt, Joannes Alliſon, notarius publicus, de mandato Joannis Scot et Gulielmi Mure, ſcribere neſcientium, calamumque tangentium, teſtante manu.*

THE LETTER OF GILDRY.

AT the burgh and city of Glaſgow, the 6th February, 1605 years. Foraſmuch as the whole inhabitants within this burgh and city of Glaſgow, burgeſſes and freemen thereof, as well merchants as craftſmen, having duly conſidered and deeply weighed the great hurt, intereſt, damage, loſs, and ſkaith, which their haill common-well, theſe many years by-gone, have ſuſtained, by ſtrangers and unfreemen uſing and uſurping the privileges and ancient liberties of this burgh, as freely as the freemen and burgeſſes indwellers within the ſame; and partly, by ſome mutual contraverſies, and civil diſcords, ariſing amongſt the ſaid freemen and burgeſſes, anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives; by the which occaſions not only their trade, traffic, and handling, has been uſurped by ſtrangers and unfreemen, as ſaid is, to the great depauperating of the haill inhabitants within this town; but alſo, all policy and care of the liberties of this burgh has been overſeen and neglected, to the great ſhame and derogation of the honour of this burgh, being one of the moſt renowned cities within this realm; and having found the only cauſes thereof to be for the want of the ſolid and ſettled order amongſt themſelves. Therefore, and for remead thereof in time coming, and for conforming of themſelves, the ſaid burgh and city, to other well reformed burghs within

this realm, and for the common-well and particular profit of the haill inhabitants thereof, in their own ranks, and poſterity, in all time coming; and eſpecially, to the advancing of God's glory, and better ability to ſerve our ſovereign lord the king's majeſty, and for ſettling of peace, concord, and amity among themſelves, as faithful Chriſtians, and loving citizens; and their aſſiſtants, of both the ranks, and whole body of this town, after many meetings and conventions, long diſputation and reaſoning, concerning their quietneſs, and ſtanding thereof, having nominate and choſen, now, William Anderſon and Thomas Muir, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, and James Bell, John Dickſon, William Stirling, Archibald Fauls, James Inglis, James Fleming, George Muir, and Thomas Brown, for the haill merchant rank, and their aſſiſtants; John Anderſon, baillie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scott, deacon, John Muir, ſkipper, Mr. Robert Hamilton, William Muir, fleſher, and James Fiſher, maltman, for the hail craftſmen, and their aſſiſtants; and the right honourable Sir George Elphinſton of Blythſwood, knight, provoſt, Mr. David Weems, parſon of Glaſgow, Mr. John Bell and Mr. Robert Scott, miniſters thereof, as overſmen and oddſmen, mutually choſen, betwixt the ſaid merchants and crafts, in caſe of variance; the ſaids perſons having accepted the ſaid matter in and upon them, being ſeveral times conveened to treat and reaſon upon the ſaid matters, concerning the common-well of the ſaid burgh, after long reaſoning had thereintill, for the better advancement of the ſaid common-well, and ſettling any contraverſies that may fall out thereafter, betwixt any of the ſaids ranks of merchants and craftſmen, and their aſſiſtants, and ſucceſſors, and for the better enlarging of both their liberties, freedoms, and privileges, whereby they may live, in time coming, in the fear of God, obedience to his majeſty, and in good love, peace, amity, and concord, among themſelves, ſo as both ſtates may flouriſh afterwards.

After great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation,

heard, ſeen, and conſidered, and ripely adviſed, by both the ſtates of the ſaids merchants and craftſmen, and their aſſiſtants, has concluded, that there ſhall be, in all time coming, a dean of gild and a deacon-conveener, with one viſiter of the maltmen, whoſe elections, ſtatutes, and privileges follows.

1ſt, That the dean of gild ſhall be always a merchant, and a merchant-ſailor, and merchant-venturer, and of the rank of merchant, and ſhall be choſen yearly by provoſt, baillies, council, and deacons of this burgh in time coming, and that fifteen days after that the baillies of the ſaid burgh are choſen; there ſhall be of merchants and craftſmen an equal number at his election.

2d, The dean of gild, bearing office in the year preceeding, ſhall, with the advice of twenty-four perſons of the merchant rank, whom he ſhall chooſe, nominate two of the merchant rank to be in the leet with himſelf, whoſe names ſhall be preſented, in writ, before the provoſt, baillies, council, and deacons, as is above ſpecified, of the which three they ſhall chuſe one to bear office the year following, and ſo to be leeted and elected in all time coming, and ſworn in preſence of the provoſt, baillies, council, and deacons, for the diſcharging of his duty faithfully, as becomes. And the dean of gild ſhall not bear office above two years together.

3d, The dean of gild's council ſhall be compoſed yearly of eight perſons, viz. four merchants, whereof the dean of gild, bearing office the year preceeding, ſhall be one, and four craftſmen and gild-brether, who ſhall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care, and zeal to the common-well, the moſt worthy men of both ranks. The dean of gild his council of the merchant rank ſhall be choſen yearly by the dean of gild and twenty-four perſons of the merchant rank, whom he ſhall chuſe to that effect; and his council of the craftſmen rank ſhall be choſen by the deacon-conveener, and the deacons of crafts, and their aſſiſtants, and their hail-council, to be ſworn yearly at their election in preſence of the dean of gild; and ſhall be elected the next day after the dean of gild is choſen.

4th, The dean of gild and his council ſhall conveen every Thurſday, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and oftener, as the neceſſity of the common affairs, committed to their charge, ſhall require, being warned thereto by the dean of gild, or his officer; and the perſons abſent the ſaid day, weekly, but farder warning, at the ſaid hour, and at other times (excepting ſickneſs, or being neceſſarily three miles out of the town) ſhall pay an unlaw of ſix ſhilling and eight pennies for the firſt, and thirteen ſhilling and four pennies for the ſecond, and twenty ſhilling Scots for the third; and if the dean of gild himſelf be abſent at any of the ſaid times (excepting ſickneſs, or being three miles out of own, as ſaid is) he ſhall pay twice ſo much of the unlaw, at each time, as any of his council pays, for their abſence.

5th, In abſence of the dean of gild (which ſhall not be allowed, excepting as is before ſaid, or ſome neceſſary and urgent cauſe, to be known and tried by his council, and obtaining their leave) he ſhall elect, by their advice, the old dean of gild, or any one of his council, in the merchant rank, to ſupply his place, as his ſubſtitute, during his abſence, who ſhall be ſworn; and if any one or more of the merchant rank, of the dean of gild's council, be abſent, it ſhall be leaſome to the dean of gild to bring in a gild-brother of his own rank, one or more, to ſupply that place of the merchant rank being abſent, during the abſence of the other. And if any of the crafts rank, one or more, belonging to the dean of gild's council, be abſent, the eldeſt gild-brother, or his council of the crafts rank, ſhall chuſe another, one or more, of the ſaids crafts, to ſupply the place of the abſent, and likeways muſt be ſworn.

6th, The dean of gild ſhall always be an ordinary counſellor of the great council of the town; he ſhall have a principal key of the town's charter-cheſt in keeping.

7th, The dean of gild, and his council, or the moſt part thereof, ſhall have power to decern in all matters, committed to his charge and office, and that within three days, if need requires; and ſhall elect a clerk, yearly, for the better diſ-

charge of their office, who ſhall be ſworn before the dean of gild and his council.

8th, No procurator, or man of law, ſhall be admitted to ſpeak, for any perſon, before the dean of gild and his council, but the parties allenarly.

9th, The dean of gild and his council ſhall have power to judge, and give decreets, in all actions, betwixt merchant and merchant, and other gild-brothers, in matters of merchandiſe, and other ſuch like cauſes; and the party refuſing to ſubmit his cauſe to the dean of gild and his council ſhall pay an unlaw of five pounds money, and the cauſe being ſubmitted, the party found in the wrong ſhall pay an unlaw of twenty ſhilling for two ſeveral unlaws, and ſhall be paid to the dean of gild, and applied to ſuch uſe as he and his council thinks beſt.

10th, The dean of gild and his council, with the maſter of work, ſhall bear the burden in decerning all queſtions of neighbourhood and lyning within this burgh; and no neighbours work ſhall be ſtayed but by him, who ſhall cauſe the complainer conſign, in his hand, a pledge worth twenty ſhilling in value, and the damage of the party who then ſhall ſtay the work, each day, to be aſſigned by him to the complainer, to give in his complaint, warning the parties; which day ſhall be within twenty-four hours after the conſignation, and the which day the dean of gild and his council, or the moſt part of them, ſhall conveen upon the ground, and the complainer not compearing, and found in the wrong, ſhall pay an unlaw of twenty ſhillings Scots, with the parties damage for hindering the work, to be inſtantly paſt and modified by the ſaid dean of gild and his council, and paid furth of the ſaid pledge; and the party finding him grieved by the dean of gild and his council, upon conſignation of the double unlaw, he is to be heard before the ſaid great council of the town, and if he hath complained wrongfully, he is to pay the ſaid double unlaw.

11th, The dean of gild and his council ſhall have power to diſcharge, puniſh, and unlaw all perſons, unfreemen, uſing the liberty of a freeman within the burgh, as they ſhall think fit, ay and while the ſaid unfreemen be put off the town, and re-

ſtrained, or elſe be made free with the town and their crafts; and ſicklike, to purſue, before the judges competent, all perſons dwelling within this burgh, and uſurping the liberty thereof, obtain decreets againſt them, and cauſe the ſame to be put to ſpeedy execution.

12th, The dean of gild and his council to overſee and reform the metts and meaſures, great and ſmall, pint and quart, peck and firlot, and of all ſorts within the ellwand, and weights of pound and ſtone, of all ſorts, and to puniſh and unlaw the tranſgreſſors as they ſhall think expedient.

13th, The dean of gild and his council ſhall have power to raiſe taxation on the gild-brethren, for the wellfare and maintenance of their eſtate, and help of their decayed gild-brethren, their wives, children, and ſervants; and whoever refuſes to pay the ſaid tax ſhall be unlawed in the ſum of forty ſhilling, ſo oft as they fail; providing the ſame exceed not the ſum of one hundred pounds money, and at once, upon the whole gild-brethren; which tax being uplifted, the ſame ſhall be diſtributed by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon-conveener, as they ſhall think expedient.

14th, Every burgeſs, dwelling and having his reſidence within this town, and ſo, has born and bears burthen within the ſame, ſhall paſs gild-brother for paying a merk, at his entry, to the dean of gild, with forty pennies to the hoſpital of his calling; and ſhall uſe all kind of handling and trade that is lawful during all the days of their lifetime, at their pleaſure; ſecluding from this benefit all kind of infamous and debauched men of evil life and converſation, who are not worthy of ſuch a benefit, who, nevertheleſs, during their life time, ſhall be overſeen thereintill, and their bairns, after their deceaſe, if they be found worthy and habile by the dean of gild and his council, ſhall have the like benefit that other gild-brothers bairns have; and all burgeſſes and freemen, above written, who are not off the country, ſhall be bound to enter gild-brother betwixt and the firſt day of May next to come, otherwiſe to be reputed and holden as ſtrangers; and who are abſent off the country

ſhall enter gild-brother within fifteen days after their home coming; ſecluding, alſo, from this benefit of gild-brother all burgeſſes who have not their reſidence within this burgh, and all burgeſſes, within the ſame, who have not born nor bear burden with the freemen of this burgh (noblemen excepted.)

15th, Every gild-brother's ſon or ſons, that deſires to be gild-brother, ſhall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty ſhilling, with five ſhilling to the hoſpital of his own calling, whenever he deſigns to paſs, either before or after his father's deceaſe; with this reſtriction, that if he be a merchant of that calling, he ſhall be worth in lands, heritage, and moveable gear, five hundred marks money, and their aſſiſtants to give an account of as much; if he be a craftsman, and their aſſiſtants, he ſhall be worth two hundred and fifty merks money before he be admitted and received gild-brother, who ſhall be tried by the dean of gild and his council: and as concerning the infamous and debauched perſons, not worthy of the benefit of gild-brother, they ſhall be tried by the dean of gild, with the advice of a certain number of the merchant rank, as he ſhall chuſe for that effect, and ſhall inroll all the names of theſe of the merchant rank, and their aſſiſtants, who are unworthy; and every deacon ſhall try their own crafts, and that by the advice of the deacon-conveener, who ſhall try their aſſiſtants who are unworthy; and the perſons ſhall be inrolled in the dean of gild's books.

16th, Every gild-brother's daughter, that marries a freeman burgeſs of this burgh, ſhall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty ſhilling, with five ſhilling to the hoſpital of his calling; and he ſhall be worth ſo much lands, heritages, and moveable gear, as is above-mentioned, whether merchant or craftsman, and tried worthy by the dean of gild and his council; and this privilege to extend to the gild-brother's daughters, as many as he has, providing that the daughter hath no farther benefit of the gildry but to her firſt huſband allenarly; and this benefit ſhall only appertain and extend to the ſons and daughters of gild-brothers who are lawfully begotten.

17th, And becauſe there are ſeveral lawful bairns, whoſe fathers have been freemen and burgeſs of this burgh, and are dead within theſe ten years, who, of equity, conſcience, and good reaſon, ſhould not be ſecluded from the benefit. It is therefore concluded, that ſuch bairns ſhall, either by themſelves, or by their friends, in caſe they be minors, compear before the dean of gild and his council, and book themſelves as lawful bairns to their father, who thereafter, when occaſion offers, ſhall have the benefit of gild-brother, paying only twenty ſhilling, and five ſhilling to the hoſpital of their own calling; always being tried meet and worthy of ſuch a benefit, and be worth the foreſaid ſum; merchant and craftsman to be tried by the dean of gild and his council; providing, that the ſaids bairns, or their friends, compear before the dean of gild and his council, to be booked in his books, and that betwixt and the firſt day of May next to come; otherwiſe, afterwards, to have no benefit.

18th, All burgeſſes wives, within this burgh for the preſent, ſhall enjoy ſuch privileges and liberties, during the time of their widowhood, as if their huſbands were on life; for the benefit of gildry, paying to the dean of gild thirteen ſhilling and four pennies, with three ſhilling and four pennies to the hoſpital of their huſbands calling; the ſaids widows being always tried by the dean of gild and his council to be of good life, and honeſt converſation; and the widows to come ſhall have the ſame liberty, if their huſbands have been gild-brothers, if otherwiſe, not to enjoy that benefit.

19th, And concerning the apprentices of gild-brothers, burgeſſes, of merchants and crafts, and their aſſiſtants. Firſt, For the better trial and proof of their good condition. Secondly, They ought to be ſo far inferior to their maſters bairns, as touching their right through their maſter. And, Thirdly, To move them to take their maſter's daughter in marriage, before any other; which will be a great comfort and ſupport to freemen. That, therefore, no apprentice be received burgeſs, by right of his apprenticeſhip, without he ſerved a freeman, after

his apprenticeſhip, for the ſpace of two years, for meat and fee, and then be received burgeſs; paying, thereafter, for his burgeſhip, to the town ten merks; and then, not to be received gild-brother, by that right, without he be burgeſs, for four years, and ſo to continue thirteen years before he be gild-brother, by the right of his apprenticeſhip, paying then only to the dean of gild ten merks money for his gildry; and before his being received gild-brother he is to bring and produce, before the dean of gild and his council, a ſufficient teſtimonial, ſubſcribed by the nottar who is clerk, viz. if he be a merchant's apprenti[illegible], or any of their aſſiſtants, he ſhall have his teſtimonial ſubſcribed by the dean of gild's clerk; and if he be an apprentice to a craftsman, or any of their aſſiſtants, he ſhall bring a ſufficient teſtimonial from the deacon-conveener's clerk; and this no ways ſhall be extended againſt burgeſſes ſons farther than the old uſe and wont. But if the apprentice marry his maſter's daughter, or the daughter of a freeman burgeſs and gild-brother, and if he be found by the dean of gild and his council to be worthy of the forenamed ſum, merchant or craftsman, and be of an honeſt converſation, and of ſuch a benefit, and being ſo tried, he may be received gild-brother, at any time, by right of his wife, paying only twenty ſhilling, with five ſhilling to the hoſpital of his calling; otherways to pay the extremity.

20th, That every man out of town, whether merchant or craftsman, being not as yet neither burgeſs nor freeman within this burgh, who ſhall enter hereafter, ſhall firſt be tried by the dean of gild and his council, and being found worth the ſum above ſpecified, according to his calling, and of honeſt and good converſation, ſhall pay for his gildry, after he is made burgeſs, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hoſpital of his calling thirteen ſhilling and four pennies, except he marry a gild-brother's daughter, who then ſhall only pay for his gildry twenty ſhilling, and forty ſhilling to the hoſpital of his calling.

21ſt, Whatever perſon, who is not preſently burgeſs and freeman of this burgh, and enters hereafter burgeſs *gratis*,

ſhall pay for his gildry forty pounds money, with forty ſhilling to the hoſpital of his calling.

22d, The haill ſums of money, that ſhall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter, for entries as gild-brother, ſhall be divided in this form, viz. All that enters gild-brother as a merchant, or any of their aſſiſtants, the money ſhall be applied for the well of the merchants hoſpital, and their decayed brethren, or to any other good and pious uſe, which may tend to the advancing of the common-well of this town, which ſhall be diſtributed by the dean of gild, with advice of the merchant council, and ſuch other of the merchant rank as he ſhall chuſe for that effect. And all that is gotten and received from any craftsmen, and their aſſiſtants, who ſhall enter gild-brother, ſhall be applied to their hoſpital, and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good and pious uſe, which may tend to the advancement of the common-well of the burgh, and that by the deacon-conveener, with advice of the reſt of the deacons.

23d, It ſhall no ways be leaſome to any gild-brother, who is not at preſent burgeſs and freeman of this burgh, but enters hereafter to be burgeſs and gild-brother, according to the order ſet down before, and according to his ability and worth, to tapp tar, oil, butter, or to tapp eggs, green herring, pears, apples, corn, candle, onions, kail, ſtraw, bread (except bakers, who may ſell bread at all licit times at their pleaſure) milk, and ſuch like ſmall things, which is not agreeable to the honour of the calling of a gild-brother.

24th, It ſhall not be leaſome to a ſingle burgeſs, who enters hereafter, to be burgeſs, and becomes not a gild-brother, to tapp any ſilk, or ſilk-work, ſpices or ſugars, drugs nor confections, wet or dry, no lawns or cambricks, nor ſtuffs above twenty ſhilling per ell, no foreign hats, nor hats with velvet and taffety, that comes out of France, Flanders, England, or other foreign parts; nor to tapp hemp, lint, or iron, braſs, copper, or ache; neither to tapp wine in pint or quart, great ſalt, wax, waid, grain, indego, nor any other kind of litt; neither to buy nor ſell, in great, within the liberties of this burgh,

ſalt beef, ſalmond, herring, nor yet to ſalt any of them, to ſell over again, but for their own uſe allenarly; neither to buy plaiding, or cloth, in great, to ſell again, within this liberty; nor to buy tallow, above two ſtones together, except only candlemakers, to ſerve the town, or any honeſt man for his own uſe; nor to buy any ſheep ſkins, to dry and ſell over again, or hides to ſalt and ſell again, nor any wild ſkins, within this liberty, as tods ſkins, above five together, otters, not above three together, and other like ſkins. And ſicklike, not to ſell any kind of woolen cloth, above thirty three ſhilling and four pennies per ell, linnen cloth, not above thirteen ſhilling and four pennies per ell, except ſuch cloth as is made in their houſe, which they ſhall have liberty to ſell, as they can beſt; neither buy wool, to ſell over again, within this liberty, nor to buy any linnen yarn, to ſell over again, or to tranſport out of the town, either in great or ſmall parcels, excepting the weavers of the burgh, who buy yarn to make cloth, and ſell the ſame at pleaſure.

25th, It ſhall not be allowed to cremers to ſet any cremes upon the high ſtreet, except upon Wedneſday and fairs allenarly; and to uſe no ware but ſuch as are permitted to any ſingle burgeſs.

26th, Farder, it ſhall not be licenced to any ſingle burgeſs, or gild-brother, to buy with other mens money, under colour and pretence that it is their own, any wares, within the liberty of this burgh, to the hurt and prejudice of the freemen thereof, under the penalty of twenty pounds money, and attour crying of their freedom, being tried and convicted by the dean of gild and his council, and that in reſpect of the great hurt and damage that the freemen of this burgh hath ſuſtained by ſuch doings heretofore.

27th, It ſhall not be leaſom to any perſon, holding ſhops, at any time, to creme upon the high ſtreet; but ſuch as ſells Scots cloth, bonnets, ſhoes, iron-work, and ſuch like handy work uſed by craftsmen, under the penalty of twenty ſhilling, *toties quoties*.

28th, It ſhall not be leaſom to any unfreeman to hold ſtands upon the high ſtreet, to ſell any thing pertaining to the crafts, or handy work, but betwixt eight of the morning and two of the clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of forty ſhilling; providing that tappers of linnen and woolen cloth be ſuffered from morning to evening, at their pleaſure, to ſell. All kind of vivers to be ſold from morning to evening; but unfreemen, who ſhall ſell white bread, to keep the hours appointed.

29th, All burgeſſes that enters hereafter freemen, and a ſimple burgeſs, if he gives up his name to be a merchant, or any of their aſſiſtants, ſhall pay to the hoſpital of his calling five merks Scots money; and if he be a craftſman, or any of their aſſiſtants, he ſhall pay to the crafts hoſpital five merks money; and all burgeſſes, who enters hereafter *gratis*, and remaining a ſimple burgeſs, either merchant or craftſman, ſhall pay to the hoſpital of his calling ten merks money.

30th, There ſhall be no burgeſs made or entered hereafter, except (if he be a merchant, or of their aſſiſtants) he be tried by the dean of gild to be worth one hundred pounds Scots of free gear, and booked in the books, and have a teſtimonial ſubſcribed with the dean of gild's hand; and if he be a craftſman, or of their aſſiſtants, he ſhall be worth twenty pounds money of free gear, beſides his craft, and ſhall be booked in the deacon-conveener's books, and have the deacon-conveener's teſtimonial ſubſcribed with his hand; and either of them preſenting the ſaid teſtimonial to the provoſt, baillies, and council, ſhall be received burgeſs, paying their burgeſs fines, as uſual; otherways no burgeſs, whether merchant or craftſman, are to be admitted or acknowledged at no time thereafter.

31ſt, The dean of gild and his council, for obſerving the privileges, ſhall have power to ſet down unlaws and penalties, and to mitigate and enlarge the ſame, according to the time and place, perſon and quality of the treſpaſs. And, farder, to make laws and ſtatutes, and ſet down heads and ar-

ticles, to be obſerved for the well of the town, and the provoſt, baillies, and council to approve of the ſame.

32d, The haill unlaws mentioned in the laws above written, and ſuch other laws, acts, and ſtatutes, ſo ſet down by the dean of gild and his council, ſhall be applied, viz. the one half thereof to the dean of gild and his council, and the other half to be applied by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon-conveener, to any good and pious work, as they ſhall think fit.

33d, It ſhall be leaſom to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to elect one of their own number to be treaſurer or collector of the whole entries money and unlaws, that ſhall happen to be gotten, who ſhall be bound to make a faithful account of his intromiſſions thereof, upon eight days warning, as he ſhall be required by the ſaid dean of gild and his council; of the which entry money of gildry he ſhall deliver and make payment of the whole, that is to be received of the gildry of the merchant ranks, and their aſſiſtants, to be employed to the uſe foreſaid; and the whole unlaws that is received are to be delivered to the dean of gild and his council, to be beſtowed on the uſes foreſaid.

34th, It ſhall be leaſom to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to chooſe an officer for poinding, and putting to execution all the foreſaid acts and ſtatutes that are to be ſet down, and decreets to be pronounced by the dean of gild and his council, and for gathering in and poinding for all rents and duties pertaining to the merchants hoſpital, who ſhall be allowed by provoſt, and baillies, and the council, and all the town-officers to concur and aſſiſt the ſaid officer, in the execution of his office, as oft as they ſhall be required, under the penalty of an unlaw of twenty ſhillings money, upon every one of the ſaid town-officers, who refuſes, being deſired, *toties quoties*.

35th, The dean of gild ſhall have full power to conveen the haill merchants, and their aſſiſtants, at ſuch times as he ſhall

think expedient, for ordering their hoſpital, and ſuch other neceſſary affairs that occurs.

36th, It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annuals of the back alms houſe, pertaining to the town, behind the biſhops hoſpital, ſhall be equally divided betwixt the merchants and crafts hoſpital in all time coming.

37th, It is agreed and concluded upon, that there ſhall be a common metſter of woollen cloth, whom the dean of gild and his council ſhall have power to elect, yearly, who ſhall be ſworn to be leal and true in ſuch things as ſhall be committed to his charge, and find ſufficient caution; and that he ſhall meaſure all packs or loads of woollen cloth, that comes out of Galloway, Stewartown, or any other parts, to be ſold within this burgh; and ſhall have for the meaſuring of every hundred ells, from the ſeller, two ſhilling; and no other but he that is to meaſure this ſort of cloth ſhall meaſure any but himſelf; he ſhall alſo meaſure all other woollen cloth, that is either bought in ſmall or in great, and ſo require the buyer or ſeller, upon the price foreſaid; and likewiſe, he ſhall meaſure all ſorts of plaiden, which is ſold in great, viz. above twenty ells, and ſhall have for the meaſuring thereof two ſhilling per hundred ells, if the buyer or ſeller require him; and no other is to meaſure this ſort of plaiding but he; and further, he ſhall meaſure all kind of unbleached cloth, linnen or harn, if the buyer or ſeller requires him, and he ſhall have for meaſuring every dozen thereof, from the ſeller four pennies; and if any perſon, in defraud of the common metſter's intereſt, ſhall meaſure the cloth, or plaiding, above mentioned, he ſhall try the ſame before the dean of gild, who, after trial, ſhall compell the ſeller or buyer, as he ſhall think fit, to pay to the metſter double duty.

38th, Whatever acts and ſtatutes the dean of gild and his council ſhall happen to make, and ſet down, further than what is above expreſt, at any time afterwards, he ſhall be obliged to make the provoſt, baillies, and council acquainted therewith, and ſhall crave their ratification and allowance from them,

otherways to be of no effect; providing, there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen, at the ratification of this act, in council; and, for this purpose, shall, once in the year, being required, produce his book, containing his whole acts and statutes, before the said provost, baillies, and council, to be seen and considered.

39th, It is likewise agreed and concluded, that Matthew Turnbull, merchant, bear office as dean of gild, till fifteen days after the magistrates of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has accepted the said office upon him, and has given his oath in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and whole of the deacons, for discharging of his said office faithfully as becomes.

40th, Further, it is agreed and contracted, that, yearly, in time coming, there shall be a deacon-conveener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be chosen that same day eight-days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen; and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the said craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be leeted, in time coming, in this form, viz. All the deacons of the crafts, and their assistants, shall chuse two with the deacon-conveener, to be given in leets before the provost, baillies, council, and all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, who shall make choice of any of them to be deacon-conveener for the year thereafter following; with this provision, that there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen at his election, and the deacon-conveener shall not bear office above two years together, and shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the town's great council, and have a principal key of the town's charter-chest to keep, and shall be sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, to be faithful in his office. He shall conveen all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them, and any of them, in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order among them, with the

advice of the reſt of the deacons, and their aſſiſtants; providing always, that theſe acts neither prejudge the common-well of this burgh, merchant rank, or their aſſiſtants, nor any privileges granted to any deacons of this burgh, by their letter of deaconry granted to them, which acts ſhall be approven of by provoſt, baillies, and council; and ſhall, with advice of the reſt of the deacons, and their aſſiſtants, have power to chuſe an officer, who ſhall be authoriſed to poind and diſtrinzie, being accompanied with one town officer for putting his action in execution; as likewiſe, for poinding for all rents, annuals, and duties pertaining to the crafts hoſpital; and whatever town officer refuſes to aſſiſt the ſaid officer ſhall pay twenty ſhilling, *toties quoties*. And if any deacon or deacons of crafts, among themſelves, or their aſſiſtants, refuſe the deacon conveener's judgement in matters concerning their crafts and callings, ſhall pay an unlaw of three pound money, to be paid to the deacon-conveener.

41ſt, All apprentices, who ſhall hereafter become apprentices to any craftſman within this burgh, ſhall pay, at his entry forty ſhillings, and twenty merks of upſet, he ſerving out his apprenticeſhip faithfully; with this proviſion, that burgeſſes ſons pay conform to uſe and wont; and when he is made a freeman, he ſhall pay only two pennies; and all men, out of town, who enters freemen with any craft, ſhall pay for his upſet twenty pound, with thirteen ſhilling and four pennies to the crafts hoſpital, and his weekly two pennies.

42d, The deacon-conveener, with advice of the reſt of the deacons, and their aſſiſtants, ſhall have power to elect collectors, one or more, for the gathering in of the rents, annuals, and duties, pertaining to their hoſpital, who ſhall be countable to the deacon-conveener, and the reſt of the deacons, and their aſſiſtants, for his intromiſſions, upon eight days warning, as he ſhall be required. Farder, the deacon-conveener ſhall be obliged to produce his book, containing the whole acts and ſtatutes, which he ſhall happen to ſet down, before the provoſt, baillies, and council, to be ſeen and conſidered by them, year-

ly, when required, and ſhall crave their ratification and allowance thereto; if otherways, to be of no effect.

43d, It is condeſcended and agreed, that Duncan Semple, ſkipper, bear office as deacon-conveener, while that ſame day eight-days after the baillies of this burgh are choſen, for the year to come; who has accepted the ſame office upon him, and has given his oath, in preſence of the provoſt, baillies, council, and deacons, for faithfully diſcharging his duty in the ſaid office.

44th, It is concluded that there ſhall be a viſitor of maltmen and mealmen, who ſhall be choſen yearly, in time coming, the ſame day that the deacon-conveener is choſen, in this form; the whole maltmen and mealmen ſhall give in four mens names, of the worthieſt and diſcreeteſt men of the rank of maltmen, and the old viſitor, in leet, and preſent them to the provoſt, baillies, and council, who ſhall make choice of any one of them to be viſitor for that year, and ſo furth, in all time coming, and he ſhall be ſworn.

45th, The viſitor ſhall take ſpecial notice of theſe of his calling, who profanes the Sabbath-day, by cleaning, receiving, or delivering meal, bear, corn, or malt, carrying of ſteep water, kindling of fire in kilns, or ſuch like; and ſuch tranſgreſſors, being convicted, ſhall pay to the viſitor ten ſhilling, and the unlaw to the ſeſſion of the kirk. The viſitor, alſo, ſhall have power to try all meal and bear, either in kiln, houſes, or ſhops, except freemens bear, meal, or malt, coming to their own houſes, for their own uſe, and which the viſitor ſhall have power to viſit, if he be required by the buyer, or in the markets; and when they find inſufficient ſtuff, as hot, rotten, froſtie ſtuff, either mixt among good ſtuff, or by itſelf, and likeways, where they find good ſtuff ſpoiled in the making, he ſhall report the ſame to the baillies, and the owners thereof are to get no more for the ſaid ſtuff than what the viſitor and two or three of his aſſiſtants think it, upon their conſcience, really worth; providing that the viſitor and his brethren give their oaths, before any of the baillies of this burgh, on

the ſame; and if any countryman, ſeller, refuſes that price, he ſhall take it away with him, paying the cuſtom of the ladles of the town. And if any bear be tried by them, and found to be flouriſhed with good above, and under, bad, the owner ſhall pay ſixteen ſhilling to the baillie, and ten ſhilling to the viſitor; and if any malt be found to be rotten, and ſpoiled in the making, or good malt and bad mixt together, being ſighted, and ſo found, by the viſitor, they ſhall report the worth thereof to the baillie, and if the owner is pleaſed with that price, he ſhall have the liberty ſo to ſell it, or brew it himſelf, or to tranſport it to any other part, paying always forty ſhilling for every making; and if any ſuch ſpoiled ſtuff be found, by the viſitor, by men not living in town, they ſhall pay ſixteen ſhilling for every maſk, the one half whereof to be paid to the baillie, the other half to the viſitor.

46th, It ſhall not be allowed to maltmen, or others, to buy malt, meal, or bear, within this town, either before or in time of market, to tapp over again, under the penalty of five pounds, and to be divided, viz. the one half betwixt baillies and viſitor, the other half betwixt the merchants and crafts hoſpital.

47th, It ſhall not be allowed to any perſon to buy any ſtuff coming to the market, on horſeback, or otherways, till it firſt preſent the market, except freemen for their own uſe only, and being firſt ſpoken for, or bought before, and ſo the hours of the market to be kept both by free and unfreemen, according to the ſtatutes of the town, provided, that freemen be ſuffered, in ſeed time, to buy their ſeed at any time they pleaſe. Further, if any ſtuff be kept, or hid, in kilns, houſes, ſhops, or barns, in time of market, except neceſſity conſtrain them to put their meal in houſes, or under ſtairs, for fair or foul weather, the contraveener of the foreſaid ſtatute to pay, viz. the ſeller, an unlaw of ſixteen ſhilling, and the buyers, who buy above one boll, one load, or more, ſhall pay to the viſitor ſixteen ſhilling and eight pennies. And if any cake bakers be found buying meal before eleven of the clock, con-

form to the town's acts, they ſhall pay an unlaw of ſixteen ſhilling to the baillies, and ſix ſhilling and eight pennies to the viſitor, *toties quoties*, being tried that they have contraveened.

48th, All perſons, who are at preſent burgeſſes, ſhall have liberty to make malt for their own uſe, or to ſell; and all burgeſſes ſons, that ſhall uſe that trade hereafter, ſhall pay to the viſitor, at his entry, twenty ſhilling; and men not living in town, who marry burgeſſes daughters, ſhall pay conform; and every unfreeman, who is not as yet burgeſs, and entred to that calling of malt making, ſhall pay to the viſitor of maltmen twenty merks money, to be beſtowed upon the decayed brethren; providing, that all perſons, freemen, either preſent or to come, ſhall make meal, without any kind of entries.

49th, The viſitor of maltmen ſhall have power to try if any unfreeman ſell or tapp any kind of ſtuff, out of the market place, and ſhall report the ſame to the dean of gild; the ſeller to pay an unlaw of twenty ſhilling, one half thereof to the dean of gild, and the other half to the viſitor, *toties quoties*; and is to be tried before the dean of gild.

50th, All rubbers of meal are diſcharged, by the acts of the town, as hurtful to the common-well; and it ſhall be leaſom to the viſitor to unlaw the ſellers in twenty ſhilling, *toties quoties*, the one half thereof to be given to the baillies, and the other half to the viſitor: and diſcharges all rubbers to rubb or meaſure the meal, but the owner himſelf only. And what further acts and ſtatutes the viſitor, with advice of his brethren, being conveened as occaſion occurs, can deviſe for their well, not prejudging the common-well, ſhall be put in writ, and preſented to the provoſt, baillies, and council, and deacons, and they to repel or allow the ſame, as they ſhall think proper.

51ſt, Every perſon, who enters burgeſs hereafter, and gives up his name to be a merchant, or craftſman, it ſhall not be leaſom to him to make malt for the ſpace of three years; and if, after that, he deſires to make malt, being a ſimple burgeſs,

he ſhall pay to the viſitor of maltmen ten merks money; and if he be a gild-brother, ſhall pay twenty ſhilling at his entry, and their children to have that ſame privilege and benefit that burgeſſes children have, who are now at preſent free; as alſo, the viſitor and his brethren ſhall, diligently and carefully, exerçe the office committed to their charge. And it ſhall not be leaſom to the provoſt, baillies, and counceil, to augment their upſet, among men not living in town, who enters to be maltmen, as they ſhall think expedient.

52d, Every making of malt, made by a freeman maltman, dwelling within this town, how many ſoever he makes, ſhall pay eight pennies for each making; and every mealman ſhall pay, for every crop or kiln of corn eight pennies, to be applied to the well of their decayed brethren; providing the freemens malt and corn made for their own uſe, be free of payment.

53d, Farder, the viſitor of maltmen ſhall be obliged, yearly, in time coming, if required, to produce before the provoſt, baillies, and council, the book containing, all the acts and ſtatutes that ſhall happen to be made hereafter; further than is granted to them, as ſaid is, to be ſeen and conſidered by them, that they may allow or repel the ſame, as they find occaſion, otherways to be of no effect.

54th, It is agreed and concluded, that John Wallace, maltman, bear office as viſitor to the maltmen and mealmen, while that ſame day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are choſen, for the year to come, who has given his oath, in preſence of the provoſt, baillies, and council, for his diſcharging his duty in the ſaid office. And for declaration of the crafts aſſiſtants, viz. they are maltmen, mealmen, fiſhers, and all ſuch mariners, and others, who pleaſes to officiate with the crafts for contribution to their hoſpital, and decayed brethren. And becauſe the foreſaid election of the ſaid dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and viſitor of the maltmen, with their ſtatutes and privileges, above narrated, redounds altogether to the advancement of the common-well of this burgh, the ſaids commiſſioners, for themſelves, having power and commiſſion granted to

them by the whole body of the rank of merchants, craftsmen, and their aſſiſtants, humbly requeſting the provoſt, baillies, and council of this burgh and city of Glaſgow, for them, and their ſucceſſors, to ratifie and approve this preſent letter, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, and to that effect to grant their expreſs conſent and aſſent to the foreſaid dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and viſitor of maltmen, and haill privileges, ſtatutes, and ordinances, particularly above mentioned; and to interpone their authority thereto, that the ſame may take effect, and have full execution, as is above ſpecified; and to ordain the ſame to be inſert and regiſtrated in the burrow court-books of the ſaid burgh, to the effect foreſaid, therein to remain, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam;* and to declare that all and whatſoever perſon, or perſons, that ſhall hereafter oppoſe the foreſaid letters, force and effect thereof, haill ſtatutes and privileges, ſhall be reputed and holden as ſeditious perſons, and troublers of the common-well of this burgh, and quiet ſtate thereof, and ſhall incurr the mark and note of infamy, and otherways to be puniſhed with all rigor.

In witneſs whereof, theſe preſents, written by John Craig, nottar, the foreſaids haill commiſſioners, for themſelves, and in name and behalf foreſaid; likeas, the ſaid provoſt, baillies, and council, in token of their conſent and ratification thereof in all points, have ſubſcribed with their hands, as followeth, at day, year, and place foreſaid.

For the merchant rank, William Anderſon, Thomas Muir, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Selkrig, James Fleming, Humphry Cunningham, for Thomas Brown in his abſence, Robert Adam, John Wardrop, for George Muir, Archibald Faulls. *Ita eſt Archibaldus Haygate, de mandato Joannis Dickſon, ſcribere neſcientis.* For the crafts rank, John Anderſon, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, James Fiſher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fauſide, *Ita eſt, Archibaldus Haygate, notarius, de mandato Joannis Scott, ſcri-*

bere neſcientis. Overſmen, Sir George Elphinſton, Mr. David Weems, Mr. John Bell.

At Glaſgow, 9th February, 1605. In the council-houſe, produced before the provoſt, baillies, and council, to be admitted, approven and ordained to be regiſtrated in the burrow court-books, and, in teſtimony hereof, ſubſcribed as follows, the provoſt, baillies, and council, William Anderſon, Thomas Muir, baillies, James Braidwood, James Fiſher, William Robertſon, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilſon, treaſurer. *Ita eſt, Archibaldus Haygate, de mandatis Joannis Dickſon et Gulielmi Muir, ſcribere neſcientium.* To the which letter of dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and viſitor of the ſaid maltmen, the ſaid provoſt, baillies, and council, for themſelves, and their ſucceſſors in office, by the tenor hereof, have interponed, and interpones, their authority, and ordains the ſame, with all the ſundry privileges and liberties ſpecified and contained therein, to be obſerved, keeped, executed, and uſed, by the ſaids dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and viſitor of maltmen, in all time coming, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, for the common-well of both merchants rank and crafts. Signed A. Haygate.

IN the council-houſe, being conveened, the 16th February, 1605 years, the right honourable Sir George Elphinſton of Blythſwood, knight, provoſt, William Anderſon, Thomas Muir, and John Anderſon, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, dean of gild, Robert Rowat, John Rowat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleming, William Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertſon, John Dickſon, Mr. Peter Low, James Fiſher, John Scott, deacon, Thomas Pettigrew, John Muir, ſkipper, William Wilſon, and James Bell.

The which day, the provoſt, baillies, and council, being careful, that, hereafter, all manner of mutiny, contraverſies, queſtion, and debates, ſhall be removed furth of the common-well, eſpecially betwixt the merchant rank and rank of crafts-

men, that the mutual bond ſet down among them lately, concerning the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, for the common-well of this burgh, and well of both the ſtates, may take happy effect, without any particular reſpect either to merchant or craftsman, with conſent of the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, for themſelves, and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained, that, in all muſters, weapons-ſhowing, and other lawful aſſemblies, that there ſhall be no queſtion, ſtrife, or debate, betwixt merchant and craftsman, for prerogative or priority; but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common-well, ſhall rank and place themſelves together, but diſtinction, as they ſhall happen to fall in rank; and otherways, as ſhall be thought expedient by the provoſt and baillies for the time; declaring, by theſe preſents, that whatever he be, either merchant or craftsman, who makes queſtion, mutiny, or tumult, for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and diſcretion of the provoſt, ſhall be judged and repnted as a ſeditious perſon, and furder puniſhed on ſight. And furder, for taking away all partiality, and particular reſpect of perſons, amongſt the ſaid merchants and crafts, if it ſhould happen hereafter that any queſtion or quarrel fall out amongſt them judicially, or by way of deed, the dean of gild, nor deacon-conveener, nor either of their ranks, ſhall ſhow themſelves particularly affected to any of their parties, in reſpect that the one is a merchant, and the other a craftsman, nor yet aſſiſt them, or any of them, tumultuouſly, in judgement, or otherways; but to be careful to ſee the offender condignly puniſhed, according to juſtice. And becauſe ſeveral burgeſſes of this burgh, when they happen to commit diſturbance, with their neighbours, within the ſame, do boaſt themſelves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this burgh, and judgement-ſeat of the ſame, by convocating their friends out of town to aſſiſt them; therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever burgeſs of this burgh, that hereafter committs diſturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends without the

town, to take part with him, and to make furder tumult without the town, and in judgement, his freedom ſhall be taken away, and never to be eſteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a freeman hereafter; but they ſhall civilly and quietly ſeek their redreſs, and remead of their wrong, by way of juſtice. And ſicklike, that all conventions, and meetings of the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, ſhall be for putting their ſtatutes to execution, and exercing the liberties and privileges granted by the provoſt, baillies, and council to them.

[N° XXVII.]

Charter of erection in favours of the faculty of phyſicians and ſurgeons of the city of Glaſgow.

JAMES, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all provoſts, baillies, ſherrifs, ſtewarts, or baillies of regality, and other miniſters of juſtice, within the bounds following, and their deputes, and ſundry others our liege ſubjects, whom it effeirs, to whoſe knowledge theſe our letters ſhall come, greeting. Witt ye us, with advice of our council, underſtanding the great abuſes which has been committed in time bygone, and yet daily continues, by ignorant, unſkilled, and unlearned perſons, who, under colour of chirurgeons, abuſes the people to their pleaſure, paſſing away, but trial, or puniſhment, and thereby deſtroys infinite numbers of our ſubjects, wherewith no order hath been taken, in time bygone, eſpecially within the burgh and barony of Glaſgow, Renfrew, Dumbritain, and our ſherrifdoms of Clydeſdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Air, and Cunningham; for avoiding of ſuch inconveniencies, and for order to be taken in time coming, to have made, conſtitute, and ordained, and by the tenor of thir our letters, makes, conſtitutes, and ordains, Mr. Peter Low, our chirurgeon, and cheif chirurgeon to our deareſt ſon the prince, with the aſſiſtance of Mr. Robert Hamilton, profeſſor of medecine,

and their ſucceſſors, indwellers in Glaſgow, giving and granting, to them and their ſucceſſors, full power to call, ſummon, and conveen before them, within the ſaid burgh of Glaſgow, or any other of our ſaids burghs, or public places, of the foreſaid bounds, all perſons profeſſing or uſing the ſaid art of chirurgery, to examine them upon their literature, knowledge, and practiſe; if they be found worthy, to admitt, allow, and approve them, give them teſtimonials according to their art and knowledge, that they ſhall be found worthy to exerciſe thereafter, receive their oath, authoriſe them, as accords, and to diſcharge them to uſe any further than they have knowledge paſſing their capacity, leaſt our ſubjects be abuſed; and that every one cited report teſtimonials of the miniſters and elders, or magiſtrates of the pariſh where they dwell, of their life and converſations; and in caſe they be contumacious, to be lawfully cited; every one to be unlawed in the ſum of forty pounds, *toties quoties*, half to the judge, and the other half to be at the viſitors pleaſure; and for payment thereof, the ſaid Mr. Peter and Mr. Robert, as viſitors, to have our other letters of horning on the party or magiſtrates where the contemptious perſons dwells, charging them to poind, within twenty-four hours, under the pain of horning; and the party not having gear poindable, the magiſtrates, under the ſame pain, to incarcerate them, while caution reſponſable be found, that the contumax perſon ſhall compear, ſuch day and place as the ſaid viſitors ſhall appoint, for giving trial of their qualifications.

Next, That the ſaids viſitors ſhall viſit every hurt, murdered, poiſoned, or any other perſon taken away extraordinary, and to report to the magiſtrates the fact as it is.

Thirdly, It ſhall be lawfull to the ſaids viſitors, with advice of their brethren, to make ſtatutes for the common-well of our ſubjects anent the ſaids arts, and uſing thereof faithfully, and the breachers thereof to be puniſhed and unlawed according to the fault.

Fourthly, It ſhall not be lawfull to any manner of perſons, within the ſaid bounds, to exerciſe medecine, without the teſ-

timonial of an famous univerſity, where medecine is taught, or the leave of us, or our deareſt ſpouſe and chief medicinaries; and in caſe they failzie, it ſhall be lawfull to the ſaids viſitors to challenge, purſue, and inhibit them from uſing and exercing the ſaids arts of medecine, under the pain of forty pounds, to be diſtributed, the one half to the judges, and the other half to the poor, *toties quoties*, if they be found exercing the ſame, ay and while they bring ſufficient teſtimonials, as ſaid is.

Fifthly, That no manner of perſon ſell any druggs, in the city of Glaſgow, except the ſame be ſighted by the ſaids viſitors, and by William Spang, apothecary, under the pain of confiſcation of the druggs.

Sixthly, That none ſhall ſell rats poiſon, as arſnick, or ſublimat, under the pain of one hundred merks, except only the apothecaries, who ſhall be bound to take caution of the buyers for coſt, ſkaith, and damage.

Seventhly, That the ſaids viſitors, their brethren, and ſucceſſors, ſhall conveen every Monday of ilk month, at ſome competent place, to viſit and give counſel to poor diſeaſed folks *gratis*.

And laſt of all, grant to the ſaid viſitors, indwellers in Glaſgow, profeſſors of the ſaids arts, and brethren, preſent or to come, immunity and exemption of all weapons-ſhowing, roads, hoſts, bearing of armour, watching, warding, ſtenting, taxations, paſſing on aſſize, inqueſts, juſtice-courts, ſherrif, burgh-courts, in actions, criminal and civil, notwithſtanding of our acts, laws, and conſtitutions thereof, excepting in giving their counſel in matters appertaining to the ſaids arts; ordaining all you the foreſaids provoſts, baillies of burrows, ſherrifs, ſtewarts, baillies of regalities, and other miniſters of juſtice, within the ſaids bounds, and your deputes, to aſſiſt, fortifie, and concurr and defend, the ſaids viſitors, and their poſterity, profeſſors of the foreſaid arts, and to put the ſaids acts, made and to be made, into execution, and our letters of our ſeſſion be granted thereupon, to charge them, for that effect, within twenty four hours next after ye be charged thereto.

Given under our privy ſeal, at Holyrood-houſe, the penult day of November, the year of God one thouſand five hundred fourſcore and nineteen years, and of our reign the thirty-third year.

[N° XXVIII.]

Mortifications to Hutcheſon's hoſpital.

I George Hutcheſon of Lambhill, having reſpect to the glory and worſhip of God, and command given in his word of truth, to be beneficial to the poor, and what is done to them, in his Highneſs's name, is done to himſelf, have doted, annexed, mortified, and diſponed the tenement of land following, conqueiſt and acquired by me frae John Ruſſell, merchant, and John Sym, travellour, lying on the north ſide of the High ſtreet, betweeſt the auld weſt port of this burgh, baith back and fore, with yard and haill pertinents thereof, the tenement of umwhile Patrick Bell, elder, on the eaſt, the land of——— on the weſt, the lands of Long Croft on the north, and the High ſtreet on the ſouth, to be edifyed and made an perfyte hoſpital, for entertainment of the poor, aged, decrepit men, to be placed thereinto, for entertainment of whom, I have aſſigned and diſponed twenty thouſand merks of principal ſoume, to the effect the annual rent thereof may be beſtowed on the ſaids aged and decrepit men, within the ſaid hoſpital, ſo many as the ſaid annual rent may afford, ilka ane of the ſaids aged decrepit men having, for their entertainment, four ſhillings Scots money ilk day, and ilk year a gown of convenient colour, with elding ſufficient for the ſame, in the ſaid hoſpital, ſummer and winter, for their convenient reſidence thereintill. And for bigging of the ſaid hoſpital, in comely manner, I think it expedient, that ſae meikle of the annual of the ſaid principal be uplifted, for ane year, or mae years, as may outred, and decore the ſame hoſpital, in perfect form, by

the ſight of the patrons thereof following, that thereafter the ſaids aged, decrepit men may be entered and placed therein: whilk ſum of twenty thouſand merks money is adebted and awand to me by the noble and honourable perſons following, viz. by the earl of Abercorn, 9000 merks; earl of Wigton, 9000 merks; by Robert Fergushill of that ilk, 2000 merks; in and to the bonds made in my favours of the ſaids principal ſoumes, and annual rents thereof, furth and frae the term of Whitſunday, 1640 years, in all time thereafter, till repayment of the ſamyn principal ſoumes. I have made and conſtitute, and, by thir preſents, make and conſtitute the patrons of the ſaid hoſpital following, my aſſigneys, with power to them, and their ſucceſſors, in their offices, to uplift the annual rents of the ſaids principal ſoumes, furth and frae the term above written, while repayment of the ſamyn principal ſoumes; and als to uptak the principal ſoumes, as they happen to be paid, and to give diſcharges thereon; and, of new, to beſtow the ſame for annual rent, as amply, in all reſpects, as I might have done myſelf, as well for annual rent, principal, penaltie, or any other manner of way whatſomever, reſulting, or that may reſult, on the ſaidis bandis, in ony ſort. I have made and conſtitute the provoſt, baillies, dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and the ordinar miniſters of Glaſgow, patrons of the ſaid hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors in their offices, in all time hereafter; requeiſting them to ſee the foundatour's will be accompliſhed, and to tak the ſaid office in and upon them, and to diſcharge their duty thereintill, as they will anſwer to God. This mortification, and benefit of foundation, is for old decrepit men, of the age above fifty years, who has been honeſt of life and converſation, and are known deſtitute of all help and ſupport the time of their entry in the ſaid hoſpital, being merchants, craftsmen, or any other trade, without diſtinction.

The twenty thouſand merks will afford of yearly annual rent ſixteen hundred merks, whereof, if there be eleven aged men placed in the ſaid hoſpital, eight hundred pounds of the ſaid annual rent being alloted to them, will make ilk ane of

them four ſhillings ilk day; and the four hundred merks, to complete the full annual rent, to be beſtowed on their claiths and elding, for their better entertainment. It is neceſſary that ane of their number, having knowledge to read, ſhall read the prayers, morning and evening, beſides their reſort to the common prayers and preaching in the laigh Trongate kirk. Written and ſubſcrybat by me, at Glaſgow 16th December, 1639 years.

Be it kend to all men, by thir preſent letters, me Mr. Thomas Hutcheſon of Lambhill, for as meikle as unquhile George Hutcheſon of Lambhill, my brother, by virtue of his letter of mortification, above written, did mortifie and dote the ſum of 20,000 merks money to be beſtowed upon the entertainment of elevin poor aged men, ſpecified thereintill, in that hoſpital now building, within the city of Glaſgow, called Hutcheſon's hoſpital, in manner contained in the ſaid mortification; And now, for the better help and ſupplie of the ſaids elevin founded perſons, within the ſamyn, witt ye me to have eiked, doted, and mortified, as I, for myſelf, and as brother and heir duly ſerved and retoured to the ſaid unquhile George, by the tenor hereof, eik, dote, and mortifie, to the ſaid mortification, the ſum of ten thouſand five hundred merks, adebted and owing to me, partly to myſelf, and partly to me as brother and heir foreſaid, by the perſons underwritten, and their cautioners, conform to their particular bondes granted thereanent, viz. By Lennox of Woodhead, 500 merks; by ——Hommil of Ruchwood, 1000 merks; by Robert Fork, nottar in Palſley, 1000 merks; by Agnes Hamilton, now lady Galſton, 1000 pounds; by Peter Cummyng, merchant in Glaſgow, 1000 merks; by Hew, lord Montgomery, 2000 merks; by William Stewart, elder, merchant in Glaſgow, 1000 merks; by William Stewart, younger, merchant there, 1000 merks; by William Stewart of Amberſmoire, 1000 merks. In and to the whilk bondes, principal ſoumes, above written, therein contained, penalties, obleiſt therewith, and

all by-paſt annual rents of the ſamyn, reſtand and unpayit, and in time coming, haill tenor and contents of the ſaids bondes, with all that has followed, or may follow thereupon, I, by the tenor hereof, mak and conſtitute the provoſt, baillies, and counceil of the ſaid burgh of Glaſgow, and their ſucceſſors in office, as patrons of the ſaid hoſpital, my undoubted ceſſioners and aſſigneys thereunto, with power to them, as patrons foreſaid, to uplift and receive the forenamed ſums, principal, penalties, and all by-paſt annual rents of the ſamyn, reſtand unpayit, and in time coming, to the weil and behuif of the ſaids foundit perſons, and to call and purſue therefore, obtein decreits thereupon, and put the ſamyn to execution, give diſcharges thereupon, and to lend furth or beſtow the ſamyn upon the cheapeſt and beſt halden arable lands they can get to buy therewith, near to the ſaid burgh; and to do all other things neceſſar concerning the ſamyn, for ſecuring themſelves in the ſaid ſoumes, as I might have done myſelf, before the making hereof; and obleiſs me, and my heirs, to warrand this aſſignation to the ſaids patrones, and their foreſaids, and to deliver to them the foreſaidis particular bandes of the ſoumes of money above written, to the effect above mentioned. In witneſs whereof, &c. 14 July, 1641.

Be it kend till all men, be thir preſent letters, me Mr. Thomas Hutcheſon of Lambhill, foraſmeikle as there is command given us, in the word of God, to be charitable to the puire, being aſſured, that what is done to them here on earth, in God's name, is holdin as done to himſelf; as likeways following the pious and memorable example of my worthy predeceſſour, umquhile George Hutcheſon of Lambhill, my brother, who, under God, was the fountain from whom my means and eſtaite did flow, and for the great zeal and reſpect I have to the advancement of the glory of God, weil, help, and ſupplie of the poor, hoping that God will perform towards me his gracious promiſe, contained in his ſacred word, made to all thoſe who proves charitable to the puire; therefore, to have

doted, annexed, mortified, and diſponed, as I, be thir preſents, dote, annex, mortifie, and diſpone, the barne acquired by me frae ———— lyand without the weſt port of Glaſgow, upon the weſt end of that tenement of land there, mortified be my ſaid umquhile brother, for the uſe of an hoſpital, togidder with the ſoumes of money, after ſpecified, to be buildit up togidder, in an haill contumate work, with the ſame hoſpital, and nevertheleſs to be maid ane commodious and diſtinct houſe be itſelf, for educating and harbouring the foundit perſonnes, after ſpecifeit, viz. twelve male children, indigent orphans, or otheris of the like condition and qualitie, in meat, drink, cloaths, elding, and other neceſſaris, as becomes, with ane maiſter to teach, learn, inſtruct, and overſie them, and ——women to make their meat reddy, waſh their cloathes, and keep them and the houſe cleanly, and exerce all uther ſervile things therein; and all of them to be interteined in the houſe; and the twelve boys to be furniſhed in the foreſaids haill neceſſarys, with bookes, paper, pens, inck, and uther things needfull, at the diſcretion of the patrons underwritten, and utheris to be appointed be them; and the ſaid maiſter, who inſtructs them, and the ſaids women to be electit and choſen by the patrones; and he to have for his penſion, yearly, by and beſides his entertainment in the houſe, the ſoume of —*l.* and the ſaid weemen to have of fee, yearly, beſides their entertainment in the houſe, viz. the firſt and cheefe of them the ſoume of —*l.* and the uther the ſoume of —*l.* becauſe I will not that any of the ſaidis foundit children be employed in the ſervice of the houſe, whereby they may be diverted from their learning, upon pretext of neceſſity or conveniency whatſumever; whilk twelve orphans, or utheris of the like condition, or indigencie, ſall be all burgeſs ſons of the burgh of Glaſgow, who either wants parents, or whoſe parents are nocht able to ſuſtain them; and gif any ſhall be of the name of Hutcheſon or Harbertſone, of that quality, and ſall deſire the benefit of this foundation, to be preferrit before utheris thereintil. The age of the ſaidis orphanis, and utheris forſaidis, at their entrie to

the ſaid hoſpital, ſall be about ſeven years, or thereby, or ſooner, gif they be found capable for inſtruction in letters. Their abode ſall be about four years for learning to read and write; and thereafter, as the patrones undermentionat, or theſe to be appointed by them, ſall find them inclinable to employ them, by binding of them to honeſt craftſmen, to inſtruct them in trade, according to their ſeveral diſpoſitions, or to be chopmen, or mariners, or any uther laughfull trade, calling, or vocation, as they ſall be found capable of, and inclynes to; and to have, at their outgoing, ilk ane of them, for their better help and advancement to an honeſt lyfe, ane full year's maintenance in money, as was beſtowit upon them yearly during their aboad in the houſe. And gif ony of the ſaid twelve orphanis, or utheris foreſaidis, be licklie to prove ſcholars, and apt for learning, at the end of the ſaidis four yearis, or ſooner, being fund qualifiet be theſe to be appointet be the patrones after ſpecifiet, in manner after following, then they are to be enterit to the grammar ſchool, and there inſtructit in letters freely, without payment of any ſchooledge therein, during their aboad, whyll they be found meet and apt to enter to the college, whilk is appointed to be for the ſpace of four yeeres, or, at maiſt, five yeeres; during whilk tyme they ſall be interteinit in the houſe, and have their bookes, and all uther thingis furniſhit to them, in manner foreſaid, during the ſaid ſpace, ſicklike, and in the ſamyn manner as they were befoir their entry to the ſaid grammar ſchoole; and after they have paſt their courſe in the ſaid grammar ſchoole, to have nae furder benefit in the houſe. But zit, gif it ſhall happen ony of the ſaidis foundit perſonnes deſire to enter to the colledge, and to paſs their courſe there, ſeeing they are burgeſs ſons of this burgh, I doe hereby earneſtlie recommend them to the patrones underwritten, that ſuch of them may be preferrit to be of the towne's bourſours, as occaſion ſall offer, they being fund qualifiet, being beſt learned, and maiſt indigent; and after that ony of the ſaidis twelve foundit perſonnes has enterit to the ſaid grammar ſchoole, and remainit therein ane

yeer, or mae, and ſall not prove capable, nor inclynable to letters and learning, upon knowledge whereof, they ſall be bund and put to ſome lawful tred and vocation, in manner as is above written; and ſall have ane yeer's rent, in monies, beſtowit upon them, to that effect, as is above ſpecifiet; as alſo, I ordain their whole habit and cloathing to be all of one cloathing, of one colour, and of one faſhion. And for performance and effectuating of the premiſſes, I, be the tenor hereof, dote and mortifie, as ſaid is, the ſoume of twenty thouſand two hundred merks, to the effect the annual rent thereof, yeerlie, may be beſtowit upon the ſaidis foundit perſonnes, and utheris foreſaidis, which is adebted to me by the perſonnes following, viz. by James Muirhead, younger, of Lauchope, 1200 merks; by Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, 1000 merks; by David Anderſon of Byres, 2000 merks; by John Hamilton in Partick, 1000 merks; by James Stewart, younger, merchant in Glaſgow, 5000 pounds; by the laird of Caprington, 3000 merks; by Hew Wallace of Carricks, 1000 pounds; by the laird of Lamont, 1000 merks; and by Hew Wallace of Underwood, 2000 merks. And doe hereby appoint the town of Glaſgow patrounes of my ſaid hoſpital, in the order and manner following, viz. I will and ordain, that the provoſt, baillies, and council of the ſaid burgh of Glaſgow, yeerly, and ilk yeere nominate and elect four perſonnes of the maiſt qualifiet of their awin number, with four of the ordinaire miniſters of the towne, for the time; whilkes four perſonnes and miniſteris, together with the maiſter of the houſe, to be appointit be the council, as is after expreſſit, ſall meit and conveen, in the hall of the ſaid hoſpital, twyce ilk yeere, to wit, on the firſt Wedneſday efter Candlemaſs, and on the firſt Wedneſday efter Lambmaſs, or oftener, as the provoſt, baillies, and council ſall think meete, or as the occaſion of the houſe ſall require; and that lawfull warning ſall be maid thereof, to them, be the maiſter of the houſe; and that there the foarſaids electit perſonnis, and miniſteris, togidder with the ſaid maiſter of the houſe, cognoſce and determine

concerning the reception, admiſſion, and interteinment of the ſaidis foundit perſonnes, and the ordering and governing of the ſaid houſe, and the whole affairs thereof. Recommending earneſtlie to the ſaid patrounes, that they deal impartially in the adminiſtratioun thereof, allways with an equitable and charitable reſpect to the maiſt indigent zounge anes of the citie, in the ordour and manner before ſet down, and as they ſall anſwer to God; and likewiſe I appoint the provoſt, baillies, and council, and their ſucceſſours in office, to nominate ane of their awin number, maiſt qualifiet for that effect, and that upon the ———— who ſall give his aith *de fideli adminiſtratione* thereintill, to be maiſter of the ſaid hoſpital, who ſall have ane charge of the ingathering and depurſing of the whole rents belonging thereunto, and of the ruling and governing thereof, during the tyme of his office; and ſall mak ane trew compt thereof to the ſaidis four perſonnis, and foure miniſteris, who ſall be electit, as ſaid is, for cognoſcing of the ſaid houſe, in manner above written, at ſicklike times as they ſall require him; reſerving allways liberty to myſelf to preſent and place the foreſaidis foundit perſonnis, during my life time. And for the ſaid patrounes better ſecurity of payment of the foreſaid ſoumes of money, particularly above mentioned, adebted and awand to me, as only brother and heire, dewly ſervit and retourit, to the ſaid umquhile George Hutcheſon, therefore I had maid, conſtitute, and ordainit, lyk as I, be the tenour hereof, maks, conſtitutes, and ordainis, the ſaids provoſt, baillies, and council, and their ſucceſſours in office, preſent and to come, my very lawfull, undoubted, and irrevocable ceſſioners and aſſigneys in and to the foreſaidis particular bandis and obligations, haill principal ſoumes, above mentionat, therein obleiſt, made, and granted be the perſounes above nameit, and their cautioners, in favours of the ſaid umquhile George Hutcheſon of Lambhill, my brother, of the ſamyne, and in and to the haill annual rents thereof, furth and frae the firſt tearm of Witſonday or Martimeſs immediately after my deceaſe, when it ſhall happen, and in and

to the ſeveral penalties mentionat thereintill, haill tenour and contents of the ſamyne, with all that has followed, or may follow thereupon; turnand and transferrand the ſamyn bandes, haill ſoumes of money, particularly above written, therein contained, and all annuall rents of the ſamyn, furth and frae the next tearm of Witſonday or Martimeſs efter my deceiſs, immediately when it ſall happen; and ſicklike yeerely and tearmly thereafter, whill repayment of the ſamyne ſoumes, penalties, mentionat thereintill, haill tenour and contents thereof, with all that has followed, or may follow thereupon, frae me, as only brother and air foreſaid, dewlie ſervit and retourit, my aires and ſucceſſours, to and in the perſoune and favours of the ſaids provoſt, baillies, and counſil of the ſaid burgh, and their ſucceſſours in office, preſent and to come, as patrounes foreſaidis; whom I have ſurrogate and imput, and by thir preſents ſurrogates and imputes, in my full place, right, and tittle of the ſamyne, to the effect above written; with power to the ſaidis patrounes and their ſucceſſours in office, to uplift and receive the ſaids ſoumes of money, particularly above mentionat, penalties obleiſt therefore, and all annual rents thairof, furth and frae the next tearme of Witſonday or Mertimeſs immediately after my deceiſs, as ſaid is; and ſicklyke yeerely and tearmly there after, quhile repayment of the ſamyne; give diſcharges on the reſſeat thereof, and of new to lend furth the ſamyn ſoumes, in haill or in pairt, ever as the ſamyn happins to be payed, upon new heretable ſecurity, for annual rent and profeite, to the effect the ſamyn may be beſtowit upon the ſaidis foundit perſonnis, and uthers above mentionat, in manner above expreſſit; and generally, all and ſundry uther things needfull to doe concerninge the ſamyn, ſicklyke and als ample, in all reſpects, as I, as brother and aire foreſaid, dewlie ſervit and retourit, micht have done myſelf, befoir the making hierof; the ſamyn allways ever tending to the benefite, uſe, and behuif of the ſaidis foundit perſonnis, and utheris, above ſpecefeit, in form and manner above reherſit; and has preſently delyverit to the ſaids provoſt, bail-

lies, and council, as patrounes foirſaidis, the foirſaidis particular bandis, of the ſoumis of money particularly befoir mentionat, to be keepit and uſit be them, to the effect above expreſſit, allennarlie, and nae utherwiſe. In witneſs whereof thir preſents are written by William Weemys, nottar in Glaſgow, and ſubſcrybit by me, as follows, at Glaſgow, the ninth day of March, the yeere of God ane thouſand ſex hundreth forty ane yeeres, before thir witneſſes, William Hutcheſon, merchant, burgeſs of Edinburgh, James Ingliſh, merchant, burgeſs of Glaſgow, William Zare, nottar there, and the ſaid William, Weemys, writer hereof, my ſervitour.

And farder, witt ye me, the ſaid Mr. Thomas Hutcheſon of Lambhill, in ſupply of this mortification above written, and farder to help the ſaidis twelve foundit orphanes, and utheris to attend them, to be placed therein, and farder help and ſupplie to the twelve old men foundit be the ſaid umquhile George, my brother, and by and attour that which the ſaid umquhile George has mortified for their maintenance, as the patrounes finds the ſame neidfull to be done, to have dotit and mortified, and, be thir preſents, eikes, dotes, and mortifies thereto, the ſoume of ten thouſand merks money, with the haill annual rents thereof, bygane, and to cum, adebtit to me be the perſons following, viz. By the provoſt, baillies, and council of Glaſgow, 3000 merks, and whilk was inſtantlie lent by them to the committee of eſtaits; by John Colquhoun of Luſs, 2000 merks; by Colin Campbell, younger, 3000 merks; by the earl of Wigton, 2000 merks; and, be thir preſents, aſſigns the haill ſoumes foreſaidis, to the ſaid patrounes, in maiſt ample form of aſſignation, with power to them to call and perſue therefore, and obtein payment and decreits thairupon, and give charges on the ſamyn; and obleiſs me to warrant this aſſignation to them. As likewiſe, for certain good conſideratiouns and reſpects moving me, I doe hereby grant full licence and liberty to the foreſaidis provoſt, baillies, and council of the ſaid burgh, with conſent of the miniſters

thereof, to wair and beſtow not only the ſoume of ten thouſand merks money, containit in this eik, with the whole ſoumes of money ſpecefeit in the mortification above written; but alſo, the whole ſums mortifiet by the ſaid umquhile George, my brother, for maintenance of the ſaid twelve old men, upon the beſt, cheapeſt, and weil halden arable lands they can get to buy, near this burgh, to the effect the mailles, dewties, and fermes thereof may be convertit, in all tyme cumming, for ſuſtentatioun of the ſaidis foundit perſonnis, in manner expreſſit in the ſaid mortification. In witneſs whereof this preſent eik, written be the ſaid William Weymes, nottar, and ſubſcrybit be me, at Glaſgow, the third day of July, the yeere of God 1641 yeeres foreſaid, before thir witneſſes, John Maxwell, younger, merchant in Glaſgow, the ſaidis William Zare, and the ſaidis William Weymes.

Mr. James Blair's mortification.

I James Blair, elder, merchant, and ane of the preſent pairtners of the weſter ſugar work in Glaſgow, having left ane conſiderable part of my eſtate amongſt my brothers and ſiſters children, and mortified to the poor of Irvine; and now, after mature deliberation, do, by theſe preſents, mortifie, aſſign, and diſpone, ten thouſand merks, of the readieſt of my eſtate, not formerlie diſpoſed of, and that to the hoſpital commonly called Hutcheſon's hoſpital, to be diſpoſed of as underwritten, to wit, the always preſent provoſt, three baillies, dean of gild, and deacon-conveener to join with the ſix miniſters of the burgh of Glaſgow, and if any either of the magiſtrates or miniſters places be vacant, they are to choice others in their place; and ordains that my nephew, and his heirs male, I ſay James Blair do ſit with the foreſaid magiſtrates and miniſters to diſpoſe of the intereſt at five *per cent.* being five hundred merks yearly, among ſuch poor indigent as after ſpecified, to witt, I do hereby ordain the foreſaid five hundred merks to be diſtribute, yearly, by the foreſaid perſons, amongſt ſeven ſeveral perſons, that is to

ſay, an hundred merks to every one of three old indigent poor men, that hath formerly had any credit, and the other two hundred merks to be equally diſtributed amongſt four boys, yearly, they being at or above ſix years of age, fit to be ſchooled, and to continue till they come to twelve years of age; and doth hereby ordain, that, in the firſt place, the name of Blair ſhall have the preference, and next the name of Gemmil, if there be none of my blood-relations, within the ſixth degree, that is in diſtreſs, and makes application; in that caſe, they are to be preferred to either of the names; and if not, then the foreſaid names of Blair and Gemmil ſhall be preferred. And I do alſo ordain, that, if Hugh Montgomerie of Buſby be in Glaſgow at any time when the foreſaid magiſtrates and miniſters doth conveen about ordering this my mortification, that he be called, and ſit as an member with them. And now ſeeing this my mortification is to be in my cabinet unknown, untill my death, I do therefore charge ſuch as do firſt find the ſame, to deliver it up to the foreſaid magiſtrates and miniſters, as they ſhall anſwer to God, to the end the ſame may be regiſtrate in the hoſpital-books, *ad futuram rei memoriam.* Reſerving always to myſelf the intereſt of the foreſaid ten thouſand merks, all the days of my life, with power alſo to make void this mortification, to annull, or to deſtroy the ſame, at any time hereafter, *etiam in articulo mortis.* And I do hereby diſpenſe with any informality herein, as if all were written in the moſt formal manner, and with the not delivering it up during my life. Conſenting to the regiſtration in the books of council and ſeſſion, or any others needful, that letters and execution may paſs hereupon, on an charge of ſix days only; and conſtitutes ——— my prors. Written with my own hand, who makes this above mortification, and ſubſcribed at Glaſgow, this twenty one day of June, 1710 years, before theſe witneſſes, James Johnſton, merchant in Glaſgow, and John Armour, taylor in Glaſgow.

[Nº XXIX.]

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Bulla Nicolai P. V. ſuper creatione univerſitatis in civitate Glaſg.

NICOLAUS, epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Inter caeteras felicitates quas mortalis homo in hac labili vita ex dono Dei nanciſci poteſt, ea non in ultimis computari meretur, quod, per aſſiduum ſtudium, adipiſci valet ſcientiae margaritam, quae bene beateque vivendi viam praebet, ac peritum ab imperito ſui pretioſitate longe facit excellere, et ad mundi arcana cognoſcenda dilucide introducit, ſuffragatur indoctis, et in infimo loco natos, velut in ſublimes; et propterea, ſedes apoſtolica, rerum ſpiritualium et etiam temporalium provida miniſtratrix, et cujuſvis commendabilis exercitii perpetua et conſultans adjutrix, ut eo facilius homines ad tam excelſum humanae conditionis faſtigium acquirendum, et acquiſitum, in alios refundendum ſemper cum augmento ducantur, illos hortatur, eis loca praeparat, illos juvat et fovet, ac favoribus proſequitur gratioſis. Cum itaque ſicut pro parte cariſſimi in Chriſto filii noſtri Jacobi, Scotorum regis illuſtris, nuper fuiſſet expoſitum nobis, quodquod ipſe rex, non ſolum ad utilitatem reipublicae ac incolarum et habitatorum terrarum ſibi ſubjectarum, ſed et aliarum partium vicinarum, laudabiliter intendens, in epiſcopali civitate Glaſguenſi, tanquam in loco inſigni et valde accomodo, in quo aëris viget temperies, victualium ubertas, caeterarumque rerum ad humanum uſum pertinentium copia reperitur, deſideret plurimum fieri et ordinari per ſedem apoſtolicam ſtudium generale, in qualibet licita facultate, ut ibidem fides catholica dilatetur, audiantur ſimplices, aequitas ſervetur, judicii vigeat, ratio illuminentur, mentes et intellectus hominum illuſtrentur, nos, praemiſſa, et etiam eximiam fidei ac devotionis ſinceritatem quam idem rex

ad nos et Romanam ecclesiam gerere comprobatur, attente considerantes, ferventi desiderio ducimur, quod civitas ipsa scientiarium ornetur muneribus, ita ut viros producat consilii maturitate conspicuos, virtutum redimitos ornatibus, et diversarum facultatum dignitatibus eruditos, sitque sibi scientiarium fons irrigans, de cujus plenitudine haurient universi litterarum cupientes imbui documentis. Hiis igitur omnibus, et praesertim ydoneitatem ejusdem civitatis, quae, ut accepimus, ad multiplicanda doctrinae semina, et germina salutaria producenda, valde congrua et accommoda fore dicitur, diligenti examinatione pensatis, non solum ad ipsius civitatis, sed etiam incolarum et habitatorum totius regni Scotiae, et regnorum circum jacentium, commodum atque proficuum, paternis affectibus excitati, nec non ipsius regis in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati, ad laudem divini nominis, et ortodoxae fidei propogationem, in eadem civitate generale studium autoritate apostolica erigimus, et statuimus, et etiam ordinamus, ut in ipsa civitate de caetero studium hujusmodi perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat, tam in theologia, ac jure canonico et civili, quam artibus, et quavis alia licita facultate, quodque doctores, magistri legentes, et studentes ibidem, omnibus et singulis privilegiis, libertatibus, honoribus, exemptionibus, immunitatibus, per sedem apostolicam, vel alias quomodo libet, magistris, doctoribus et studentibus in studio nostrae civitatis Bononiensis concessis, gaudeant et utantur; ac venerabilis frater noster, Willelmus, episcopus Glasguensis, ac successores sui qui pro tempore fuerint Glasg. episcopi, praefati studii Glasguensis sint rectores, cancellarii nuncupati, qui habeant supra doctores, magistros, et scolares, ac alios de universitate studii hujusmodi, similem facultatem et potestatem quam habent rectores scolarum dicti studii Bononiensis; quodq; illi qui processu temporis bravium meruerint in facultate illa in qua studuerint, obtinere ac docendi licentiam, ut alios erudire valeant; nec non magisterii seu doctoratus honorem petierint, eis elargire per doctorem, seu doctores, ac magistrum, sive magistros, facultatis ejusdem in qua examinatio funda fuerit epo Glasg. nunc et pro tempore

exiſtenti, et Glaſg. eccleſia paſtoris ſolatio deſtituta, vicario ſeu officiali in ſpiritualibus dilectorum filiorum capituli dictae eccleſiae praeſentetur, qui quidem epiſcopus, vel vicarius, ſeu officialis, aliis doctoribus et magiſtris ibidem tunc legentibus convocatis, promovendos eoſdem in hiis quae ad magiſterii ſeu doctoratus honorem quomodolibet requiruntur, per ſe vel alium, juxta morem ac conſuetudinem in aliis ſtudiis obſervari ſolitos, examinare ſtudeant diligenter, eiſque, ſi ad hoc ſufficientes et idonei reperti fuerint, hujuſmodi licentiam tribuat ſeu magiſterii impendant honorem. Illi vero qui in eodem ſtudio civitatis Glaſg. examinati et approbati fuerint, ac docendi licentiam et honorem hujuſmodi obtinuerint, ut praefertur, extunc, abſque alia examinatione et approbatione, deinceps regendi et docendi, tam in eadem civitate, quam in ſingulis ſtudiis generalibus in quibus regere et docere voluerint, plenam et liberam habeant facultatem, ſtatutis et conſuetudinibus etiam juramento confirmatione apoſtolica, vel quacumque alia firmitate vallatis, caeteriſque contrariis non obſtantibus quibuſcumque. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam noſtrae erectionis, conſtitutionis et ordinationis, infringere, vel ei auſu temerario contra ire; ſi quis autem hoc attemptare praeſumpſerit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apoſtolorum, ejus ſe noverit incurſurum. Datum Romae, apud ſanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis Dominicae milleſimo quadrageſimo quinquageſimo, ſeptimo idiis Januarii, pontificatus noſtri anno quarto.

Bull of pope Nicholas the fifth, for the erection of an univerſity in the city of Glaſgow.

NICHOLAS, biſhop, the ſervant of the ſervants of God, for now and ever, amen. Among the other bleſſings which mankind may acquire in this tranſient life, it ought not to be accounted the leaſt, that, by conſtant application to ſtudy, they are able to acquire the pearl of knowledge, which points out the way to live well and happily; and by its worth

greatly diſtinguiſhes the learned from the unlearned; it introduces them to the clear knowledge of the ſecrets of the creation; it raiſes on high the ignorant, and thoſe of mean birth; therefore the apoſtolic ſee, the provident diſpenſer of ſpiritual and temporal bleſſings, the conſtant and careful aſſiſtant in every good work, that men may the more eaſily be induced to acquire the higheſt perfection in life, and may transfer to others ſuch knowledge, ſo acquired, with improvements, encourages, prepares places for, aſſiſts, and cheriſhes them, and loads them with favours. As therefore it has been lately ſhown to us, by our illuſtrious and beloved ſon in Chriſt, James, king of Scots, that the ſame king, carefully attending not only to the intereſt of the ſtate, inhabitants, and ſubjects of his kingdom, but to the good of other neighbouring countries, having a great deſire that an univerſity, in every branch of literature, ſhould be erected and ordained by the apoſtolic ſee in the epiſcopal city of Glaſgow, being a place well ſuited and adapted to that purpoſe, on account of the healthineſs of the climate, the plenty of victuals, and of every thing neceſſary for the uſe of man, that there the catholic faith may abound, the ſimple be inſtructed, juſtice taught, reaſon flouriſh, and that the minds and underſtandings of men may be enlightened and enlarged. We carefully conſidering the premiſſes, and the great love and devotion which the foreſaid king is known to bear to us, and to the whole Roman church, are urged by a fervent deſire to have the ſaid city adorned with the gifts of ſcience, that it may produce men diſtinguiſhed for ripeneſs of judgement, adorned with virtue, and ſkilled in different ſciences; and that there may be a fountain of knowledge, from the fulneſs of which all deſirous of being inſtructed may drink liberally. After diligently weighing theſe things, and the fitneſs of the ſaid city, which is ſaid to be extremely well adapted for producing and increaſing the ſeeds and growth of learning, not only for the benefit and advantage of the whole kingdom of Scotland, but of the neighbouring nations, we, moved by parental affection, and influenced by the intreaties of the ſaid king, to the praiſe of al-

mighty God, and the propagation of the orthodox faith in the ſaid city, do, by our apoſtolic authority, erect, decree, and ordain an univerſity, that ſtudies of every kind may flouriſh in that city, as well in theology, in the canon and civil law, as in arts and other ſciences, and that the doctors, maſters, lecturers, and ſtudents may there enjoy and have all privileges, liberties, honours, exemptions, and freedoms, granted by the apoſtolic ſee, or otherways, to the doctors, maſters, and ſtudents in the univerſity of our city of Bononia; and that our reverend brother, William, biſhop of Glaſgow, and his ſucceſſors for the time being, biſhops of Glaſgow, ſhall be rectors and chancellors of the foreſaid univerſity of Glaſgow; who ſhall have the ſame power and authority over the doctors, maſters, ſcholars, and others, in the ſaid univerſity, as the rectors have over the foreſaid college of Bononia; and that thoſe, who, in proceſs of time, ſhall deſerve to obtain a diploma, and liberty of teaching in that branch of literature in which they have ſtudied, that they may be able to inſtruct others therein; and alſo, that thoſe who apply for the degree of maſter or doctor ſhall have the ſame beſtowed upon them by the doctor, or doctors, maſter, or maſters of the ſame faculty in which they have been examined; and that this degree be conferred by the biſhop of Glaſgow for the time being; or, in caſe of a vacancy of the church of Glaſgow, by the vicar, official, or chapter of the church of Glaſgow, which biſhop, vicar, or official, after having conveened the doctors, maſters, and other lecturers, for the purpoſe of advancing ſuch perſons to the honour of maſter or doctor, as have deſired it, muſt cauſe them to be carefully and diligently examined by himſelf and others, according to uſed and wont obſerved in other univerſities; and that thoſe who have been ſo examined, and approved of, in the univerſity of the city of Glaſgow, and have obtained the freedom and honour of teaching, as above, ſhall, from thenceforth, without any further examination, have full and free power of directing and inſtructing, as well in the ſame city, as in every other univerſity in which they ſhall chooſe to teach and inſtruct, accord-

ing to the ſtatutes and cuſtoms of apoſtolic confirmation; any thing to the contrary notwithſtanding. Let no perſon whatever preſume to break through, or raſhly dare to diſpute, this our charter of erection, conſtitution, and appointment; but if any one ſhould be ſo bold as to attempt this, let him know, that he muſt incur the wrath of Almighty God, and of his bleſſed apoſtles Peter and Paul. Given at St. Peters at Rome, upon the 7th of January, in the year of our Lord 1450, and of our pontificate the fourth.

[Nº XXX.]

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Litterae regiae Jacobi II. R. de libertate obtentae hujus almae univerſitatis per dominum Willelmum Turnbull, epum Glaſgem.

JACOBUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae ſuae, clericis et laicis, ſalutem. Cum inter curas et ſollicitudines quibus animus noſter afficitur, et quae nobis ex miniſterio regalis dignitatis incumbunt, ad ea ſummopere retorquere debemus, intuitum per quae in regno noſtro grata litterarum ſtudia teneantur, et proficientium in ſcientiis numerus augeatur; hii ſunt qui aulam Dominici gregis illuminant, et currentibus in ſtadio inſinuant iter rectum, dum quoſdam per fructum boni operis alliciant ad virtutem, et in deſiderium divinae ſcientiae attrahunt, alios per exemplum ſane ad fovendum et promovendum ſtatum proſperum et felicem almae univerſitatis Glaſguenſis, filiae noſtrae praedilectae ex intimis deſideriis incitamur ſtudium et operam adhibere, et ſolerti animo manum noſtri poſſibilitatis apponere, ut, noſtris temporibus, jugiter proficiat felicibus incrementis eo vigilantius, quo frequentius ipſam videmus viros producere ſcientiae decoros, viros alti conſilii et moribus praeſignatos, per quos, cum de diſciplinae fonte potaverit, populus Chriſtianae profeſſi-

onis nobis commiſſus, virga aequitatis et juſtitiae corripiatur, ortodoxa fides ſolide defendetur, querelae jurgioſae dirimantur, et reddatur unicuique quod debetur. Nos igitur, praemiſſa digna meditatione penſantes, notum facimus univerſis, quod omnes et ſingulos rectores, qui pro tempore fuerint, facultatum decanos, procuratores nationum, regentes, magiſtros, et ſcolares, in praelibata univerſitate ſtudentes, praeſentes et futuros, ſub noſtra firma pace, cuſtodia, defenſione, et manutenentia ſuſcipimus, et ſpecialiter reſervamus; nec non, eoſdem rectores, decanos, procuratores, regentes, magiſtros, bedellos, ſcriptores, ſtationarios, pergamenarios, et ſcolares continui ſtudentes, dummodo praelati non exiſtant, ab omnibus tributis, muneribus, exactionibus, taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, cuſtodiis, et pedagiis ammodo, infra regnum noſtrum ſtatuendis, levandis, ſeu quomodolibet percipiendis, liberaliter eximimus, per praeſentes. Quodque hanc noſtram conceſſionem, et gratiae ſpecialis praerogitivamque indulta, eiſdem ſtudentibus, pro perpetuis temporibus omnino volumus obſervari. Datum ſub magno ſigillo noſtro, apud Striveling, 20 die menſis Aprilis, anno Domini 1453, et regni noſtri anno 17.

The royal letters of king James the ſecond concerning the liberty obtained for his beloved univerſity, by William Turnbull, lord biſhop of Glaſgow.

JAMES, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all his good ſubjects, clergy and laity, greeting. As amidſt the cares and anxieties with which our mind is affected, and which are incumbent upon us, from the exerciſe of the royal power, we ought in a more particular manner, to have an eye to thoſe things by which literary ſtudies may prevail in our kingdom, and the number of adepts in the ſciences may be increaſed; thoſe are they who enlighten the houſe of the Lord, and point out the right road to thoſe running their race, whilſt they entice ſome to virtue by good works, and attract them by the

deſire of divine knowledge, and, by their example, ſpirit on others; to cheriſh and promote the proſperous and happy ſtate of our univerſity of Glaſgow, our dearly beloved daughter, we are induced, by earneſt deſire, to employ our labour and care to the utmoſt of our power, chearfully to endeavour, that, during our times, ſhe may make a happy progreſs, and the rather becauſe we very frequently ſee her produce men diſtinguiſhed for learning, of profound underſtanding, and unſpotted morals, by whom, after the Chriſtian people committed to us ſhall have drunk from the fountain of diſcipline, the rod of equity and juſtice may be wielded, the orthodox faith fully defended, all cauſes of ſtrife cut off, and juſtice adminiſtred to every man. We therefore, upon due conſideration of the premiſſes, make known to all men, that we have taken, and keep under our firm peace, protection, and ſafeguard, all and every the rectors, who for the time ſhall be, deans of faculty, procurators of nations, regents, maſters, and ſcholars, both preſent and to come, ſtudying in the aforeſaid univerſity; we likwiſe, by theſe preſents, exempt the ſaid rectors, deans, procurators, regents, maſters, beadles, writers, ſtationers, parchment makers, and ſtudents (excepting the biſhop) from all tributes, ſervices, exactions, taxations, collections, watchings, wardings, and all dues whatever, within our kingdom impoſed, or to be impoſed. Our will is therefore, that this our grant to the foreſaid ſtudents ſhall, in all time coming, be inviolably obſerved. Given under our great ſeal, at Stirling, the 20th of April, 1453, and the 17th of our reign.

[Nº XXXI.]

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Iſta privilegia ſunt conceſſa et confirmata univerſitati Glaſguenſi per ſigilla D. Will. Turnbull, ep. Glaſgu. et capti.

NOS Willelmus, miſeratione divina epus Glaſguenſis, de conſenſu et aſſenſu capituli noſtri, vobis, rectori universitatis Glaſguenſis, doctoribus, magiſtris, caeteriſque ſuppoſitis ejuſdem univerſitatis, volumus, damus, et concedimus, in primis, quod habeatis liberam facultatem emendi, et res proprias vendendi, quas cauſa negotiandi non defertis, in dictam civitatem noſtram Glaſgem et ubique per regalem noſtram, et alias terras, portus, omnia et ſingula vobis neceſſaria, quaecumque, et praeſertim, ea quae ad victum, eſum, et veſtitum pertinent, quotieſcumque, et quandocumque volueritis, vel aliquis veſtrum voluerit, abſque exactionibus cuſtumarum, et licentia a quocumque petenda. Item, ut aſſiſae panis, et ſerviſiae, et appretiationes omnium quae ad eſum pertinent debite, ſecundum leges burgorum et conſuetudines vobis plenius obſerventur, et ut in hiis delinquentes debita animadverſione puniantur, volumus et concedimus, pro nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, Glaſg. ep. quod hujuſmodi delinquentes qui fuerint, praepoſito, vel alicui ballivorum per rectorem univerſitatis intimentur, quos a dicto praepoſito, vel aliquo ballivorum, coram teſtibus, requirat corrigi ſufficienter, et puniri; et, niſi octo dies naturales praefatus praepoſitus, vel aliquis ballivorum, ſuper hoc requiſitus, defectus et delinquentes procuret debite reformari, extunc correctio eorumdem, ſecundum leges civitatis, toties quoties contigerit, ad ipſum rectorem transferatur; et ſi diſcordia aliqua, ſuper hujus modi correctione et punitione, inter rectorem et praepoſitum, vel aliquem ballivorum oriatur, ad nos, et ſucceſſores noſtros, cognitionem et determinationem ſuper hoc volumus pertinere. Item, quod idem

rector universitatis nostrae Glasguensis, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat jurisdictionem, cognitionem, et correctionem in quibuscumque causis civilibus, pecuniariis, ac minoribus necnon contentionibus, litibus, rixis, et controversiis, inter praedicta supposita, seu per hujusmodi supposita, contra quoscumque nostros cives, vel nostram terram inhabitantes, motis, seu de futuro movendis, et omnia et singula hujusmodi, in forma et effectu ut praefertur, audiendis, corrigendis, ac summarie et de plano, sine debito, terminandis, toties quoties necessitas exigit, sive alias sibi videbitur expediens, vel opportunum, ita tamen, quod de injuria atroci, sive causis majoribus, se non intromittant, quarum cognitionem nobis specialiter reservamus. Item, volumus et concedimus, per praesentes, quod omnia et singula suppositа, infra nostram civitatem Glasguensem existentia, habeant plenam et veram facultatem et libertatem, an velint, contendere in causis et litibus antedictis coram praefato domino rectore, vel coram nobis, seu officiale nostro qui pro tempore fuerit, salvis libertatibus, consuetudinibus, et privilegiis decani et capituli nostri Glasguensis; et si quis sentiat se per dictum dominum rectorem in aliquo gravatum, facultatem et libertatem ad nos, et successores nostros, appellandi et provolandi habebit. Praeterea, concedimus vobis, quod hospitia et domus nostrae civitatis, vobis locentur, ad taxam vestram et civium in aequali numero eligendorum, et ad hoc juratorum, et ab illis non montamini quam diu bene solvatis summam, ac bene conversamini in eisdem, et salvis aliis casibus in jure expressis. Ad haec adicimus, quod beneficiati nostrae diocaeseos, actu regentes, studentes, vel qui studere voluerint, dum tales dociles sint, petita a nobis et successoribus nostris licentia, non valeant compelli in suis beneficiis residere personaliter, dummodo tamen faceant in eisdem, in divinis pro tempore suae absentiae, laudabiliter deserviri; quodque interim fructus dictorum beneficiorum suorum possint percipere et habere. Insuper, praesentium tenore volumus, quod bedelli et scutiferi, familiares et servitores vestri, necnon scriptores, stationarii, et pergomenarii vestrique, et eorum uxores, liberi, et ancillae, gau-

deant privilegiis omnibus infra et ſupra ſcriptis nominatim. Praeterea curabimus, et nos, pro nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedimus, quod praepoſitus, ballivi, et alii officiarii praedictae civitatis noſtrae, ſingulis annis, in eorum aſſumptione, jurabunt, in praeſentia noſtri et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum cancellariorum, et in noſtri abſentia, ad hoc deputatorum unius vel plurium. Rectoriſque, caeterorum ſuppoſitorum univerſitatis praedictae, omnia et ſingula privilegia et libertates univerſitati noſtrae praedictae, conceſſa et concedenda, quantum ad eos ſpectat; necnon, ſtatuta et conſuetudines ejuſdem univerſitatis noſtrae fideliter obſervare, et poſſetenus facere obſervari. Eximimus quoque vos, et immunes facimus, ab omnibus tributis, exactionibus, vexationibus, capitationibus, vigiliis, cuſtodiis, collectis, oneribus, angariis, et perangariis in noſtra civitate quacumque praeſtandis, ratione temporibus, de futuro perpetuis. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum authenticum, una cum ſigillo communi capituli noſtri, praeſentibus apponi praecepimus, apud civitatem noſtram Glaſguenſem, primo die menſes Decembris, anno Domini 1453, et conſecrationis noſtrae anno 6.

The following privileges are granted and confirmed to the univerſity of Glaſgow, under the ſeals of the lord biſhop William Turnbull, and the chapter of Glaſgow.

WE, William, by divine providence biſhop of Glaſgow, with conſent and aſſent of our chapter, will, give, and grant to you the rector of the unverſity of Glaſgow, doctors, maſters, and other ſuppoſts of the ſaid univerſity, a free liberty of buying and ſelling whatever goods you do not make merchandize of, within the ſaid city of Glaſgow, and any where within the bounds of our regality, and other lands and harbours, all and every thing whatſoever neceſſary for you, eſpecially all kinds of victuals and cloathing, when, and as often as any of you ſhall think proper, free of all cuſtoms or controul; likeways, that the aſſize of bread, ale, and all eatables, due by the laws and cuſtoms of burghs, may be

more fully obſerved by you, and that perſons guilty of any breach herein may be duly puniſhed, our will therefore is, and we grant for ourſelves and our ſucceſſors, the biſhops of Glaſgow, that thoſe who ſhall be found faulty herein may be delated to the provoſt, or any of the baillies, by the rector of the univerſity, whom, before witneſſes, he ſhall require to be ſufficiently corrected and puniſhed by the ſaid provoſt, or ſome of the baillies, and unleſs, within eight lawful days, the ſaid provoſt, or one of the baillies thereto required, ſhall cauſe the perſon ſo complained of to be puniſhed, then the power of correction ſhall devolve to the rector, according to the laws of the city, *toties quoties*; and if any diſpute ſhall ariſe between the rector and provoſt, or any of the baillies, on account of this correction and puniſhment, we will that the judgement and deciſion thereof ſhall belong to us, and our ſucceſſors; and likewiſe, that the rector, for the time being, of our univerſity ſhall have the juriſdiction, determination, and power of puniſhing, in whatever cauſes reſpecting money, trifling pleas, lawſuits, ſtrifes, and contentions, between the foreſaid ſuppoſts, or between the ſaid ſuppoſts and any of our citizens and inhabitants, within our bounds, raiſed, or hereafter to be raiſed; and in hearing, correcting, and deciding ſummarily, as often as neceſſary, all and ſundry cauſes, in form and effect as effeirs, unleſs it ſhall appear to him expedient to act otherways; nevertheleſs, we ſpecially reſerve to ourſelves the deciſion of atrocious injuries, or cauſes of importance, in which they are to have no concern. In like manner, we, by theſe preſents, will and grant, that all and every of the ſuppoſts, living within our city of Glaſgow, ſhall have full power and liberty, if they ſhall think fit, to proſecute the foreſaid actions and cauſes before our foreſaid lord rector, or before us, or our official for the time; reſerving always to our dean and chapter of Glaſgow their liberties and privileges uſed and wont; and in caſe any perſon ſhall think himſelf any way injured by our ſaid lord rector, he ſhall have full power and liberty to appeal to us, or our ſucceſſors. And we further grant, that the houſehold and

houſe of our ſaid city be given to you, at a rent to be fixed by you and an equal number of citizens, to be choſen and ſworn for that purpoſe, to be enjoyed by you ſo long as you make punctual payment, and behave well therein, reſerving all other caſes expreſſed by law. We further appoint that no beneficed perſons within our dioceſe, acting as regents or ſtudents, or who incline to ſtudy, ſo long as they are docile, and having a licence from us, or our ſucceſſors, ſhall be obliged to reſide perſonally within their benefices; provided always, they cauſe divine ſervice be regularly performed therein, during their abſence; and they ſhall, notwithſtanding, enjoy the fruits of their benefices. Moreover, we, by the tenor hereof, will, that the beadles, mace-bearer, and your ſervants and dependants, as alſo your writers, ſtationers, and parchment-makers, and their wives, children, and handmaids, do enjoy the whole of the above mentioned privileges. And we do further provide, and for us and our ſucceſſors appoint, that the provoſt, bailies, and other officers of our ſaid city ſhall, each year of their election, ſwear before us, or our ſucceſſors, or, in our abſence, before the rector, and one or more of the ſuppoſts of the ſaid univerſity, whom we hereby depute and appoint for that effect, that they ſhall faithfully obſerve, and to the utmoſt of their power cauſe to be obſerved, all and ſundry the privileges and liberties belonging to, and given and granted to our ſaid univerſity, and whole ſtatutes and cuſtoms thereof; and we likeways exeem and free you from all tributes, exactions, vexations, capitations, watchings, wardings, collections, and perſonal ſervices whatever, performable within our ſaid city, now and in all time coming. In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed our authentic ſeal, together with the common ſeal of our chapter, to be hereto affixed, at our city of Glaſgow, the 1ſt day of December, 1453, and of our conſecration the 6th.

[Nº XXXII.]

Order of council at Edinburgh, 21ſt of Auguſt, 1546.

THE quhilk day, foraſmekle as thair is ane pece taken and ſtandand betwix our ſoverane lady, and hir derreſt uncle the king of Ingland, quha has written to hir grace, ſhawand, that thar is certane Scottis ſchippes in the eſt ſeis, and utheris placeis, that dailie takis, rubbis, and ſpulzeis his ſchippis, and liegis of his realme, paſſand to and fra, deſyrand thairfore hir grace to putt remeid thairto, for keiping of the ſaid parte; thairfore ordanes letteris to be directit to officeris of the quenis ſheriffis in that pairt, to paſs to the mercat croces of Edinburc and Kyngorne, Dyſart and Pettenweme, Kircaldy and Inverkeithing, Quenisferrie, pere and ſhore of Leith, Dunde, Aberdene, Montrois, Are, Irwyne, Dunbertane, GLASGOW, and uther placeis neidfull, and thair, be oppin proclamatioun, command and charge all and ſundrie our ſoverane laydyis liegis, that nane of them tak upoun hand to paſs furt in weirfair, unto the tyme thai cum unto my lord governour, and lordis of counſall, and have his grace's licence, under our ſoverane ladyis previe ſeil, or great ſignet, and ſubſcriptioun of my lord governour, with ſik reſtrictionis as ſall be gevin to thame, under the pane of tynſell of lyff, landis, and gudis; and gif ony ſchippis happynis to depairt, that nane of thame tak upoun hand to invaid, tak, truble, or moleſt, ony Inglis ſchippis, under the pane foreſaid,

A list of the provosts of Glasgow.

1268, Richard de Dunidovis.
Alexander Palmes.
William Gley.
1472, John Stewart of Minto.
1480, Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto.
1513, Sir John Stewart of do.
1528, Sir Robert Stewart of Minto.
1538, Archibald Dunbar of Baldoon.
1541, Lord Belhaven.
1543, Johny Stewart of Minto.
1545, Andrew Hamilton of Middop.
1553, Andrew Hamilton of Cochnay.
1560, Robert Lindsay of Dunrod.
1569, Sir John Stewart of Minto.
1574, Lord Boyd.
1577, Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill.
1578, Earl of Lennox.
1580, Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto.
1583, Earl of Montrose.
1584, Lord Kilsyth.
1586, Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto.
1600, Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood.
1607, Sir John Houston of Houston.
1609, James Inglis.
1613, James Stewart.
1614, James Hamilton.
1617, James Stewart.
1619, James Inglis.
1621, James Hamilton.
1623, Gabriel Cunningham.
1625, James Inglis.
1627, James Hamilton.
1629, Gabriel Cunningham.
1633, William Stewart.
1634, Patrick Bell.
1636, Colin Campbell.
1637, James Stewart.
1638, Patrick Bell.
1639, Gabriel Cunningham.
1640, James Stewart.
1642, William Stewart.
1643, James Bell.
1645, George Porterfield.
1647, James Stewart.
1648, George Porterfield.
1650, John Graham.
1651, George Porterfield.
1652, Daniel Wallace.
1655, John Anderson.
1658, John Bell.
1660, Colin Campbell.
1662, John Bell.
1664, William Anderson.
1667, John Anderson.

1668, William Anderſon.
1669, James Campbell.
1670, William Anderſon.
1674, John Bell.
1676, James Campbell.
1678, John Bell.
1680, Sir John Bell.
1682, John Barns.
1684, John Johnſton.
1686, John Barns.
1688, Walter Gibſon.
1689, John Anderſon.
1691, James Peadie.
1693, William Napier.
1695, John Anderſon.
1697, James Peadie.
1699, John Anderſon.
1701, Hugh Montgomerie.
1703, John Anderſon.
1705, John Aird.
1707, Robert Rodger.
1709, John Aird.
1711, Robert Rodger.
1713, John Aird.
1715, John Bowman.
1717, John Aird.
1719, John Bowman.
1721, John Aird.
1723, Charles Millar.
1725, John Stark.
1727, James Peadie.
1728, John Stirling.
1730, Peter Murdoch.
1732, Hugh Rodger.
1734, Andrew Ramſay.
1736, John Coulter.
1738, Andrew Aiton.
1740, Andrew Buchanan.
1742, Lawrence Dinwiddie.
1744, Andrew Cochran.
1746, John Murdoch.
1748, Andrew Cochran.
1750, John Murdoch.
1752, John Brown.
1754, George Murdoch.
1756, Robert Chriſtie.
1758, John Murdoch.
1760, Andrew Cochran.
1762, Archibald Ingram.
1764, John Bowman.
1766, George Murdoch.
1768, James Buchanan.
1770, Colin Dunlop.
1772, Arthur Connel.
1774, James Buchanan.
1776, Robert Donald.

FINIS.

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